"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, warmer, rain tonight; Sunday rain, wind south.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,246. NEW YORK, SATURDAY DECEMBER 21, 1918. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

BERNSTORFF TOLD PROPAGANDA PLAN AT A HOUSE PARTY

Hearst Mentioned as Possible Sympathizer at Archibald White's Lodge.

SENATOR HECKLES BECKER

Sharply Questioned by Reed, He Admits Politics Sometimes Swayed Him.

KUHN, LOEB & CO. DEFENDED

Gave Germans Grievous Disappointment in a Finance Scheme, Witness Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate Committee investigating German propaganda, which had expected to adjourn over the holidays after today's session, changed its schedule because Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, not a member of the committee, insisted on the cross-examination of Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker of New York. Senator Reed's cross-examination up to the hour of adjournment, concerned references to William Randolph Hearst, which had been read into the record, particularly those to Hearst's acquaintanceship with Bolo Pacha.

The controversy between the Senator and Mr. Becker was at times heated, especially following a statement by Mr. Becker that The New York American had printed statements that were false in connection with the first stories given out in New York concerning the activities of Bolo in this country.

Mr. Becker also stated that William A. De Ford, attorney for Hearst, and L. J. O'Reilly, formerly on Hearst's staff, had visited Attorney General Merton E. Lewis in October, 1916, and sought to make him sign a statement the gist of which, Mr. Becker said, was that "Hearst was loyal and 100 per cent. American." The Attorney General, Mr. Becker added, had refused to sign any such document.

Senator Overman, the Chairman of the committee, admitted his surprise at the action taken by Senator Reed.

"Senator Reed," said Senator Overman, "is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and it was as a member of that committee that he asked to be heard, and as we are a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, the request, of course, had to be granted."

In the room while Senator Reed was questioning Mr. Becker were Mr. De Ford and Grenville McFarland of Boston, who is also a representative of Mr. Hearst. Mr. McFarland was seen in conference with Senator Reed this morning, while Mr. De Ford conferred with the Missourian's secretary during the cross-examination.

The Reed-Becker controversy was a feature of the day's sessions. Another feature was the admission into the record of the deposition, which Senator Reed fought to keep out yesterday and which purports to be a conversation that a New York broker had with Bernstorff at Archibald White's camp in the Adirondacks in Christmas week of 1914. The maker of the deposition was revealed today as a broker, who was formerly a business associate of Mr. White. The man was one of the guests at the Christmas party, as was also, according to his deposition, William F. McCombs, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The broker deposed that Bernstorff made flattering references to Mr. Hearst and expressed a desire to buy several great munition plants, among them the Bethlehem Steel Works, and close them down so that they would be useless so far as the Allies were concerned.

Bank Disappointed Germans.

Mr. Becker in his regular examination said that when war began, the original intention of the Berlin authorities was to finance German propaganda in this country through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. So far as Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were concerned the Germans, Mr. Becker added, had been "grievously disappointed" and had to turn to other banks.

"I should like to ask this witness a few questions," remarked Senator Reed at the outset of his examination.

The Senator asked about affidavits which were made public by Mr. Lewis in the primary campaigns, which alleged that both Bernstorff and Bolo had been frequent visitors to the Hearst apartments in Riverside Drive.

"Did you get those affidavits for political purposes?" Senator Reed asked.

Admits Political Motive.

"The depositions which have been referred to in this hearing," replied Mr. Becker, "were obtained for the French Government. The affidavits which were given out were sworn to before notaries, and I frankly admit that the affidavits were used for political purposes, and were made public in answer to Hearst's challenges."

The Bolo Pacha luncheon at Sherry's restaurant in New York was referred to by Senator Reed. Mr. Becker told him Merton E. Lewis gave out the story of Bolo immediately after Bolo had been arrested in Paris.

"After the statement was given to the reporters," he said, "one of them asked Mr. Lewis if Hearst knew Bolo,

Continued on Page Four.

SOLDIERS—Where will you settle? Get information—Western Canadian Farms. Canadian Pacific Railway, 1,270 Broadway.—Advt.

Want Occupied Territory Freed for German Election

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress at Berlin on Thursday adopted a motion providing for the opening of negotiations with the Allies for the liberation of occupied territories in order to prepare for the holding of elections next month.

EX-KAISER FAILING FROM GREAT SHOCK

His Nerves Shattered and His Incurable Ear Trouble Is Again Serious.

IS ILL FROM PROSTRATION

Believed to be Aggravated by His Epileptic Tendency—Much Anxiety Felt.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, Dec. 21.—It has transpired that the ex-Kaiser's health is causing very considerable anxiety. Since last Friday evening he has been confined to his room, and during most of that time he has remained in bed.

It was about three weeks ago when William II. first felt since his arrival in Holland somewhat unwell. At the beginning of the month he stayed indoors for three or four days, his physician advising him that it would be well to forego even his usual walks in the grounds of Count Bentinck's residence.

That terrible experience he had gone through with in leaving Germany began to have a visible effect on his nerves. It is hardly possible for ordinary mortals to realize the effect of such a tremendous ordeal.

From the proudest royalty to hopeless exile is indeed a fall which must tell with the utmost severity even on a man of the strongest nerves and the ex-Kaiser has certainly not those strong nerves he was believed to have possessed. It is beyond all doubt that he is now feeling deeply the full tragedy of his sudden and unparalleled downfall.

During his first stay indoors, however, he was able to do a good deal of work in connection with his correspondence and adding to the vast, and as yet, unfinished manuscript, which will tell his own colossal story one day to the world, he kept his usual hours and his health did not give any anxiety. On Dec. 8, indeed, he was able to enjoy an afternoon's shooting on the estate near Amerongen of Count Bentinck's brother.

On Friay night, that is, just a week ago, he complained, I learn, of being somewhat out of sorts and retired rather earlier than usual to rest after a short consultation with his physician in the residence at Hethuis. On Saturday he did not leave his bed and on Sunday morning a somewhat severe recurrence took place of that ear complaint which has troubled him from infancy and really to a much greater extent of late years than is generally supposed.

The usual remedies, which, for many years, the ex-Kaiser has never been without, were applied and the patient obtained considerable relief. He did not, however, attend divine service. Since Monday he has risen for a few hours each day, but beyond a short study of the newspapers his usual daily routine has been abandoned.

The most anxiety, I am informed, is caused by his very nervous condition. The story of William's energy has so filled the world that it is apt to be forgotten that he is subject to epileptic seizures, and these, it is believed, were rather more frequent during the last six or eight months of the war. It is on record in medical testimony, too, and it has very frequently been affirmed by those who were privileged before the war to come into close contact with him that severe fits of nervous prostration often seized him.

Immediately before leaving Germany, he suffered badly from these and on the night on which he made his tremendous and historic decision, he was so affected in that way that he had to be left alone with his physician. It is apparently that trouble, combined with a more than usually severe attack of his old-standing and incurable ear complaint, which has made him an invalid.

Now he is being kept very quiet and is not allowed to exert himself at all or to be unnecessarily troubled in any way. So much is this insisted on that for the past week his beard has been allowed to grow.

There are rumors of something more serious about that hereditary trouble from which it has so often been said that he suffers, but such reports I cannot verify. Doctors are constantly in attendance and the ex-Kaiserin is her consort's nurse. It is probable that several German specialists will be called in.

It is said, too, that the patient is more depressed and gloomy and moody than ever.

The weather today has been bitterly cold and snow fell both today and yesterday.

MRS. WILSON VISITS BLIND.

With Admiral Grayson, She Inspects Miss Winifred Holt's Hospital.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Wilson went about Paris for the first time today unaccompanied by the President. With Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's personal physician, Mrs. Wilson visited the hospital for blind soldiers organized by Miss Winifred Holt of New York.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

GERMANY TO VOTE FOR AN ASSEMBLY ON JANUARY 19

Congress of Soviets, by 400 to 70, Fixes the Date Ahead of Expectations.

RADICALS REFUSE TO BOLT

New Executive Committee Is Chosen Which Will Uphold the Cabinet.

SCHEIDEMANN MAKES PLEA

Tells the Delegates to Beware Forcing Russia's Fate on Their Country.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 19, (via Copenhagen.)—At exactly 6 o'clock this afternoon, after a day of the hottest discussion and much confusion, the conference of delegates of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils voted that elections to a National Assembly should be held Jan. 19.

This was done by the delegates rising from their seats. Some 400 rose in support of Jan. 19, and only the Independent Socialists, about seventy in number, remained seated. Not even the most enthusiastic adherents of a National Assembly had expected such a result.

Chairman Leinert was just about announcing the vote when suddenly a storm broke from certain parts of the gallery. "Shame, shame!" some persons cried, and "Cowards, we shall teach you a lesson yet. You are robbing the people of the fruits of the revolution!"

Hurrahs from the regular Socialists and handclapping soon drowned these shouts of the Spartacides, who evidently predominated in the gallery.

The Independents took their defeat very quietly. They had been absent from the session in one of the committee rooms, considering whether to face defeat or walk out of the conference before the date for the election could be voted. At length they decided to remain, and this saved the situation.

Extremists' Tactics Fail.

Before deciding that a vote should be taken on fixing the date at Jan. 19, two other motions were placed before the house. One, introduced by the Independents, fixed the date for the election at March 16. The second motion proposed to retain Feb. 16, the date originally fixed by the People's Commissioners. Neither of these motions received more than one-fourth of the vote of the house.

Later some more resolutions, fixing details of the National Assembly and pertaining to further conventions of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, were voted on.

The result today was due in large measure to the conciliating activity of the Majority Socialists among the Independents, who had been weakening right along in their opposition, but had their backs stiffened continually by a small but energetic number of extremists, chief among whom was Ledebour.

The most desperate efforts from without having failed to break up the conference, the same thing was tried from within today. During the noon recess a small clique of Independent Socialist delegates persuaded their partisans to insist on holding a caucus at which to decide if the Independents should not leave the house in a body, since they evidently had no chance of passing their resolution postponing the election for a National Assembly until March. When the conference reopened the Independents declared that they would withdraw for their caucus, and asked that the discussion of the National Assembly be discontinued until their return. The house voted against the motion, and the Independents left for their committee rooms.

While the Independents considered the next step to be taken the regular Socialists, who had remained, continued the debate on the assembly. One delegate after another rose and spoke without any contradiction, the opposition being absent.

Scheidemann Warns Councils.

The last orator was Scheidemann, who told the delegates very plainly that if the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils continued in operation unspeakable woe would befall Germany, worse even than what had been suffered already. They were bound to drift into Bolshevism, he said, no matter how little they desired it, and they would transform Germany into a second Russia, but worse than the latter because in Germany there was much more to destroy.

Even the Spartacides would not wish to imitate Russia, Scheidemann said. He believed they were serious in this attitude, but, no matter how hard they

Continued on Page Three.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-O-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

Beatty to Visit United States with Part of British Fleet

LONDON, Dec. 20.—It is reported that the Admiralty views favorably the suggestion that a large part of the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir David Beatty, should visit the United States.

It is asserted, however, that no date for the visit has been fixed, but it is understood that it will be made immediately after peace has been signed. Subsequently, the fleet will make a tour of the British Dominions.

The War Cabinet and the Admiralty, on the suggestion of the Ministers of the Dominions, have decided that Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former Chief of the Naval Staff, shall visit the Dominions and India in February to advise the respective authorities on naval matters.

WILSON IS FIRM FOR CO-OPERATION

Understanding Between America and Britain Is Essential to World's Peace, He Says.

CERTAIN ABOUT CONFERENCE

Statesmen at Paris Will Achieve the High Ideals Desired, He Tells Correspondents.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—"I am confident that the big council of statesmen of the world will be able to reach a just and reasonable solution of the problems that will be presented to them, and thus earn the gratitude of the world for the most cordial and necessary service which has ever been rendered it," said President Wilson in an interview today, referring to the approaching Peace Conference.

The interview, as given to the correspondent of The London Times, states that the President gave his views on the discussion of the freedom of the seas and contrasted the evils of the Vienna Congress with the hopeful outlook for the Versailles Congress.

Lord Northcliffe, editor of The London Times, has given The Associated Press a copy of the interview, from which extracts have been made.

The Congress of Vienna, the correspondent says President Wilson told him, was a congress of "bosses." The delegates were concerned more with their own interests and the classes they represented than the wishes of their peoples.

"Versailles, as President Wilson said," the interviewer continues, "must be a meeting place of the servants of the peoples represented by delegates, and he added, 'there is no master mind who can settle the problems of today. If there is anybody who thinks he knows what is in the mind of all peoples, that man is a fool. We have all got to put our heads together and pool everything we have got for the benefit of the ideals which are common to all.'"

"Asked whether he would visit the Grand Fleet, President Wilson replied that he was afraid he would not have time, adding that he fully realized that behind the great armies there was the strong, silent, and watchful support of the British Navy in securing the communications of the Allies.

"He referred also to the very happy comradeship and co-operation between the British and American Navies."

For Anglo-American Understanding.

The correspondent then adds:

"President Wilson, in discussing the rôle of the British fleet in the maintenance of what, at any rate during the war, had been the freedom of the seas for the free people of the world, spoke with a sincerity which no amount of writing can convey. His accents convinced me that he is a believer in the decency and honesty of the Anglo-Saxon race. He said:

"'It is essential for the future peace of the world that there should be the frankest co-operation and most generous understanding between the two English-speaking democracies.

"'We comprehend and appreciate, I believe, the grave problems which the war has brought to the British people, and fully understand the special international questions which arise from the fact of your peculiar position as an island empire.'"

The correspondent declared that he left the President "with the assurance ringing in my ears that he desired to co-operate with the British, and with all the Allies, in securing, with their counsel, a new state of affairs throughout the world."

"The President had fixed an hour to receive me, and, rather than depart from his rule of punctuality, he curtailed his inspection of American Headquarters at the Hotel Crillon. I followed the President to the charming residence placed at his disposal by Prince Murat. President Wilson welcomed me and conducted me to the room where he does the most of his work.

"Our talk led us over many topics, some grave and some gay. He is by far the best teller of anecdotes I have ever heard. He told a story about the way in which the Americans solved the problem of governing their Irish population by letting the Irish police them.

"When the conversation touched upon the great questions of the Peace Conference, the President's smile remained in abeyance. It is not as a master that he has come to Europe. The first topic he touched upon was

Continued on Page Two.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Golf—Shooting—Racing—and other sporting Tournaments in full swing.—Advt.

"YOU, TOO, will be greeted some day——" See top of page 4.—Advt.

ITALY PERSISTS IN HER FULL DEMANDS; FRENCH FAIL IN EFFORTS TO MOVE HER; WILSON SEES ORLANDO AND SONNINO

"ITALIAN DAY" FOR WILSON

He Calls On the King and Confers With His Ministers.

HE IS STUDYING THEIR CASE

Expresses Sympathy with the Aspirations of Italy, but Makes No Pledges.

CONSIDERING CENSORSHIP

Promise of Modification Apparently Does Not Apply to Franco-British Questions.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Today was Italy's day, so far as President Wilson was concerned. This morning he received Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino and this afternoon Ambassador Page. Later he returned the call made by the King last evening.

The interview at that time was cordial in the extreme. Though it was memorable as the first meeting between a European sovereign and a President of the United States, there was a striking absence of official ceremony. The King and the President talked intimately together for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and both later expressed to their respective suites great satisfaction at the opportunity thus given for confidential conversation.

President in Many Conferences.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—President Wilson's day was crowded with official conferences and visitors and in making final preparations to proceed to American headquarters and thence to England immediately after Christmas. He spent a good part of his time conferring with Italian statesmen and considering the claims that Italy will lay before the Peace Conference. This evening he paid a call of ceremony on the King of Italy.

Early in the day Mr. Wilson conferred for some time with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, who explained in detail their country's ambitions. The President has expressed warmest sympathy with Italy's aspirations, but has not committed himself fully as to his views.

Mr. Wilson frankly told Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino that he did not know what Italy should receive, but added that he intended to support action that would be just.

After the conference Mr. Wilson spent some time in going over material presented and comparing it with data collected by Colonel E. M. House, who spent some time in attempting to determine what should be Italy's legitimate claims.

The program for the day also included a reception at the Murat residence of the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to France. The ceremony—one of the most colorful and dignified to take place in the course of Mr. Wilson's visit to Paris—began at 5 P. M. The majority of the members of the large diplomatic corps here had never met the President and all were eager to greet him personally.

While the diplomatic corps was being received, a committee from the French Senate waited to welcome the President formally to France and give expression to the cordial sentiments and bonds of friendship between the two republics. Because of this engagement a previously arranged luncheon with Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, was canceled.

Entertainments for the King.

King Victor Emmanuel was received this afternoon at the Hôtel de Ville by the Paris Council. On his way through the city from the Foreign Office he was cheered by large crowds. The weather was miserable, and there was a drizzling rain.

Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, and Mme. Pichon gave a luncheon today at the Foreign Ministry in honor of the King, President Poincaré, and the Prince of Piedmont. Among the guests were Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Marshal Foch, Marshal Pétain, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, ex-President Loubet, and the Ambas-

Continued on Page Two.

SIX BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Army Diverts Shipping to Aid American Exports; Will Send Home 100,000 to 150,000 Soldiers a Month

PARIS, Dec. 20.—As a result of conferences between Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the American Shipping Board, and General Pershing, plans have been perfected whereby about 1,000,000 tons of shipping, now used to supply the American Army in France, will soon be released from American trade.

More than 150,000 tons of shipping are now lying at American docks, and the need of providing for the products of American factories, which have turned from a war-time to a peace basis, has made some move necessary.

Satisfactory arrangements have been perfected with the French authorities to cease canceling the charters of ships, intended to carry home American troops. American authorities have been advised that much tonnage which was to be used in carrying home Canadian and Australian troops may be diverted to American needs, as those dominions are not planning to return their soldiers very quickly.

The American authorities are pressing for control of German passenger ships, tied up in Hamburg and other ports, so that they also may be used in taking home American troops.

The total capacity of passenger ships, now at the disposal of the American Government, will permit the return home of about 100,000 men a month. If the German passenger ships can be obtained it is estimated that this number can be increased to 150,000 men monthly. According to another estimate the entire American Army should be home in a year.

An important meeting to discuss the shipping needs of the Allies and the United States will be held tomorrow. Arrangements, it is said, will be made for a division of tonnage so as to give preference in the following order: European relief, return of American troops, and commercial business.

Plans for extending relief to famished Europe, which President Wilson regards as the most pressing question needing settlement, are maturing in such a way as to get full co-operation by the Allies.

The War Department has released 200,000 tons of shipping for use to carry food to Austria. Italy is holding about 600,000 tons of passenger ships and it is expected that a plan will be worked out to get these in operation.

WILSON IDEALS WIN, SAYS NORTHCLIFFE

Lays President's Popularity in France to Idea That He Will Put an End to Wars.

PREDICTS LONDON OVATION

And Believes League of Nations Will Receive Powerful Backing on All Sides in England.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—I have had an interview with Lord Northcliffe, who said:

"You ask me for my experiences and opinion as to the extraordinary manifestations in connection with the visit of President Wilson to France. It is admitted on all hands that nothing like them has been seen in Paris within living memory. I arrived the other night at Boulogne, and was struck by the chalked inscriptions on railroad freight cars and passenger cars: 'Vive Wilson!' I found the same inscriptions on the walls of small towns I passed through on my 150-mile automobile journey to Paris.

"Reaching the capital at midnight Wednesday I had trouble in getting through the streets, owing to the crowds which were parading and shouting, 'Vive Wilson!'

"It is difficult to analyze the inner meaning of these manifestations. They are a mixture of curiosity on the part of the citizens of the sister republic to see the first United States President who has ever crossed the seas during his term of office, of intense gratitude to the United States for backing up France, and of the old, traditional affection and admiration of the French for the Americans. But the chief factor is the belief that a man has come from a long way off to prevent any more wars.

"French crowds do not generally make much noise. Flag waving and handclapping and 'Vives!' are their usual signs of approbation, but during the President's visit they are really vociferous, and they give an extra shout when General Pershing is seen.

"Where the greatest enthusiasm is shown is in the poorer parts of the city. There I am told the feeling is universal that gratitude is due to the man who is about to set up a League of Nations to stop war. That is very understandable, for nearly every French family has lost a father, brother, husband, or sweetheart. In some cases all the male members of the family have been killed. In almost every family living in the provinces which the Germans invaded a woman has been seized, and nothing has been heard of her since.

"Among the saddest things I have read are the columns of 'disappeared' [disparus] persons and little personal advertisements praying for information concerning some male or female relation who has vanished. The man who is believed to be going to stop this sort of thing for all time is, therefore, acclaimed as a kind of demigod.

"A minor reason for the enthusi-

Continued on Page Two.

Winter days best for the highly perfect "Cure" at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—Advt.

OUR PEACE MISSION IS WELL HOUSED

Handsomely Lodged in the Hotel Crillon, Now an American Centre.

PRIVACY FOR DELEGATES

No One Can Enter the Hotel Without a Pass—Soldiers Employed as Messengers.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The American peace delegates are now comfortably settled in the Hotel Crillon, a big structure facing the Place de la Concorde. Each has living apartments and a handsome suite of offices.

Secretary Lansing's private office is a large room furnished in the style of the Second Empire, and is altogether sumptuous and attractive. The windows on one side look out on the Place de la Concorde, a great open space, with no building to shut the light from Mr. Lansing's room. Here he receives visitors, just as in his office at the State Department. If they are old friends, he does not hide the pipe which he smokes constantly while working, in Paris as well as in Washington.

The rooms adjacent to the offices of the delegates, furnished in the conventional hotel style, contain desks and typewriters at which the secretaries and clerks work. The messengers are soldiers, mostly men who have been here a year or more. All are keen-eyed, alert young Americans, who were evidently picked for their intelligence and courtesy.

Next door to the Crillon offices are others connected with the peace mission, including those of Secretary Grew and Assistant Secretaries Harrison and Patchin. This building was formerly the Paris Club Cercle Royal. Soldiers also serve here as messengers and doorkeepers, and some as clerks. The Crillon is an American centre, in the vicinity of which Americans get the impression of being in a prominent street of their home city. Familiar faces are seen everywhere, and warm greetings in the hearty American style are exchanged constantly. American officers and women Red Cross workers are always to be seen in this part of Paris. There is a distinct American atmosphere here. In fact, Americans are seen everywhere on the boulevards and in the principal shopping streets.

The Crillon is still run as a hotel, but it is intended to keep out everybody unconnected with the American commission or not having business there. To insure this privacy orders have been issued that every person authorized to enter the hotel, including newspaper men, must obtain a pass bearing his photograph. A touch of home is given the lobby of the hotel by a booth, presided over by a young woman, where popular brands of American tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes are obtainable.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

ITALIAN TREATY UNDER FIRE

Assertion That Allies Made Secret Concessions Under Duress.

VENIZELOS FOR ABROGATION

Says Jugoslav Claims Are Backed by Wilson's 14 Points, Approved at Versailles.

PARIS COOL TO KING VICTOR

Popular Reception Is Tame Compared with Those to Wilson and King George.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—In all the exchanges of oratorical courtesies incidental to the visit of the King of Italy yesterday and today his French hosts have made a point of using the word "spontaneously" in describing how Italy came into the war in 1915. That is the public end of it, but in private France makes no bones of declaring that Italy was persuaded to come into the war only by secret treaty promises of territorial concessions which the Allies are now reluctant to keep, because to do so means trouble with the Jugoslavs. In fact, they accuse Italy of having charged too great a price for coming into the war and say that the promises were made under duress.

For weeks France has been trying to induce Foreign Minister Sonnino and Premier Orlando of Italy to concede something of what was promised them on the east coast of the Adriatic by the secret treaty of 1915, but so far the Italian statesmen have refused to yield an inch, and the latest public utterance of Orlando was to the effect that Italy could not demobilize because of the likelihood of greatly increased difficulties in the future. It is taken for granted that he referred to the troubles with the Jugoslavs.

The Paris public apparently has more sympathy with the Italian feelings of its political leaders than with their banquet speeches. Several months ago, when London was celebrating "Italian Unity Day," there was not the slightest recognition in France of that anniversary; and on this present occasion of the visit of King Victor Emmanuel the Paris street demonstrations are very tame affairs compared to those recently accorded King George, King Albert, and President Wilson.

Concerning the Italian aspiration there is much significance attached to a statement made by Premier Venizelos yesterday about secret treaties. He said:

"If we have a Society of Nations, I suppose those treaties will be done away with. As a matter of fact, they were made before the real purpose and significance of this war developed and before America came into the conflict. They no longer apply.

"At Versailles we all agreed to the fourteen peace terms of President Wilson. That agreement abrogates previous secret treaties which are not in harmony with it. They are not consistent with the self-determination of peoples."

It is taken for granted that the Greek statesman had in mind the arrangement with Italy as one of the treaties that should be abrogated.

NO SEATS FOR GERMANS AT THE PEACE TABLE

French Authority Says 'Big Four' Powers Will Frame the Terms of Settlement.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The most tangible and definite statement thus far concerning the probable chronology of what is going to happen in Paris within the next few months has been given to me by a Frenchman who is an authority.

In the first place, it is certain that Premier Clemenceau is going to take

an eight-day rest in the south of France, and nothing will really be done before Jan. 1. Then there will be three main sets of preliminary conferences.

The first of these will be among the missions of the various countries, each sitting by itself to determine just what its own country wants. The French Government has not yet completed all the details of the plan that it will present to the representatives of the Allies and the United States, and it is equally true that the American, British, and Italian missions have much more preliminary planning to do, each by itself, before they will be ready to come together at the informal Inter-Allied Conference.

The second stage will be a series of conferences of the four chief powers concerned, France, America, England, and Italy. It is not contemplated that Belgium, Serbia, and the other lesser nations which have fought against Germany will participate in these first conferences of the Big Four. It is expected that the Big Four will have finished this chief work of the entire proceedings and agreed to a plan by the end of January.

Hearing for the Lesser Allies.

Then the lesser Allies will have the month of February in which to state their cases and present their claims before France, America, England, and Italy. This process will not alter the main conclusions of the Big Four, but whatever is agreed upon by them after hearing the smaller nations will be fitted with the general plan upon which, as a basis, the peace terms for Germany will be drawn.

It is not proposed by the Allies that Germany will have anything to say in the formulation of these terms. She is not to be represented at any of the preliminary conferences.

The peace program will be handed to Germany probably early in March, very much as the armistice terms were handed to her in November, to accept or reject it without argument. There seems to be much more certainty that she will accept peace because she will have to than there was last month that she would accept the armistice.

No doubt she will ask for modifications and concessions and that there will be much correspondence between Berlin and Paris, but what all the Allies agree to before offering the terms to Germany will be what the latter country will have to accept.

Fear of a German Talleyrand.

"We do not deem it advisable or profitable," said my informant, "to allow Germany to participate in the formulation of the terms, and thus throw open the doors to endless discussion. She would have too great an advantage in being one against many in the argument.

"We have a precedent against it in what happened at the Congress of Vienna. At that time France was beaten and invaded. But she was allowed to participate in the congress that was to settle the peace of Europe. Talleyrand of France, standing alone, was able in two weeks to split the coalition against him by his manoeuvring. That must not be allowed to happen this time."

I asked if Germany had a Talleyrand for the present occasion, and, even if she had, could he succeed in splitting the present coalition of America and the European Allies. My informant replied that no needless risks should be taken.

After Germany signs her peace, which is expected to be about the end of March, other peace treaties will be handed to Bulgaria, Turkey, and Hungary, for them to accept or reject in the same way. No rejections are expected.

Of course, these various sets of peace terms for Germany and her former allies will cover all such matters as the new territorial boundaries of the enemy countries, indemnities, damages, and reparations.

After these treaties have been signed will come the congress to consider such matters as a League of Nations, and to embody in its conclusions, the results of the preliminary peace treaties. What participation is to be allowed Germany in this final congress has not yet been determined.

PRESIDENT'S ROUTE OVER BATTLEFIELDS

French Will Show Him Scenes of Marne, Oise, and Champagne Fighting.

TRIP TO DEVASTATED REGION

He Will See the Evidences of German Calculated Destruction in Lille District.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—It is now understood that the President will leave Paris Tuesday for Chaumont to spend Christmas with the American forces. He is expected to return to Paris on his way to England.

The members of the President's entourage emphasize the distinction between the President's position in France and in England, Italy, and Belgium. "Paris is his office for work; other countries the salons where he pays courtesy visits," was the phrase in which the difference was summed up for me today. No one doubts that the President will talk over subjects of important interest with the leaders of the various countries he may visit, but such conversations will be, so to speak, unofficial as compared with the conferences in Paris.

President's French Itinerary.

Three officers of the Information Department of the French Headquarters Staff have been charged with the preparation of the itinerary and plans of the President's visit to points of special interest on the French front. It is unlikely that he will undertake the trip before the beginning of January in view of his engagements already made to visit the American forces for Christmas, and subsequently England.

One of them said today:

"The schedule for two or perhaps three trips is already prepared, but nothing is yet settled as to the dates. The President will be accompanied by one or more of us, and probably by Minister Loucheur, who will point out the destruction of the principal factories and commercial enterprises generally."

The existing arrangements indicate that the first journey will be along a north-and-south line between Paris and Lille, doubtless including Château-Thierry, Senlis Forest, Villers-Cotterets and the region southeast of Soissons—where the 1st and 2d American Divisions fought so gallantly in Mangin's great drive of July 18-19—Soissons itself, Montdidier, and Cantigny—the scene of the first American activity in the main battle area—the devastated triangle of Roye, Nesle, Noyon, and Lassigny, and so northward to Lille, through Guise, where the German plenipotentiaries entered the French lines to sign the armistice.

The second trip, probably of a day's duration, will be along an east and west line from the region of Compiègne through La Fère, over the Chemin des Dames, to Rheims. Thence past the bloodstained Mounts of Champagne—with a possible swerve southward to Epernay, and the scene of the desperate fighting on the Marne of July 15-18, to the Franco-American battlefield of September and October, where Gouraud, with American divisions under his command, co-operated so brilliantly with the American drive in the east of the Argonne.

The latter, being properly an American sector, does not enter the French plans, but a special trip may be arranged later, under French supervision, to Verdun. By an obvious confusion between what is planned and the President's actual movements the Echo de Paris stated yesterday that the President had visited Château-Thierry the previous day. In the evening I received confirmation of this story from usually trustworthy sources, but further investigation today proved the statement erroneous.

WILSON IS FIRM FOR CO-OPERATION

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the contrast between the Congress of Vienna, which has caused so much evil in the world, and the Congress of Versailles, which, the world hopes, will right old wrongs."

Why He Went to Europe.

"I told the President that some people were asking why the President of the United States should come to Europe at this time. Mr. Wilson replied:

"'To me the answer seems very obvious. The issues which must be determined at the coming conference are of such overwhelming importance that the United States cannot refuse to share with the Allies their great responsibility to civilization. It is only by the most frank personal counsel with the statesmen of allied countries that I can in some measure assist in the solution of these problems.'

"When I asked the President what, in his mind, was the great purpose of the conference, and the great goal toward which the delegates should strike, he replied:

"'I think the plain man on the street could answer that question as well as I. The plain people of all nations are now looking with anxious expectation toward Versailles, and I am sure they are asking themselves this one question: "Will there be found enough wisdom among the statesmen there assembled to create safeguards against future wars?" Difficulties and responsibilities, some of them very urgent and pressing, which were presented by the successful termination of the great war must, of course, be shared by the great nations of the world as comrades of the less powerful.'

"That Mr. Wilson is approaching these great responsibilities in teh right spirit is shown clearly by his reply to questions as to his plans for the immediate future.

"'It will be my privilege,' he said, 'I hope in the near future, not only to confer with allied statesmen in France, but also to visit allied countries, and there learn as much as I can by personal contact of the general sentiments relative to the chief problems involved.

Anxious to Visit Army.

"'My first wish, of course, is to visit the American Army. The soldiers were the special object of my thoughts during the progress of hostilities, for it was they that we were obliged to sustain and support in every possible way. Of course, my heart has become greatly involved in their fortunes. I want to see as many of them as I can, consistently with my present duties. If I do not have the opportunity to visit the allied armies, I hope at least to see something of our comrades in arms in their own countries.'

"'I am anxious to visit Italy, a country from which so many of my fellow citizens have come, and I am interested and gratified to learn that there are in the Italian Army so many men who have spent at least part of their lives in the United States.

"'I shall look forward also with peculiar interest and satisfaction to visiting Brussels, now happily delivered from the hand of her enemies, and restored to her own people and King. In the United States we have felt, and tried to express, very poignant sympathy with the people of Belgium for the steadfast faith they have maintained throughout their terrible trial, as well as for the peoples of Northern France and Northern Italy, upon whom the burden of war has fallen so tragically.'"

TELLS OF SPAIN'S WISH TO JOIN WORLD LEAGUE

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, who arrived in Paris today for conferences with President Wilson and the allied representatives, visited Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon in the course of the day.

"Our feelings toward America are most friendly and most cordial," the Count said to the correspondent of The Associated Press. "Public opinion throughout Spain is favorable to the maintenance of the best relations with America, and the feeling is that we must do our utmost to make them closer. Both the Government and the country are entirely agreed on President Wilson's fourteen points, and are especially in accord concerning a League of Nations, which wholly agrees with Spanish ideals. Indeed, Spain does not wish to be the last to enter such a league."

LONDON PREPARES TO GREET WILSON

Gets Definite Word of His Coming and Events Are Being Planned.

KING TO GIVE A DINNER

Some Regret Is Expressed That His Coming Coincides with the Holiday Season.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—President Wilson's visit to Europe so far has been a Pandora's box, which has caused all sorts of speculations as to what was coming out next, and which was also chock full of surprises.

In arranging the details of his visit to England, of course, the prime considerations are the President's conveniences, and how the invitation extended to him by the British Government and any accompanying suggestions will fit in with his own plans. After his arrival in France, where it was Lloyd George's original intention to go and see him, he was invited to come to London at an early date.

His desire to pay a visit to the American front for Christmas scarcely dovetailed with the suggestions made here. However, Dec. 26 is virtually set as the day he will arrive.

A combination of the observance of Boxing Day and a popular welcome to President Wilson presents certain advantages, but at the same time also has special disadvantages at this period. These latter arise from the fact chiefly that most of the public communication services will this year not be in working order, or will, at least, be greatly curtailed in the late hours of Boxing Day.

In any case King George cheerfully abandoned his Sandringham plans and London is generally preparing to give the President a popular welcome, reckoning little how it is going to get to distant suburban homes afterward.

Plans for the reception are still in embryo, and all that can be officially announced at present is that the President will arrive on the 26th, at some as yet unspecified hour and will be the guest of the King at Buckingham Palace, where a state banquet will be given in his honor the next day.

Queen Alexandra and Queen Maud of Norway, it is announced tonight, will also stay in town to welcome him.

So long as President Wilson gets here everybody from King and Prime Minister downward will be delighted. Such unimportant points as when he may arrive and the arrangements that have to be made to fit in his visit with other important events trouble only some harassed officials, who have hitherto been wont to lay out programs with due deliberation and consideration of court and official protocols.

Big Admiralty Welcome.

Plans are on foot to give the American Chief Magistrate as complete an official welcome as can be arranged. The Presidential advent into British waters will be celebrated by the Admiralty, as one naval man put it, in great style, and, although the plans are as yet fluid, owing to uncertainty as to the route to be taken across the Channel and whether the port of debarkation will be to the eastward in the neighborhood of the Straits of Dover or to the westward by Plymouth, there is little question that means will be found to make an imposing display of British sea power.

What England's and London's unofficial welcome to Mr. Wilson is likely to be is unsafe to prognosticate, for spectacular demonstrations of a popular character are at this season of the year bound to be largely governed by the condition of the weather. But, given anything like a good specimen of England's many samples of weather the British democracy will certainly turn out in something not short of millions to acclaim the representative of American democracy.

There is good foundation, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns, for the report from Paris that Mr. Wilson is making a strenuous effort to expedite the business he has personally in hand, so that his stay in Europe may be reduced within the limits of his original calculations as to its duration.

Want to Equal Paris Greeting.

The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"All London will turn out to acclaim Mr. Wilson whenever he arrives with the enthusiasm he so well deserves, but with every shop and store closed, the scene on Boxing Day would lack animation, and our welcome, in consequence, would pale its ineffectual fires in comparison with his wonderful reception in Paris. The British people do not want to fall below Paris in their welcome to the illustrious man belonging to them in race, language, and ideals.

"It should be understood that any change in the President's arrangements has not been caused by any sudden emergency which has necessitated his presence in London at an earlier date than was expected."

The News says:

"It is permissible to express the hope that the ceremonial aspect of President Wilson's visit will be kept within the narrowest limits consistent with our traditions of hospitality. Mr. Wilson has come to Europe, not on pleasure, but on the most urgent business that ever engaged a President of the United States. His concern is in some measure with rulers, but in a far greater measure wtih peoples, and if he is willing to spare his time and energy to come into personal contact with the people of this country, no arrangements for more ceremonial entertainment should be allowed to stand in the way."

The News also expresses the hope that the President's visit will result in shortening the preliminaries to the Peace Conference, and thereby hastening decisions that may help Germany to establish a stable Government, and may determine the Allies' policy toward Russia.

Official Plans Take Shape.

LONDON, Dec. 20, (Associated Press.)—Representatives of the various department concerned with the reception of President Wilson will hold a meeting tomorrow to settle all details. Earl Curzon is acting for the War Cabinet in the arrangements being made by the Lord Chamberlain's Department. John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, was received by Foreign Secretary Balfour today in connection with the matter.

At a meeting of the City Council of Westminster, the Mayor was authorized to arrange for decoration of the streets.

It had been purposed that the British labor delegation on its way through Paris to attend the World's Labor Conference should seek an opportunity to present an address to President Wilson in the name of the entire labor and Socialist movement. In view of his impending visit to England, however, the National Committee hopes to find an occasion to present the address while President Wilson is here.

The Associated Press was informed by the British Foreign Office today that the report, printed by The Manchester Guardian, that the President was coming especially to discuss the Russian situation was inaccurate. The visit of the President will be one of courtesy and not political, though naturally discussion of Russian affairs may arise in the course of his conversations here.

In well-informed quarters it was learned that there was no foundation for the reports that British reinforcements were being sent to Russia. It is understood that nothing of this nature will be done, pending the allied conferences in Paris.

SYRIA TO BE AUTONOMOUS.

Her Geographical Integrity to be Maintained, France Promises.

Assurance that the French Government will maintain the geographical integrity of Syria was given to the North American Section of the Syrian-Lebanese League for Liberation by Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister, in a cable message sent yesterday to the French Consulate in this city.

"Assure the Syrians," the message said, "that the Government of the French Republic is decided to respect the autonomy of the free government that will be regularly constituted in Syria, and as to Damascus, the great city, it will not be separated from Syria, but will continue to be a part thereof, thus maintaining the integrity of the country."

"ITALIAN DAY" FOR WILSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

sadors accredited to France. In all there were 150 guests.

The King, accompanied by President Poincaré, went to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres this afternoon, where they were received by Paul Girard, President of the institution. M. Girard made a short address, expressing his admiration for Italy. The King and President Poincaré then went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Prince of Piedmont this morning visited the Hôtel des Invalides.

The King, accompanied by General Cittadini, visited the Italian military hospital in Paris this morning. The King went through the building and chatted with the wounded. Afterward he congratulated the organizers on the perfection of the hospital arrangement.

"The victory of Italy has created a new Italy in a new Europe," were the words of President Poincaré last night in toasting King Victor Emmanuel at a banquet in the Elysée Palace.

The greatness of Italy, the President said, was due to the intervention of the King, which had resulted in the destruction of former diplomatic combinations and the tightening of the bonds of sentiment and interest between France and Italy. Italy and France were allies in the war and would remain united in peace.

The King expressed thanks for the cordial welcome given him by Paris. France and Italy, he continued, were at the threshold of an era of collaboration and had a great common mission to accomplish.

The Matin says that the toast exchanged by the President and the King "marked the beginning of an intimate and fruitful alliance."

Cordiality at the Royal Interview.

The cordiality shown at the meeting between Mr. Wilson and King Victor Emmanuel yesterday was a subject of much comment by those who were present. The President had been somewhat concerned as to the event, not knowing that the Italian King spoke English. After the exchange of greetings, the two statesmen came to a mutual understanding, and during their conversation they could be seen to be smiling and gesticulating in the most friendly manner.

It is probable that members of the American Peace Delegation will hold informal conferences with Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino for the purpose of gaining personal knowledge of their views, which have been explained in a preliminry way by Count Macch. di Cellere, Italian Ambassador at Washington. This will go far toward laying the groundwork for consideration and determination of Italy's claims in actual conferences later.

President Wilson, in addition to the conferences he had today with Italian statesmen, conferred with Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, with whom he discussed relief work in France and economic questions, including shipping. It is known that the French Government is eager to place large shipbuilding contracts in American yards, but the American Government, it is said, intends to keep the yards free until the Peace Conference develops fully what yards the United States may need for its navy.

To Start for London Dec. 26.

President Wilson's plans for visiting London contemplate departure for England next Thursday. He will probably remain in England four days.

Details of the trip to London are being worked out by the President in consultations with Colonel House, Captain André Tardieu, and members of the embassy staff in London.

The President will start for London immediatcly after he has had his Christmas dinner with the American troops in the field. He will not return from London directly to Paris, but it is expected that he will first visit the devastated regions of Northern France and Belgium, and that he will be back in Paris about Jan. 4, on the eve of the first meeting of the Interallied Conference on Jan. 6.

The opening meeting of the Interallied Conference will be confined to representatives of the Allies and the United States, who will arrange a common basis of action for the formal sessions of the Peace Congress, which will open toward the middle or latter part of January.

It is pointed out that as this is not a negotiated peace, but a victorious peace based on virtually unconditional surrender, in which the enemy has been compelled to give up all that has been demanded, the main purpose of the preliminary conference beginning early in January is to arrange a common front for the Peace Congress.

For that reason the conferences going on between the President and Premier Orlando of Italy, and later with Premier Lloyd George in London, have an important bearing on this preliminary adjustment.

An official statement probably will be given out soon explaining the status of the censorship. Although it had been promised by President Wilson that the censorship would be lifted entirely, it develops that his promise applies only to political matter concerning the Peace Conference which does not concern France and Great Britain. The American delegation, it is declared, recognizes the need of clarification and is asking for it.

Mr. Wilson's first week in France is drawing to a close with his advisors feeling that much has been accomplished in a preliminary way toward establishing personal relations with statesmen with whom the American delegation will nave to deal. Organization is now appearing out of the confusion which prevailed during the first few days after the President's arrival.

Various sections of the American mission are settling down to the work which must be done before the early part of January, when the first sessions of the Peace Conference are held.

WILSON IDEALS WIN, SAYS NORTHCLIFFE

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

asm which marks the demonstrations is the general surprise of the crowds at the President's good-natured smile. Newspaper photographs published in Europe have always represented him as a man of severe and pedagogic expression. Therefore, the people are astonished to find him smiling and gracefully waving his hat as his little cavalcade passes through the biggest crowds that I have ever seen in my life.

"I saw many of the parades in New York last year, and the scenes in London on Armistice Night. Multiply them in both cases by ten and you will have some idea of the astounding and almost mysterious ovations which have been accorded the President.

"I predict something of a like nature in Great Britain, where we have had 40,000 land and sea officers and 900,000 men killed in the war.

"Judging by the American newspapers that I have read, the League of Nations is a somewhat abstract and academic subject, but the nearer you get to the battlefields where the dead are buried the stronger the desire becomes for it. The proposed league will receive powerful backing in England from all political parties, and it is apparently warmly indorsed in France."

NORTHCLIFFE INSISTS ON OPEN PEACE PARLEY

Indorses Wilson's Stand, Declaring Day of Secret Conclaves Is Gone.

PARIS, Dec. 20, (Associated Press.)—Lord Northcliffe, Chairman of the London Headquarters of the British Mission to the United States, who is visiting Paris, gave to The Associated Press the following statement today regarding his ideas as to the need of open diplomacy in conducting the peace negotiations.

"Nothing can be worse for the prospects of the coming conference," said Lord Northcliffe, "than an atmosphere of secrecy and half truths. Yet up to the present there has been no official statement that the momentous meetings about to take place will be held in accordance with President Wilson's expressed views on the question of open diplomacy.

"The days of secret conclaves are dead and gone. Clandestine assemblies are the harbingers of intrigue, suspicion, and possible deception. It would be intolerable that the fate of whole nations—great and small—should be decided in secret. Shall the destinies of millions of people in all quarters of the globe be left to the tender mercies of a comparative handful of delegates, against whose enactments there is no public appeal? Such would be mockery of that principle of self-determination of free nations which has been fought for and won in this war.

"Labor, upon which the great losses of life during the war have mainly fallen, is alarmed at the prospect of great world plans being carried out without their knowledge. It is reported from London that the Labor Party has sent a strong protest to our Government, which so far has done nothnig to allay public anxiety on the subject.

"The British press and people may be relied upon to support fully the President's enlightened expression of opinion as to the need of publicity at the momentous meetings expected to begin in Paris on the sixth of January. Surely the world has suffered enough from secret diplomacy to realise that medievalism of that kind is totally incompatable with the conception of a league of free nations. A great part of the President's popularity is due to the knowledge that he is the father of open diplomacy, which it was understood would be the course adopted at the forthcoming sessions.

"We, having learned enough of the evil of secrecy during the last four and a half years, therefore are alarmed at rumors which have not yet been officially contradicted, that the doings of the Peace Conference are to be wrapped in a black cloak of silence. So far as the United States is concerned, I have been assured that neither the French nor American Governments will exercise any control over the cables conveying news of the proceedings of the conference, except such amount of control as is necessary in rationing to each newspaper and news distribution agency, made obligatory by the fact that the Atlantic cables already are loaded beyond their capacity."

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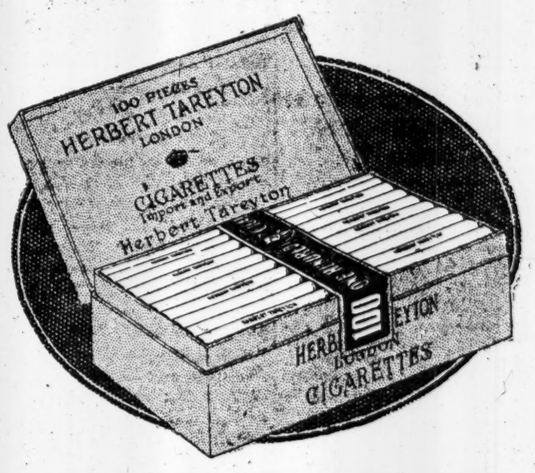

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DUCHESS AMONG WOUNDED.

Copy of painting by R. Caton Woodville, with autograph of Queen Dowager Alexandra of England, of the Duchess of Sutherland among the wounded in her war hospital, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

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TRADITION DYING HARD IN PARIS

Secret Diplomacy of 1815 Is Recalled to Mrs. Atherton by Preliminary Conferences.

AUTOCRACY OF REPUBLICS

"Just Three Countries" Will Dictate the Destinies of Europe, She Hints.

BARS TO A WORLD LEAGUE

Chief Among These She Sees Those of Language and "Implacable Racial Differences."

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—In 1815 the Czar of all the Russias traveled down to Vienna in gilded traveling coaches and imperial barges, to be the guest of his august Majesty the Kaiser of Austria during the great Peace Congress which should arrange the destinies of Europe. Today there is no Czar, no Kaiser.

In 1815 the United States of America was a shivering little republic taking no interest whatever in the diplomacies of Europe—poor, discredited by the War of 1812, its greatest President and its greatest men gone.

In 1918 the President of the United States, cheerfully granted autocratic powers for the time being by an enormous, powerful, and wealthy people, crosses the ocean in a floating palace with a distinguished retinue, among whom was observed all the rigid etiquette of courts or of Washington.

Although a great deal of the honor paid him is inspired by personal respect, yet the fact remains that he is received with greater pomp than that accorded any sovereign of recent times. He is housed in the palace of Prince Murat, whose wife, born a Bonaparte, is the haughtiest woman in Europe and has an inner circle who accord her imperial honors.

Like the Czar Alexander in 1815, he comes as a dominating figure to the Peace Congress of 1918, and is far more likely to fulfill expectations, as there is no Talleyrand among the enemy delegates—should there be any—to play one nation against the other and walk away with a laugh in his sleeve. At least, he is not in sight so far.

Extraordinary contrasts and resemblances are about even. Thrones have crumbled, and the youngest of the republics from its remote position in the Western Hemisphere spreads its great protecting wings over the old Continent of Europe. But here the contrasts with the days of 1815 cease. Methods have not changed in the least. We heard a good deal of talk some time ago about open diplomacy. Never in the history of Europe has diplomacy been more tenaciously secret.

No Peace Table?

It is even said that there will be no peace table—that dramatic oblong of mahogany that periodically has been wheeled to the centre of the European stage since the close of the Thirty Years' War and surrounded by a historic assemblage of grave, shrewd, anxious, fallible men. Peace tables are out of date, we hear. All will be decided in a long series of private conferences.

It is further rumored—and I should like it to be understood that I do not pick up my rumors on the street—that there will be just three countries whose plenipotentiaries will decide the destinies of Europe. The others will take what is handed them. This is the day of the autocracy of the republic. (Great Britain in many respects is the most advanced republic of them all.)

Nevertheless, with all their indisputable powers and progress, they seem to have neither originality nor inclination to break away from the tradition of those old Czars and Kaisers, whose vain pomp already reads like a sort of comic opera nightmare. But I fancy it is not only tradition that holds them, but that habit of mind which, after centuries of practice, almost forces them to think one thing and say another.

The other day I was lunching at the house of a Frenchman who is less suave than most of his race and class and with whom I have always quarreled. But even he began by saying: "Of course, we are very grateful to America." I asked him why he was grateful. "Well, of course, you came to our rescue at the critical moment," he said, and he was proceeding with grim determination to make himself agreeable, since I was guest at his table, when I thought I would clear the air.

Shocking a Frenchman.

"It is to be hoped," I said, "that we shall never hear the word 'gratitude' from a Frenchman again. It is not possible that the most clear-sighted and ironic race on earth believes for a moment that we entered this war to save France, Great Britain, democracy, civilization, or anything or anybody but ourselves. There are only two motives for entering upon any war, offensive or defensive. If we had been the altruists our public speakers and sentimentalists generally make us out, we should have rushed as one man to the defense of France and Belgium in 1914; but, as a matter of fact, it took President Wilson and a body of intelligent publicists three years to educate the American people into the understanding of what German conquest in Europe would mean to the liberties of the United States. When we finally did wake up and rushed into war, it was to save our own skins."

The ironic visage of my host relaxed visibly, but he raised his eyebrows.

"Yes, but those things are not said, you know."

"Is it not time they were?" I asked. "We are supposed to change for the better, to favor reforms of every kind, to welcome with enthusiasm the liberation of oppressed peoples. Why does truth alone remain in bondage? Wouldn't life really be made easier, events move more swiftly, if we dropped the circumlocutory and adopted the direct method? Life is a wild rush nowadays, and polite lies are actual stumbling blocks. Besides, think how much sooner the Peace Congress would end!"

He demurred, but it was noticeable that we passed an entirely amicable hour, and for the first time he did not leave me to his wife with almost audible relief.

In Paris all the newspapers together—so strict are the conventions, to say nothing of restrictions—do not give one as much news in weeks as THE NEW YORK TIMES gives its readers in one day. The correspondents have to dig around in all directions to get any real news at all. We know that in the depths of certain vast buildings in Paris these private conferences regarding the future geography of the world are going on all the time, but one must even make a shrewd guess as to the building.

If we were really modern, if we were not still antiquated as Czardom and Kaiserdom, there would be a concrete peace table out in the great hall of the palace at Versailles, where all the correspondents of the world would sit just behind plenipotentiaries, and to which as many of the intelligent public would be admitted as the hall could accommodate. It would be highly interesting to hear these great men change their minds in public and tilt and win and lose. But the only way to obtain a new method for diplomacy is to coin another word for the business.

The Barrier of Language.

Perhaps if we could bring ourselves to make a fetish of truth we might also rid ourselves of another delusion—the brotherhood of man and the internationalizing of races. Peoples of the same language and traditions may amalgamate in course of time, such as Great Britain and the United States; but the barrier of language means implacable racial differences as well. There may be friendship and comity, but no real intimacy.

I was much struck with this fact on the night of the President's arrival, when all Paris was out in the streets celebrating. The French were dancing, throwing confetti, and frolicking generally with the abandon of children; but only here and there was an American playing with them. Everywhere in the dark masses of French people one saw islands of khaki—American and British soldiers intensely interested, but almost immovable. The three races may fight shoulder to shoulder with deepest mutual respect, admiration, and sympathy, but they cannot play together, for only the French are unself-conscious. It takes a strong stimulant to break down the natural reserve of the Anglo-Saxon, but the French use their lighter emotions to play with, and are as little bothered about the attitude of the spectator as children in the park.

This is but one of the infinite number of sides of the infinitely complex, subtle supercivilized character of the French people; and the only way we may ever hope to understand it is to marry as many of it as possible. I am told that 10,000 of our young men have married French girls; it is a pity that it is not 100,000. If half the American people could marry half the French people, we should have in two generations such a race as the world has never seen.

HINDENBURG MOVES TO FORM NEW FRONT

Announces He Will Establish Army Line Six Miles Behind Neutral Zone.

BERLIN ASKS EXPLANATION

Army Chief Reported to be in a Counter-Revolt Project with Scheuch.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed to the Berlin Government advising it of his intention to form a new front six miles behind the neutral zone fixed by the armistice, according to a dispatch to the Paris Journal from Zurich today.

The Government has asked the Field Marshal for an explanation, adds the dispatch, but has not yet received a reply.

It is also announced that two regiments of the active army will be sent to Frankfort-on-the-Main at an early date.

The correspondent affirms that Major General Scheuch, the Prussian War Minister; Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and General Lequid, (probably Lieut. Gen. Lequis, former Governor of Metz,) who is in command of the active troops in Berlin, are behind a counterrevolutionary movement. He declares that the existing Government is manifestly incapable of preventing the realization of their scheme.

Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, a telegram from Berlin says, has made an announcement in which he asserts that expulsions from Alsace are increasing daily. Herr Erzberger declares further that fifteen persons have been recently arrested, including Deputy Bochle of Strasbourg. He says that Herr Rebhaltz, Chairman of the Soldiers' Council at Strasbourg, has also been arrested and is being detained in a fortress near that city.

Reports from Copenhagen continue to state that the German Cabinet headed by Friedrich Ebert has resigned, but there is no confirmation of them as yet.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the National Liberal party in Germany, has announced that the German People's party, in which he has been active since the revolution, is absolutely opposed to a social democracy and will fight the Socialist rulers. The Centre party has been summoned to a conference at Frankfort on Dec. 30.

A "People's League" has been organized in Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. The league's committee includes Prince Maximilian of Baden, former Imperial Chancellor; Hugo Haase, Independent Socialist; Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States; Mathias Erzbenger, Dr. W. S. Solf, former German Foreign Minister; Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, the Austrian Ambassador, and Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne.

PARIS DEGREE FOR WILSON.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The University of Paris, availing itself for the first time of the authorization granted by a recent decree to nominate honorary doctors, has decided to bestow this title upon President Wilson as a former professor and President of Princeton University. President Wilson will receive his diploma at a ceremony in the Sorbonne Saturday afternoon.

After the ceremony President Wilson will be received by the university in its halls. Students and pupils of the Elysée Schools will be presented to the American Executive.

Miss Wilson Goes to the Front.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, has left Paris for a concert tour of thirty days among American troops near Chaumont, where the American headquarters is located. She is planning to sing on Christmas Day at Gondercourt, in the Meuse Department, in the same region where President Wilson will dine with the American soldiers.

SENATOR LODGE PUTS PEACE BEFORE LEAGUE

Denies a Report That He Has Outlined a Program for Our Negotiators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, made a statement to the Senate today advocating postponement of the formation of a League of Nations until after the Peace Conference. He said the question should be considered separately and later.

Mr. Lodge spoke today in advance of a prepared address which he expects to deliver tomorrow, because of a reference in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris to the reading by President Wilson of twenty-one points of peace which it was said the Massachusetts Senator had outlined to the Senate in a speech.

The twenty-one points, Senator Lodge explained, were contained in a petition from forty-six patriotic organizations which he recently presented to the Senate, and which he declared did not represent his personal views.

"I have not outlined twenty-one points, or any other number," he said. "The press dispatches no doubt misrepresent the President and utterly misrepresent me."

Senator Lodge said he understood a correspondent of some New York newspaper had cabled abroad that the twenty-one points had been put forth by him.

"That is a pure misrepresentation," he added. "It is an illustration of the inaccuracy—to use no harsher words—of the reports we receive from Paris and that Paris receives from us. No responsible press association has any right to misrepresent facts in this great debate that is now going on."

EXPECT CURB ON WAR UNDERSEAS AND IN AIR

Washington Officials Predict the Peace Conference Will Also Act on Use of Gas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Army and navy officials here believe that the uses to which two weapons which figured so largely in the world conflict—submarines and aircraft—may be put in future wars will be sharply limited by international agreement evolved at the Peace Conference.

These questions have been under discussion in military circles since the end of hostilities, but there is no definite information as to what suggestions the American Peace Commissioners will present to the conference. There appears to be substantial agreement among officers, however, that future operations of submarines should be confined strictly to those against warships.

As to aircraft, officers say that in seeking to make certain that civil populations are never again subjected to such outrages as have been committed by Germany, it may be that the flying army hereafter will be restricted to observation work and to such attacks upon troops as machine guns or similar armament would permit.

The submarine problem apparently attracts the greatest attention. There is reason to believe that the Navy General Board would not favor proposals that the use of submarines in any form be abandoned entirely. Many officers favor prohibition of the use of these craft against any but warships, as that would mean the end of submarine blockades. They regard this as one of the main practical elements to be dealt with in any discussion of freedom of the seas.

Another question with which the Peace Conference is expected to deal emphatically is the use of poisonous or other gases in war.

BARUCH TO SAIL DEC. 31.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The expected call for Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, and Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, to join President Wilson in Paris and act as advisers to the American peace delegation was received today and announced at the State Department. Both were asked some time ago to hold themselves in readiness for the trip, and they are expected to sail soon.

Mr. McCormick will give advice and information regarding blockade, agreements with neutrals, and war restrictions on trade, while Mr. Baruch, as an expert on the raw material market and supply, will advise particularly in connection with reconstruction work.

Mr. Baruch and Mr. McCormick plan to sail on the Leviathan, which is expected to leave New York on Dec. 31.

FRENCH WAR DEAD IS PUT AT 1,400,000

Number of Germans Killed Is Estimated by Newspaper at 2,000,000.

NAVY TOTAL EXCEEDS 70,000

Some of These Forces Probably Fought on Land—Total Casualties Above 6,000,000.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—French soldiers to the number of 1,400,000 were killed during the war, according to a statement by the Socialist Deputy, Lucien Voilin, in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. His announcement was made during an interpellation of the Government on demobilization.

Deputy Voilin asked that the soldiers be returned to the soil and the factories without delay, and continued: "I betray no secret when I say that the problem of demobilization presents itself thus we have mobilized 6,900,000 men, we have had about 1,400,000 killed, while 800,000 recovered from wounds. We are going to demobilize 1,200,000 reserves, territorials, and heads of families."

"There are about 3,500,000 men who will remain mobilized. The question is what does the Government intend to do with 2,000,000 of these who do not belong to the active forces."

When the total German casualties are published the number of dead will be found to be about 2,000,000, according to the Cologne Gazette of Nov. 25, a copy of which has been received here.

Up to Oct. 25 the total casualties reported were 6,066,769, of whom more than 4,750,000 were Prussians. The total includes the naval casualties, which were about 70,000, comprising more than 25,000 dead, more than 15,000 missing, and nearly 29,000 wounded.

Casualty List 1,284, published on Oct. 24, according to the Cologne Gazette, placed the number of dead at 1,611,104, the number of wounded at 3,683,143, and the missing at 772,522. The paper says that of the number reported missing 180,000 may be considered dead.

The Gazette uses the word "appalling" in describing the casualties among the officers. The total on Oct. 24 included 44,700 officers killed, 82,460 wounded, and 13,600 missing, a total of 140,760. The loss in officers alone, the paper points out, exceeds the total casualties of Germany in the Franco-Prussian war, when the losses were 129,698.

The total on Oct. 24, which did not include casualty lists from the fighting on the western front after that date, nor the German losses in Palestine, was apportioned by the Gazette as follows among the various army contingents:

Prussia—1,262,060 dead, 2,882,671 wounded, 616,139 missing; total, 4,760,870.

Bavaria—150,658 dead, 363,823 wounded, 72,115 missing; total, 586,596.

Saxony—108,017 dead, 252,027 wounded, 51,787 missing; total, 411,831.

Württemberg—64,507 dead, 155,654 wounded, 16,802 missing; total, 236,963.

Navy—25,862 dead, 28,968 wounded, 15,679 missing; total, 70,509.

Losses of German Navy.

With the exception of the naval losses, which show nearly 90 per cent. of Germany's naval personnel in 1917, the total number of German casualties, 6,066,769 reported in the Cologne Gazette of Nov. 25 as having been registered up to Oct. 25, since the war began, approximately agrees with the estimates made abroad, both official and unofficial. The naval casualties, however, go far beyond all foreign estimates, and are almost double the British naval loss. The German naval loss is distributed as follows: 25,862 dead, 28,969 wounded, 15,679 missing; total, 70,509.

The British loss at sea, according to a statement of the Admiralty on Nov. 26, had been up to Nov. 11, 39,766, distributed as follows: Dead, 33,301; wounded, 5,183; missing, 47; prisoners, 1,175.

It is a well-known fact that the German Navy sustained her heaviest sea losses at Heligoland, Aug. 28, 1914; off Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914; in the battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916, and during the intensive U-boat campaign from Feb. 1, 1917, till Oct. 25, 1918, when the U-boats were recalled. In the Heligoland battle Germany suffered a loss of four entire crews, or 1,189 killed or prisoners, mostly the former; off Falkland Islands she lost four entire crews with a total of 2,182, or 1,834 dead and 348 prisoners. Aside from these battles she had lost in various sea actions down to the eve of the battle of Jutland 5,853 naval men in killed and prisoners, making a total naval loss to May 31, 1916, of 9,234.

In the battle of Jutland the Germans admitted a loss of six ships, with a total of 2,136 men killed or prisoners, (presuming their complements were full,) making a total casualty list of 11,368 up to June 1, 1916.

After the battle of Jutland there were no great sea engagements with heavy losses to the Germans. The loss between June 1, 1916, and Oct. 25, 1918, which amounts to 59,141, (70,509-11,368,) therefore, must have been, according to apparent deductions made from the German data, principally caused when U-boats were sunk, unless, indeed, the German report of the losses at the battle of Jutland were far below those reported by the German Admiralty at the time.

On Sept. 6, 1918, the British Admiralty published an account of the fate of 150 U-boats. Of these, 116 had their officers reported as killed; in the majority of cases, it is presumed, that the crews perished also, which would amount to a loss of not over 5,000 men, which does not go far toward reducing the total of 59,141.

The item of 28,968 wounded in the German casualty list is as extraordinary as is the total, and, according to naval men, can only be accounted for by the fact that the ships which bore them reached home ports in a crippled condition or that the men had been rescued from sinking ships and taken home. The U-boat losses, it is believed, cannot be made to account for more than a few wounded, as U-boats were usually sunk with all on board or captured.

Both the wounded and the 59,141 total, not otherwise accounted for, may, however, be measurably covered in the light of Admiral Jellicoe's report of the Battle of Jutland, in which twenty-one enemy ships were "seen to sink." These vessels added to the German confessed losses were three battleships, two cruisers, nine destroyers, and one submarine, and increase the German loss of personnel, either killed or wounded, on the basis of complete complements, by 5,500, bringing the total loss to the Germans at the Battle of Jutland up to 7,634, (2,134+5,500,) which leaves 83,949 (70,509—16,860) Germans in killed, wounded, or prisoners to be accounted for as German naval losses from after the Battle of Jutland till the recall of the U-boats, as against the 59,141 total left by the German account of that battle.

No known estimates even approximately account for the huge naval casualty record published by the Cologne Gazette, unless the balance be made up on the theory that the Germans employed a large percentage of their seamen in land fighting, and suffered the majority of casualties that way. This may account for the fact that 70,509 amounts to nearly 90 per cent. of Germany's naval force on sea duty in 1917.

Estimates of French Dead Differ.

The number of Frenchmen announced by M. Lucien Voilin to have been killed in the war corresponds exactly with the total casualties suffered by France during the first year of the war, made up as follows: Killed, 400,000; wounded, 700,080; missing, 300,000; total, 1,400,000.

The number of dead announced by the Socialist Deputy is about 600,000 below all estimates, as Great Britain's official killed amount to 658,704, and it was believed that the French had suffered, particularly at Verdun and in Champagne, three times that number.

On June 27, 1916, another French Socialist Deputy announced that 800,000 French soldiers had been killed, 1,400,000 wounded, and 300,000 taken prisoner.

He was M. Longuet; but neither his figures nor those of his colleague are known to be official, as France so far has published no official casualty lists.

GERMANY TO VOTE ON JANUARY 19

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

tried to evade Bolshevism, it was sure to come to them unless there was a change.

There was but one chance, Scheidemann declared, to avoid a catastrophe. The whole nation must be made to stand behind the Government, and must be made responsible for it. He was absolutely convinced that the German people were behind the present Government.

"Have confidence in the people," he urged, "and they will return your trust. The technical difficulties in connection with the election are small considering the awful calamity to be avoided by it.

"I know that some soldiers will be unable to vote. Perhaps we can arrange after the election for them, but I am sure that if they knew the reasons for accelerating the election as you do, they would say, 'Vote. Don't wait for us.'

"The war and the revolution have prepared for this election. You delegates from the country must not be influenced by what you see here in Berlin. Thank Heaven, Berlin is not Germany! [Great applause.] If the Government remains in the hands of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils we shall have civil war."

Shouts from the Galleries.

At this moment the hall was filled to the last seat by the Independents returning from their caucus. Some of the Spartacides hurled insulting remarks at Sheidemann as he concluded.

When Chairman Leinert threatened to clear the galleries the shouts increased. There were cries of "Here you have the power, you cowards, but wait until we get you in the streets!"

There was a great deal of noise, and finally the Chairman declared discussion of the motion before the house closed.

To the great surprise of the rest of the convention, the Independents did not protest, and had not a single orator to put forward. This cut the proceedings very short, and the all-important question of fixing the election date had been voted upon before a little plan which the Spartacides had been hatching could develop. They had schemed another invasion by a large number of factory workmen, who were to force their way into the house at the critical moment.

Unknowingly, the Independents spoiled this by withdrawing all their orators, which shortened the proceedings by more than one hour. So the important vote had been taken long before the troublemakers arrived.

COMMITTEE BACKS CABINET.

Leading Radicals Barred from New Soviet Executive Council.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (Associated Press.)—The election of a new Central Executive Committee has been completed by the congress of delegates of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils. The Socialist members are largely in the majority, giving the Cabinet a support it has heretofore lacked. Not only are many of the members really able men, but radicals such as Georg Ledebour, Dr. August Müller, and other members of the old Executive Committee have been eliminated.

Revolutionary financing as it is practiced by the Executive Committee of the Berlin Council of Soldiers and Workmen promises to lead to interesting revelations when the final accounting takes place. Out-of-town delegates, who are present for the Congress of Councils, charge the Berlin Executive Committee with extravagance and general inefficiency, and this seems only mildly to characterize the real conditions.

Much curiosity has been aroused through the contradictory statements that have been made by the Treasurer of the committee, and the Tägliche Rundschau asks: "Whence come the moneys?" It calls attention to the fact that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council attached to the Home General Staff asserts that 600,000 marks of the official army funds were seized in the early days of the revolution, whereas only 450,000 were reported.

"It is imperative to establish," adds the newspaper, "whether the full sum seized was delivered to the Executive Committee, or whether the persons implicated in the seizure made private disposition of part of the money."

The Congress yesterday by an overwhelming vote declared itself in favor of the new Central Committee assuming the financial legacy of the retiring board, holding the latter to be a purely Berlin organization.

In the corridors of the House of Deputies yesterday it was asserted that among other items of receipts and expenditures which could not be traced through bad revolutionary bookkeeping was the sum of 350,000 marks, comprising official funds seized, but the ultimate disposition of which had not yet been established.

The German Finance Ministry is considering a proposition to compel all corporations in Germany to increase their capital stock one-fourth, which would go to the State. The plan is an attempt to compromise on the issue of the nationalization of all industries. Opponents of the plan assert that it would result in the wholesale watering of stock.

There are between 60,000 and 70,000 unemployed workmen in Berlin, according to the Tägliche Rundschau. Of this number 7,000 are metal workers. The total, the paper says, does not include strikers, the number of whom varies. The walkouts generally are of short duration.

The Vossische Zeitung refers to the increasing number of soldiers engaged in begging, while there is much work to be done. It complains that even the collection of garbage is unsatisfactory since war prisoners no longer do the work.

MACKENSEN IN TEARS OVER INTERNMENT

Complained Bitterly of "Shameful Treatment" in Being Held in Hungary.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Daily Express's Amsterdam correspondent says that when Field Marshal von Mackensen was interned in Castle Foth, near Budapest, as the "guest" of Count Ladislau Karolyi, he asked bitterly whether the German military authorities knew of "the shameful treatment" meted out to him.

"They do," was Count Karolyi's reply.

"Then I am really abandoned," said Mackensen. According to Budapest telegrams to the German newspapers, "tears came into his eyes and the scene was extremely painful."

Mackensen and his staff had arrived at the Budapest station only to find it guarded by 200 soldiers under a Hungarian revolutionary officer, Major Geroe. The Major said:

"I have to inform you that in compliance with the orders of the French military authorities you and your army will be interned in Hungary."

Mackensen protested and then asked permission to discuss the situation privately with his staff. This was allowed, but as the conference lasted too long the Major broke into the room, saying:

"I give you ten minutes to make up your mind; ten minutes, not one moment more."

Ten minutes later the Marshal declared himself ready to go, for he had heard in the meantime that a Hungarian corps had been ordered to guard all exits from the station and had even occupied the locomotive of his train.

BROCKDORFF EXPECTED TO SUCCEED DR. SOLF

Officials of German Foreign Office on Strike Because Chief Was Ousted.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 19, (via Copenhagen.)—Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Minister at Copenhagen, arrived in Berlin yesterday and will probably be appointed as Solf's successor at the head of the Foreign Office. If he accepts, as is most likely, because he has always sympathized with the radical elements, most of the other officials of the Foreign Office will continue.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—All the leading officials of the German Foreign Office are on strike as the result of the Government's acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Solf as Foreign Minister, according to the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette.

None of the officials has appeared for duty in the last several days, nor has any one reported himself ill. In their absence the routine work of the Foreign Office is piling up, and there is nobody to look after it.

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It means you have answered "present" to the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call for 1919. It means that you have placed your personal stamp of approval on the work of the Greatest Mother in the World and that you have given her the moral support of your membership.

Red Cross work must go on!

As long as there are misery and sickness and destitution in the war-befouled areas of Europe—as long as there are Americans under arms across the sea, the need for the Red Cross exists.

America has never failed in doing its full duty—that duty now is universal membership in the Red Cross.

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if you weaken them by shaking with fine ice. Best to cool the bottle.

SEES NO GREAT DROP IN COMING LOAN

Chairman of Treasury Organization Tells Bond Dealers to Prepare for the Campaign.

NATION'S EXPENSES HIGH

Peak Has Not Been Reached, Franklin Declares, and Urges Continued Saving.

The first dinner of the Bond Club of New York, of which Edwin H. Barker of the National City Company is the President, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, was very largely given up to sociability until Lewis B. Franklin, formerly Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company and now Chairman of the War Loan Organization of the United States Treasury, one of the after-dinner speakers, spoke of the Fifth Liberty Loan. Then the bond dealers, who did all they knew how to insure the success of four Liberty Loans, stopped their fun and gave serious hearing to what was being said. The Fifth Loan, Mr. Franklin said, would be launched between now and June, and would not be of small dimensions. It might be as large as the Fourth Loan, which was $6,000,000,000.

"The members of this club," said Mr. Franklin, "and every bond seller in New York ought to be proud of himself and the city in which he lives. Of every Liberty Loan total, New York has been asked to raise 30 per cent., and every time New York has done more than was asked of it. When I say New York, I mean, of course, the Second Federal Reserve District. That is a great record, but you people did more than that. In the Fourth Loan you took and sold more bonds than the total issue of the First Loan.

"In doing this you have done more to boom your regular business than any other thing you ever did. In getting the people to buy Liberty bonds, you have got them in the habit of buying other bonds, because they have acquired the habit of saving and they like it. They have found that saving is worth while, because it gets them somewhere, while spending gets them nowhere. People own securities today in the form of Liberty bonds who never expected, before the United States entered the war, to own a bond in all their lives. In my opinion, these Liberty bond sales will result in the development of the biggest demand for all kinds of good bonds that this country has ever known—because the people have learned how to save, and they like it.

"It is a good thing for the national Government that the people have acquired this habit, for there is another Liberty bond drive coming, and the amount of money asked for will not be small. I don't know when the campaign for the Fifth Loan will begin, but it will be between now and June. I don't know what the amount will be, but I can tell you this: In the first week in December all the money obtained in the Fourth Loan had been spent, except the amount set aside for obligations not yet due. The expenses are averaging just a little below $2,000,000,000 a month, and they have not yet reached the peak. When they do, of course, they will go down rapidly.

"But the peak has not been reached yet, and, as I said, the outgo is about $2,000,000,000. Of course, if the Fifth Loan is not launched until June, and if we had no other sources of revenue, we would have to raise $10,000,000,000 from the Fifth Loan. But it will not be that big, because we shall have the amount which Congress shall determine must be raised by taxation, and we shall have the revenue from the War Savings Stamps. But, in any event, the loan will be fairly stiff, and it behooves the people to get ready for it by continued savings, and it behooves you men to make ready for the fifth drive."

ITALY A FIELD FOR TRADE.

Congressman La Guardia Sees Great Opportunities for Us There.

Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia, who was a Major in the Aviation Corps and led the American fliers in Italy, was guest at a luncheon held yesterday by the Italia-American Society in the Lawyers' Club. He was introduced by Charles E. Hughes, President of the society, and was the only speaker. Never before, he said, were there such trade opportunities for America in Italy, for Italy did not want to resume trade with Germany, her former chief source of supply, and that she was now turning to the United States, especially for raw materials.

The Italian people, he said, are ready to welcome American experience and American money to help develop the country into a strong commercial nation. To assist in this accomplishment, he thought, there would surely be some restrictions placed on emigration. American exporters, he said, should be ready to cater to the market as they find it and not attempt to create a method of trading of their own. The market is ready and willing, but the people will not be quick to adopt new methods to supplant those of the past, he said.

"There can be no stable trade," he continued, "until we Americans see the need of banks in every land we trade with. Credits must be handled according to the laws and customs of each land. It is absolutely safe, for with local banks, merchants can sell on long time and the banks be protected by the goods sold. We must have better banking facilities. America has been negligent in this respect."

Among those present were Richard Washburn Child, William Hamlin Childs, Abram I. Elkus, John J. Freschi, Cass Gilbert, Hamilton Holt, Otto H. Kahn, Alfred E. Marling, Joseph W. Harriman, Martin W. Littleton, E. H. Outerbridge, William C. Breed, Jules S. Bache, Robert Adamson, Charles A. Coffin, Cleveland H. Dodge, William Guggenheim, and Clarence Mackay.

BRINGS GIFT TO WILSON.

Italian Officer, Just Arrived, Will Await President's Return.

Among 400 passengers who arrived yesterday from England on the White Star liner Megantic was Colonel Ugo Pizzarello, commander of the 10th Regiment of the Queen's Brigade, who has come here, accompanied by Lieutenant Angelo Fanelli, on behalf of the King of Italy to present a historical souvenir of the great war designed for President Wilson.

The Colonel speaks French fluently, in addition to his native tongue, and hopes to learn a good deal of English in America while he is awaiting the return of President Wilson. Until that time, he did not think it right to speak about the present from the King. He added that food and fuel conditions were improved in Italy and that the people were grateful for what America had done for them.

Another passenger on the Megantic was Lieutenant James P. Murphy, who went abroad in February, 1917, and joined the Royal Air Forces in England, after making a reputation for daring here in New York by diving from Brooklyn Bridge in 1913. His home is at 465 Tremont Avenue, Fordham. He said six friends who joined the same corps had all met death in France or Flanders.

Two American aviators who have been abroad a year returned on the Megantic with English brides. One is Lieutenant Carlos B. Stephens, of 3,406 West Eighty-third Place, Chicago, and the other is Lieutenant J. H. Roth, of Pontiac, Ill. Both men shot down four Hun machines in their flights.

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BERNSTORFF TOLD PROPAGANDA PLAN

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

and Mr. Lewis answered, 'Yes,' but only socially. The story was telegraphed to Hearst, who was in California, and he issued a signed statement to the effect that he had never met Bolo but once. This was, of course, incorrect. Then started that bitter attack of Hearst's on poor Mr. Lewis.

"Finally there was a call upon Mr. Lewis by Mr. Deford and I think Mr. O'Reilly. They wanted Mr. Lewis to sign a statement. He refused, but did give them a statement in which the true facts in the case were set forth. The next day The World printed the statement in full, but it did not appear in The American."

"The trouble was," added Mr. Becker, "that Mr. Lewis would not give the statement that Hearst's representatives wanted. The statement they asked him to make would not have been true. They wanted a certificate of the loyalty and 100 per cent. Americanism of Hearst and other things, too, and finally they wanted to write it."

This ended the cross-examination for today.

The deposition about Bernstorff was placed in the record by Senator Overman, who had elided references to certain persons known to be innocent of propaganda activities. The document set forth that the broker had met Count von Bernstorff frequently in a social way, always at the home of Archibald White in New York or at Mr. White's camp in the Adirondacks. The broker and Bernstorff were among a dozen guests at the party in the Adirondacks which lasted from before Christmas until after New Year's, 1915. The affiant referred to the former Ambassador as "an extremely good mixer."

Called Bernstorff "Hans."

"Most everybody at the party was calling him 'Hans' within a couple of days," the witness deposed.

"Was the talk on some of the days that you were there on the subject of the German view being put before the public through the papers of this country?" the affidavit continued.

"Yes."

"Did Bernstorff express a desire to get into some paper?"

"Yes, he thought it was absolutely necessary. He was very severe in his criticism of Herman Ridder, who he thought was doing their cause a great deal of harm. He said that the very fact that Ridder was a prominent citizen and was publishing his paper in German would make some Americans skeptical, anyway, and then Ridder, he added, imagined himself very much stronger in American affairs than was really the case. He also mentioned Dernburg and others who came over to influence Americans, but who he said did not understand the American mind and were not reaching them."

"Did you mention Hearst?"

"I mentioned the Hearst papers particularly, and he said that he had his eye on Hearst as an available man, and I came away with the distinct impression that he expected to see Hearst, and when I saw that Hearst was publishing a German paper, I mentioned the fact later to the Count, and said, 'I guess you got to these fellows,' and he replied, 'Well, it's working all right, isn't it?'"

"Do you remember any remarks that von Bernstorff made on this subject?"

"He was making a mental note and trying to find out all he could, and the inference I drew was that he had had, and he so stated, Hearst in mind as the man to carry on the German propaganda. Now, that is emphatically and without equivocation the inference I drew from the various talks."

"Do you think of anything else in particular?"

Wanted to Stop Munitions.

"The question of stopping the sending of munitions to England was brought up, and I don't know what one it was, but I think it was White who said: 'That is easy to do. Buy these arms plants at Bridgeport and Bethlehem. They are the two big outfits. Buy them and shut them down. That is the cheapest thing for you.' I understand von Bernstorff took it up with his Government and they wired back that they wanted the German bankers here to do it."

"You mean the German-American bankers?"

"Yes."

"Von Bernstorff said that his Government wanted it done over here—you heard him say that, did you?"

"Yes."

The rest of the affidavit was edited out of the record by Senator Overman.

Mr. Becker's direct testimony concerned the efforts of the German Government to finance its activities in this country during the period of American neutrality. He mentioned the Transatlantic Trust Company, which was largely an Austro-Hungarian owned institution, G. Amsinck & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Mr. Becker put into the evidence several letters, hitherto unpublished, concerning alleged German financial activities.

The witness said that the members of the Warburg banking firm in Hamburg were closely related to the Warburgs of New York, and that the German banking book of 1914 named Paul and Felix M. Warburg as members of the Hamburg firm. He described the relations between the Warburg firm in Hamburg and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in New York as "community of partnership," that is, before the war. Dr. Fritz Warburg, a member of the Hamburg family, Mr. Becker said, occupied a position in Sweden similar to that held by Dr. Albert in the United States, namely, commercial attaché of the German Embassy.

"Now, it would appear," said Mr. Becker, "from documents, I think, that the original intent was to finance the German propagandists in this country through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the documents, taking them altogether, will show, with some clearness, I think, what the result was. I will read them in chronological order. First I produce some letters delivered to me by James Minotto."

Mr. Becker read a letter which Minotto, on Oct. 5, 1915, wrote to Georges Pallain, Governor of the Bank of France, in which he said that he had been informed that Mr. Kahn had subscribed $5,000,000 to the Anglo-French loan and Mortimer L. Schiff had subscribed $1,000,000. Minotto, in his deposition, which Mr. Becker obtained, stated that he had shown the letter to Mr. Kahn before mailing it and had met Mr. Kahn in the board room of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

"As I understand it," said Senator Nelson, "this is an explanation on their part why the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had not subscribed for Liberty bonds."

"No, I said Anglo-French bonds," replied Mr. Becker.

Senator Nelson—For Anglo-French bonds; but that Otto Kahn and Mortimer Schiff had, on their own account, subscribed for our bonds; is not that it?

Mr. Becker—Yes, and let me state a little further. The firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have been subject to a vicious fire of gossip as to their attitude in the war, and I think I am in a position to clear it up.

Senator Nelson—I think it is to their interest to have it cleared up.

Senator King—Speaking for myself, I have never heard any criticism of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. I have always regarded them as one of the best and strongest and most patriotic banking houses in the United States.

Mr. Becker—I have no intention of attacking them, but I think I can show the facts, which will not only demonstrate that the firm, as a whole, was not pro-German at all, but will show that it was rather painfully neutral. That is what I wanted to establish. The purpose is to present evidence from which the committee can determine, as I look at it, whether Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who, on the surface, appear to have been so intimately connected with the banking arrangements of the German embassy, should be deemed from that to have been other than neutral.

Senator Overman—If that is the purpose of the testimony, to show that there is no charge against them—it may be that there have been charges in the newspapers against a great many people—we are not here for the purpose of acquitting anybody, unless they want to be heard.

Mr. Becker—What will appear is this. It will appear that as far as Otto Kahn was concerned, he tried to be—to use an expression which I hope will not be offensive—good friends to both sides; and I can show his statements that he made in this manner to the French Government and the statements that he made to the representatives of the German Government.

Senator King—That is before our Government was at war?

Mr. Becker—So he, in a way, played both ends against the middle.

Senator King—Was that before our Government was at war?

Mr. Becker—Yes. The sum total of the thing is that, taking it by and large, you will find that the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. imposed on the German Government such difficult conditions for financing that the German Government was compelled to turn elsewhere to do its financing.

Senator Overman—We will let that statement go into the record, but as to the details of the business we do not care anything about them.

Mr. Becker—What the correspondence shows is that as far as Otto Kahn was concerned, while he was telling the French Government indirectly that they had subscribed, he was telling the German Government that they had not. If the committee does not desire to hear it I do not desire to press it at all, of course.

Senator Overman—I think a simple statement on your part will be sufficient.

Senator Nelson mentioned the appointment of Paul M. Warburg on the Federal Reserve Board, from which he recently retired.

"I think he is a brother of these Warburgs," he continued.

"Yes," said Senator Reid. "He was connected with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. immediately before his appointment, and resigned in order to take the appointment. There was no secret about his connection at that time."

Senator Nelson—No.

Senator Reed—Is there anybody here that challenges his loyalty now?

Mr. Becker—Nobody. Certainly I do not.

Senator King—There is not a man that has been more loyal and devoted to our country during the war than Paul M. Warburg, and no man that has contributed more to make the Federal Reserve law a success in its administration than Mr. Warburg and I think the country suffered materially in his retirement from that important board.

Senator Overman—We all agree about that, and I think this statement here shows that he was influential in keeping Kuhn, Loeb & Co. straight. They did not finance the Germans.

Germans Met a Setback.

Mr. Becker—There is no doubt the Germans came over here expecting that the connection between M. M. Warburg & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was going to be all-powerful to produce financing here; and they were grievously disappointed in that.

Senator Overman—That is, by reason of the influence of Mr. Warburg. You think that is the reason?

Mr. Becker—No; but by reason of Mr. Kuhn's influence.

Senator Nelson—Mr. Kahn was the most active man? I say Otto Kahn, to my knowledge—I spoke with him at several loyalty meetings two years ago at St. Paul and Minneapolis—was as pronounced a man in favor of our country as I ever met, and very active.

Senator Reed—If a man played both ends against the middle and did it impartially, and being a banker, that would be bankers' neutrality, would it not?

Mr. Becker—I think that characterizes it perfectly.

Senator Overman—Proceed, Mr. Becker. There was some discussion about the admission of another letter offered by Mr. Becker.

"There is no necessity for bringing in the names of bankers or other people as the name of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has been brought into this record," Senator King contended. "What Mr. Becker has just said, in my opinion, is a reflection upon Kuhn, Loeb & Co."

Senator Nelson—No, I think rather it is in their favor.

Senator Overman—I think the whole thing is in their favor.

Mr. Becker—Let me state, Mr. Chairman, for the purposes of the record, that I proposed to read a letter of Oct. 5, 1915, from James Minotto to M. Georges Pallain, reading the letter to which he made reference in the portion of his testimony that I read. I then proposed to read a letter of the 3d of November, 1915, from Hugo Schmidt to the Deutsche Bank relating to a conversation that he had with Otto H. Kahn, but I understand that those are excluded.

Senator Overman—No; I did not exclude that.

Praised Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Becker—In the letter of James Minotto to Georges Pallain, the 5th of October, 1915, Pallain being the Governor of the Bank of France, there is the following passage, and this is the passage referred to in Minotto's testimony:

"You probably recall, Mr. Governor, that on the occasion of my recent visit to you in Paris I explained to you that the house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who are among the most important and powerful financiers in the United States, were being accused quite unjustly in France of pro-German tendencies, and that, on the contrary, the house rendered a true service to the cause of the Allies in categorically refusing to negotiate every proposition which was offered to it on the part of the German Government, and from which it certainly would have received most advantageous conditions.

"Now, also, in the negotiations of the Anglo-French Commission, with the representatives of American high finance, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have given proof of an attitude entirely benevolent to the cause of France and England, although Mr. Schiff, Sr., has not lost sight of the resentment of the Jews against Russia.

"It is said that Otto H. Kahn, who has on many occasions, especially from the point of view of benevolence and the development of French art in New York, demonstrated his pro-French sympathies, and personally subscribed $5,000,000; and that one of his colleagues, Mortimer Schiff, has subscribed $1,000,000 of the Anglo-French loan. Whether that is true or not, it is difficult to say. However, the fact that neither Otto H. Kahn nor Mortimer Schiff has denied the rumor has a very great importance; and it is not to be doubted that the attitude of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has very considerably influenced the decision of our financial houses, and they have efficaciously, although not officially, aided to the success of the loan."

Senator Reed—What is the date of the letter, please?

Rumors of Bond Buying.

Mr. Becker—Oct. 5, 1915. I read now a letter of Hugo Schmidt to the Deutsche Bank, Berlin:

"3 November, 1915.

"No. 1428.

"To the Deutsche Bank,

"Berlin.

"Mr. Otto H. Kahn invited me today to take luncheon with him, and on this occasion he told me an injury had been done to him, not only in the American press, but also in the Frankfurter Zeitung, in that it had been reported concerning him that he, as well as his partner, Mortimer Schiff, had invested in the Anglo-French loan, which is in no way correct. Neither the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., nor any of its partners had taken any part thereof, directly or indirectly, and if they have not contradicted these false newspaper articles that is because they make it a matter of principle to ignore such newspaper articles.

"The fact, however, that the news in question appeared with a statement of the amount for which both of the gentlemen had subscribed and that never a denial appeared made every one believe that the statements in question were correct, and for that reason I repeated them to you at the time.

"As I briefly reported to you already, H. F. Albert had in mind to give up certain accounts which he had with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for von Bernstorff—eventually also the account of the Reichsbank —and he has since done so in part, so that at present actually only the account of the Reichsbank remains. He has written to Berlin concerning the withdrawal of this amount also.

"I cannot now wholly free myself of the idea that Kahn has given me the above-mentioned information with the purpose that I should pass it on to Albert, so as to prevent the business relations between the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the authorities from undergoing a further diminution. So I have informed Albert of this, who will now abstain from any further diminution of his business relations with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and I did not wish to fail to inform you of the matter.

Wanted Exchange on London.

"As I met Mr. Kahn in his office, the elder Jacob H. Schiff also spoke to me and asked me whether I believed it would be possible to buy from the Reichsbank, which had a long line of English sterling exchange, such an exchange at approximately present rates on the basis of a suitable interest payment until the release on the exchange from London at the end of the war. He based this on the proposition that the firm had a great need of exchange on London, and since, as he knew, the German banks had turned over to the Reichsbank their combined holdings in sterling exchange, therefore he wished to approach the Reichsbank in the matter.

"I answered him that I knew nothing about German banks having sold their holdings to the Reichsbank, and he remarked that if this were the case he would naturally be glad to buy whatever sterling exchange the Deutsche Bank possessed. Of course I wished not to fail to inform you of this, so that in case you had any interest in selling the sterling exchange which you may own at about the present rate in this place.

"With greetings,

"Very cordially,

"H. SCHMIDT."

Mr. Becker next read a letter from Hugo Schmidt to the Deutsche Bank, which was dated Feb. 16, 1916. In this letter Schmidt stated that the Hamburg-American Line, which "then needed money to charter and equip ships for the Ministry of War," had approached Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in order to obtain an advance of about $1,000,000.

"Kuhn, Loeb & Co.," Schmidt continued, "is said to have acted very arbitrarily on that occasion. At first they were not willing to entertain the proposition at all, then they said they could do nothing in the matter alone, but they would try to organize a syndicate for that purpose.

"After a few days they informed the Hamburg-American Line, which was very anxious to procure the money during all that time, that they, together with some other friends, were ready to grant a loan of 1,000,000 marks, but that amount was on the very next day reduced to 900,000 marks, because one of the associates had withdrawn in the meantime."

Demand for Mortgages.

Further on Schmidt alleged that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had demanded the mortgaging of all the "extraordinarily valuable objects"—the word objects meaning ships, Mr. Becker said—and that it was further demanded by the bankers that a clause should be inserted "according to which they would have the right to sell the mortgaged objects at public auction or out of hand in case a judgment was obtained by any one against the Hamburg-American Line."

The Hamburg-American Line, the German banker continued, could not bring itself to accept these terms, and he added that the line had succeeded in obtaining financial assistance from its German firm as a result of the restoration to a limited extent of cable communication.

Boy-Ed also had difficulty with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., according to Schmidt, who continued:

"I mention all of the above only as introductory, and enter now upon the actual purpose of my letter.

"I heard a few days ago that the Hamburg-American Line has secured from the Guaranty Trust Company a check account of $1,000,000, which eventually can be increased to $2,000,000. The Disconto Gesellschaft has guaranteed the credit. The credit may be used for drafts, due after three months, for which a commission of one-fourth of 1 per cent. is to be paid, and there is a tacit agreement that if no unforeseen events happen (as such are always considered, a severance of diplomatic relations between th United States and Germany, or something like that,) the drafts, when due, will be constantly renewed, although the Guaranty Trust Company did not accept a binding obligation to that effect.

"Of course the credit is very welcome to the Hamburg-American Line and enables it to make good the losses it suffered up to now in connection with bills of exchange from the other side by selling dollars at the exchange rates on the other side. I happened to think that the North German Lloyd will find itself in a similar position, and that assumption has been confirmed in the course of a conversation I had today with Gustav Schwab. Mr. Schwab said to me that he would be pleased also to obtain a credit of $1,000,000, and that he would today write to his home office in that matter.

"I had already sounded the Guaranty Trust Company, and they will not have any objection to such a credit guaranteed by us, at the disposal of the North German Lloyd under the same conditions as those in the transaction with the Hamburg-American Line.

"The credit would be used by the local house, but it would have to be done on account of the home office there, which, therefore, would declare itself responsible to the Guaranty Trust Company for the credit.

"I am hardly mistaken in assuming that the North-German Lloyd, on account of the present circumstances, are very much in your debt, and that it is, therefore, welcome to you to obtain in that manner some money, and moreover in the form of dollars drawn on New York."

America Then Not at War.

Questioned by Senator King, the witness said that America then was at peace with Germany, and that there was nothing that made it improper for Americans to sell any goods they might have to Germany.

"There was no impropriety in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., or any other bank, receiving deposits from Germany?" the Senator continued.

"Nothing whatever," Mr. Becker replied, "but I wanted to call your attention to the fact that this million-dollar loan was proposed to be a loan to the Ministry of War for ships that were in the service of war, and to assist in financing commerce raiders, and that would be a violation of American law. However, there is no sufficient proof to warrant the conclusion that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had more than a suspicion that that was the actual purpose. Of course, to finance anything in the nature of an armed expedition against the enemy upon our soil would be a clear violation of law."

Senator Nelson—The Germans had at that time some of their men-at-war at large upon the ocean?

Mr. Becker—Yes.

Senator Nelson—And they were anxious to have them supplied from our ports with coal and other supplies?

Mr. Becker—Yes.

Senator Nelson—And that is what the Hamburg-American Line was engaged at in trying to help out in that matter?

Mr. Becker—Yes.

Senator Nelson—And there were afterward some convictions growing out of that matter?

Mr. Becker—Yes. This was a proposed loan to the Ministry of War. As I recall it, perhaps not chiefly, was in relation to commerce raiders, but I want to emphasize the fact that there is no proof that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. knew what the loan was to be for. I think the fact is of sufficient interest, however, to warrant introducing the letter. To round out our information about Mr. Kahn, I shall read a letter which acquits him, an intercepted letter, intercepted by the British authorities from one Willie Cohn to L. Zimmerman, of Zimmerman & Forshay, of New York. It is dated Malmo, Sweden, Sept. 11, 1916, and reads in part as follows:

"At present I am working out another scheme, which will, if successful, give you great pleasure. I am told in strictest confidence that perhaps I shall be able to turn over to you the payments for the German Red Cross, which have been hitherto made through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. This firm is not well spoken of here.'

"Apparently," Mr. Becker explained, "although the letter is dated Malmo, Sweden, it was written from Berlin. That was a method of communication which they had.

Refers to Guaranty Trust Company.

Mr. Becker made a further reference to the Guaranty Trust Company, which was as follows:

"The Guaranty Trust Company also made it possible for Hugo Schmidt to carry on foreign exchange business on London for account of the several South American banks by agreeing to collect exchange for Hugo Schmidt and the Deutsche Bank on London with dummy indorsement, Hugo Schmidt filling with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York a private letter of guarantee. The dummies used in New York were John H. McClement and the Standards Mercantile Agency. In that connection, I will call attention to a letter of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, dated May 17, 1915, addressed to Hugo Schmidt, care of John H. McClement, Esq., New York:

"'Dear Sir—It appears that all your offices throughout South America and elsewhere are in the habit, in order to avoid the effects of the English proclamation prohibiting dealings with the enemy, of having nominees of theirs make remittances to our London office for our credit. Unfortunately, our London office, by reason of previous large experience with similar items, has gained a wide knowledge of such practices, and as they deem a compliance on their part with the law absolutely essential for the good standing and the continued welfare of this company in London, they have requested us earnestly to take such steps as we deem necessary for their relief from future operations of this kind until after the war.

"'We, ourselves, are always glad to assist you, and, as neutrals, of course, are perfectly willing to handle your business so long as it can be done without detriment to this company in relation to our London office. We would, therefore, suggest that all remittances of any kind, whether by mail or telegraphic transfer, be made to the London City & Midland Bank, Ltd., for our credit.

"'It is most essential that the fact that such remittances emanate from you or concern you is not disclosed, nor must it appear in any manner on the items or on the advices that accompany remittances that an enemy of England is in any manner implicated. So long as due caution is observed in the handling of this business, we have every reason to believe the London City & Midland Bank will accept business for our account.

Yours truly,

"'JAMES MINOTTO,

"'Division Manager.'

Hoodwinked the British.

"Now, further, with reference to this matter of London exchange," Mr. Becker continued, "At the breaking out of the European war, branches of German banks in South America, and particularly the Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank, a subsidiary of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, found themselves at a great disadvantage, since most of the business in South America is transacted in exchange on London. The inability to transact business in London exchange would have put them completely out of business. The British naturally shut down all connections with German institutions.

"Here again the resourcefulness of Hugo Schmidt and the branch managers of the several branches of the Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank in South America succeeded in hoodwinking the British and meeting the wants of the South American clients by continuing to purchase bills of exchange drawn by South American shippers on London at the ordinary market rate, and in a good many instances at a better rate than the British and branch banks, and then proceeding to collect these bills on London under the noses of the British by the following process:

"Hugo Schmidt of New York created what was known as the Standard Mercantile Agency. That was a registered trade name, in the name of one of Schmidt's clerks. He instructed his branch managers in South America to purchase bills from the customers, however not to indorse the name of the Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank or any other German-sounding name, but rather have the bills drawn by Spanish dummies organized for that purpose and remit the bills to Hugo Schmidt in New York. As soon as the bills were received in New York by Hugo Schmidt he would proceed to indorse them in the name of the Standard Mercantile Agency, and then sell them in the New York market to prominent banking institutions, such as the Guaranty Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, Equitable Trust Company, and National Park Bank—principally the Guaranty Trust Company.

"In case the American bankers required the indorsement of the Deutsche Bank, Hugo Schmidt would guarantee them by a private letter of guarantee, and by this process the bills reached London and were collected from London bankers.

J. H. McClement's Activities.

"One of the men associated with Hugo Schmidt in this scheme was John H. McClement of 165 Broadway, who had been a representative of the Deutsche Bank for a good many years. Thus the Deutsche Bank received credit for the same in New York instead of London, and where it was desirable to credit the account in London the account was so credited in the name of the Standard Mercantile Agency or other dummies used for that purpose by the Deutsche Bank. By this method, notwithstanding the vigilance of the British Government and British bankers, the Deutsche Bank and its branches in South America succeeded in negotiating between Aug. 1, 1914, and the time America entered the war £4,676,607 of London exchange."

Senator Overman—That is nearly $20,000,000.

Senator Nelson—What does the period cover?

Mr. Becker—The period of our neutrality. The entire period.

Mr. Becker told of a scheme, which Schmidt devised, to get American gold to branches of the Deutsche Bank in Spain through an agreement by which the National Bank of Spain would act as the dummy receiver of shipments of gold made by Muller, Schall & Co. of New York, and in turn would deliver it to the Deutsche Bank interests.

"The resourcefulness of Hugo Schmidt," said Mr. Becker, "made it possible for the Deutsche Bank and its subsidiaries and branches to continue an uninterrupted banking business in London and Paris by utilizing dummies in all the neutral countries where the Deutsche Bank had branches."

Mr. Becker also testified concerning the utilization of German Red Cross funds subscribed in this country by Bernstorff and Albert. This story had already been printed.

KAHN AFFIRMS LOYALTY.

Banker Cites His Record in Reply to "Misrepresentations."

In reference to the testimony before the Overman Committee in Washington yesterday, Otto H. Kahn issued the following statement:

"From the very beginning of the European war, I have demonstrated by my actions and spoken and written words, my abhorrence of Prussianized Germany, my utter hostility to her cause, and my active and wholehearted sympathy with the cause of the allied nations. Within a few months of the outbreak of the war I became, and have continued to be ever since, an object of abuse and attack in the German press.

"I took my stand according to the dictates of my conscience and judgment. I have never wavered in that stand, either publicly or privately. It was known widely, and to none better than to German emissaries and the German Government.

"My record ever since 1914 in support of the allied cause and in opposition to the German cause—not to speak of loyalty to the American cause—is clear, open and unequivocal. If that record does not protect me against misrepresentation, misconception or misinterpretation, nothing that I may say will."

JURY HEARS SOCIALIST PLEA

Engdahl Affirms His Support of the St. Louis Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Socialism was expounded to the jury in Federal Judge Landis's court today by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The American Socialist, who is one of the five Socialist leaders on trial under the Espionage Act.

Engdahl read the anti-war manifestoes of the Socialists of Germany, Austria, England, and France, published a few days prior to the outbreak of war in 1914. The manifestoes, all couched in language telling of the "horrors of war" and calling it "capitalistic," were in the same vein as the "St. Louis platform" adopted three years later in this country.

Engdahl flatly said: "I wouldn't have remained editor of The American Socialist had I not approved the St. Louis anti-war platform," and "I haven't changed my views."

Adolph Germer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party, also testified. He denied any physical opposition to the Government or having spread anti-war propaganda after the espionage law became effective.

Professor Robert M. Lovett, Dean of the Junior College, University of Chicago, admitted having acted as Chairman of a pacifist mass meeting at the Auditorium on May 27, 1917, and having been Vice President of the Chicago branch of the People's Council. Then, in contrast to his stand, he told of his young son—a lieutenant—having been killed fighting in France.

COAST GUARD IS REVIEWED.

New York Division Parades Down 5th Ave. Before Discharge of Men.

The Coast Guard Battalion, New York Division, assembled in the 9th Regiment Armory yesterday morning for inspection and review preliminary to the discharge from service of 156 men of the battalion. Inspection and review were held within the armory. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury L. S. Rowe and Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port, with Commodore E. P. Berthelon, commander of the Coast Guard, took the review.

Addresses were delivered by Assistant Secretary Rowe, who brought to the men the greetings and thanks of ex-Secretary McAdoo. Collector Newton spoke briefly of his personal association with the men. He said he was very grateful and appreciative of their splendid co-operation in handling the difficult transportation and traffic problems of the port. After the speaking, the battalion marched down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square and thence through Fourth Street and Broadway to the Battery. There the parade disbanded and the units remaining in the service returned to their quarters. The discharged men went to their homes.

When nourishing diet is required use HORLICK'S, the original Malted Milk.—Advt.

You, too, will be greeted some day with the "first fruits" if you present "Them" with a small Fruit Garden. What a bountiful, self-perpetuating gift! $5 or $10 per garden. Your check, names—we do the rest!

L. HICKS & SON Phone 68
"Sixty Years of Knowing How" WESTBURY, L. I.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Present in a Special Exhibition Today of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

the smartest and most individual styles created for Mid Winter

¶ Dainty hats of small proportion and irregular contour, Large Dress Hats, and medium size hats for street wear. They take their inspiration from Paris, just teem with originality, and are made more carefully than can be said of any other hats at moderate cost.

¶ Some are of All Satin, others are of Soft Maline or Georgette Crepe; worthy of special mention are the chic Flowered Turbans, which add wonderfully even to the most elaborate costumes. Two styles *Pictured.*

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

THE Fabrics we employ in our Evening Clothes are as soft as a caress, as black as a knave's heart, as closely woven as a beautiful friendship and as full of wool as a fold of sheep.

Such Fabrics, with *our* kind of tailoring, gives you the finest garmenting that money can buy.

Dress Suits: $40 up
Tuxedos: $35 up
(Consisting of Coat and Trousers)
Dress Vests: $3.50 to $12

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Chocolates *and* Salto Nuts

Hatch

HE KNOWS! SHE KNOWS!

A guarantee of finest confections produced in America

35th St. at Herald Square Broadway at 45th St. Broadway at 30th St.
HATCH—He Pays the Parcel Post Phone Greeley 241

FOUND NO GRAFT AT HOG ISLAND

But Federal Agents Were Unable to Trace Many Millions Spent on Enterprise.

CALL FOR FURTHER INQUIRY

Want Board to Pass on Discrepancy Between Estimate and $61,000,000 Cost.

REPORT WAS LONG DELAYED

Was Filed on Sept. 12, but Made Public Only Yesterday by Order of the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The report of the Department of Justice concerning conditions at the Hog Island shipbuilding plant, which has been withheld many weeks at the request, it is said, of the Shipping Board, was made public today at the White House by the direction of President Wilson.

While the investigators hold that there was no evidence produced to warrant criminal prosecutions, the conditions which existed at the yards before Feb. 1 are described by the words "organized riot," "tangled mass," and "state of chaos."

The examiners state that the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Shipping Board should not be called upon to shoulder full responsibility for the increase in the cost of the yard from the early estimate of $21,000,000 to something more than $61,000,000 without a further investigation. It is recommended that the question be placed before a board of arbitration and that the private interests with whom the Government dealt, be called upon to make restitution, if found to be responsible for waste and extravagance. This recommendation reads:

"In our judgment, the shipyard being in the main completed, the Board of Arbitration should be established, and the question should be definitely submitted to them as to whether, upon the proper interpretation of the contract, the expenditures for the plant construction at Hog Island were reasonably necessary. In making their determination they must have in mind not only the proper interpretation of the contract, but also the fact that the burden of proof is upon the agent to satisfy the tribunal as to the reasonable necessity for the exjenditures. If the tribunal reports that the expenditures were reasonably necessary, then we recommend closing the proceedings except as to matters which are now or may hereafter be in issue between the agent and the Fleet Corporation; if, on the contrary, they find that the expenditures were in excess of reasonable necessity, they should state their judgment as to the extent of the excess and payment thereof should be demanded of the agent."

This program is based on a clause in the contract between the Fleet Corporation and the American International Corporation of New York, the agent, which provided that "after the shipyard is constructed the agent may appeal to a board of arbitration consisting of three distinguished naval architects, to be selected, one by the Fleet Corporation, one by the agent, and one by the two."

Report Based on July Conditions.

The report, which is dated Sept. 12, stated that the plant would be completed in September; that the contract was substantially being complied with, and that the controversy hinged "not so much upon the question of accomplishment but upon means, methods, and expenditures." But attached is a letter from the investigators, dated Sept. 21, which the Attorney General transmitted to the President, referring to press reports that the program was falling behind schedule and calling attention to the fact that the report was based on conditions as they appeared early in July.

The Department of Justice investigation was made by two assistants to the Attorney General, G. Carroll Todd and Mark Hyman, beginning in February, when President Wilson asked the Attorney General to get into consultation with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board "about the whole matter with a view to instituting criminal process in case the facts justify it." Charges of graft and gross waste were made in an inquiry conducted by the Senate Commerce Committee, and Mr. Hurley wrote to the President and to Mr. Gregory, saying that there was "serious disorganization and negligence" at Hog Island and that he desired the aid of the Attorney General in investigating conditions.

The assistants, with the aid of two naval technical advisers, Civil Engineer Archibald L. Parsons and Naval Constructor S. M. Henry, investigated from February until July and then prepared their report, which was sent to the Attorney General.

The report describes the contract entered into by the Emergency Fleet Corporation on Sept. 13, 1917, under which the American International Corporation of New York agreed to buy 846 acres of land at Hog Island, to be utilized for the purpose of the contract upon a 6 per cent. rental basis, to build on this tract with funds furnished by the Emergency Fleet Corporation a shipyard of fifty ways, and to construct with funds supplied from the same source fifty or more steel cargo ships at an estimated cost of $1,100,000 each. The agreement was that upon completion of the ships the fleet corporation might buy the land at cost, failing which the contractor might buy the plant at a value to be fixed by appraisal, failing which the Government would scrap the plant and remove it.

First Estimate $21,000,000.

The estimated cost of constructing the yard was $21,000,000. On Oct. 23 the fleet corporation placed an order for seventy additional steel ships, estimated to cost $1,650,000 each, calling for longer ways and piers and also more shop and storage capacity. On Nov. 27, the contractor revised the estimate of yard construction cost, adding $2,750,000 on account of the additional seventy ships and $3,250,000 on account of unfavorable subsoil conditions, costly labor, and necessary extensions of the plant. On May 7 an order for sixty more ships, to cost $1,425,000 each, was placed. All of the 180 ships were to be completed by Aug. 4, 1919.

The contracting company's compensation for building both the yard and the ships was fixed at a percentage of the estimated cost of the ships, with premiums for early deliveries or savings in cost and penalties for delayed deliveries or increased cost. The maximum fee under this arrangement would be $14,440,000 and the minimum fee $8,910,000. Mr. Piez testified yesterday that to date the company had received nothing.

Although the contract was made with the American International Company, the report says there was an unwritten obligation publicly admitted by all parties to consider the engineering firm of Stone & Webster and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation as jointly interested in the benefits and burdens. A separate corporation, the American International Shipbuilding Corporation was organized as the agency through which the yard and ships actually were to be built.

In a section on the status of the yard, later modified by the letter to the Attorney General, the report says in less than a year after the date of the contract 846 acres of marsh land without railroad facilities "will be a complete industrial city of 30,000 men, served by two trunk lines of railroad and equipped to deliver to the Government two completed 7,500-ton steel cargo vessels each week." Speaking of difficulties encountered, a blockade of cars loaded with material extending from Philadelphia to Norfolk, Va., is described.

Conclusions As to Criminality.

This is the conclusion as to criminal liability:

"In response to the question submitted by the President our conclusion is that the facts do not justify criminal process; that no fraud or secret profits on the part of the officials of either the agent or the fleet corporation has been established; that while there were some minor frauds on the payroll, which have been prosecuted, the laborers, laborers' timekeepers and payroll supervisors were in the main honest.

"One of the accountants employed by our chief accountant criticised the latter's methods as inadequate. These criticisms were submitted to two leading firms of certified accountants, Messrs. Haskins & Sells, and Messrs. Touche, Niven & Company, who reported in writing that the criticisms were unfounded and that the methods and scope of the accounting, taken in conjunction with other lines of inquiry, were so laid out as to bring to light extravagancies and irregularities if any such existed.'

"This investigation was conducted by us in the midst of other official labors. It was given precedence until we were satisfied that excepting certain minor frauds no grounds existed for criminal process and that there would probably be no delay in the delivery of ships if steel and labor were forthcoming. Those being the vital points we reported orally our conclusions in regard to them and thereafter proceeded in the normal course to consider the issues of fact and law involved in this complicated record."

Discrepancies Unexplained.

Stating conclusions as to alleged waste and mismanagement, the report proceeds:

"In what we have next to say we do not wish to minimize the boldness of the plan of the agent and the courage and success of the undertaking, but we are not able to find affirmatively that the agent has satisfactorily accounted in the hearings before us for the expenditure of so large a sum of money in the construction of this plant.

"Waiving all minor questions of controversy, the outstanding fact is that the agent's Summer and Fall estimates of $21,000,000 and its Nov. 27 estimate of $27,000,000 have been so far exceeded that the probable cost of the yard will be about $61,000,000, (including $6,000,000 for recent additions made by order of the fleet corporation.) Such a discrepancy must be due to some fundamental miscalculation in the original estimate, to supervening condition, including enlargement of the plant, to mismanagement in operation, or to a combination of these factors. A discrepancy of such magnitude would seem to call for a clear explanation from the agent, but this has not been furnished.

"Considerable effort has been made by the agent in the hearings to stultify its own estimates by claiming that they were mere guesses that nobody could rely upon. But the fleet corporation did not rely on them, and there is no contemporaneous evidence justifying the agent's present position. The letter of the agent transmitting the revised estimate of Nov. 27, made after two and a half months of actual contact with the work, in nowise foreshadows anything except the normal variations of cost which might be expected in a job of this magnitude.

"The most significant single fact indicating the point of view at Hog Island was that bills for material, largely lumber, were prepaid (and properly prepaid) to the extent of over $10,000,000, but no effort was made by the agent until our investigation to prove whether prepaid bills were in fact followed by actual receipt of the material paid for.

Detailed Cost in Doubt.

"Another fact of strong significance is that while the contract provided in express terms that the agent should keep a detailed plant cost account and contained very careful provisions defining cost, yet the agent at an early date took the position that since the Government paid for everything that went into Hog Island it was unnecessary to comply with this provision. Hence, at no stage of the work since last December could it be determined what any unit of plant construction cost. Thus it was never possible for the agent and the agent never attempted to supervise either its own work or the work of its subcontractors from the point of view of what the work was costing.

"It was certainly possible to supervise the undertaking from the standpoint of cost without detriment to speed. In February Admiral Bowles was sent to Hog Island to exercise the full power of the Fleet Corporation in the matter of direction and supervision; he was able to increase the efficiency of the work and yet eliminate unnecessary salaries in three departments, and rental charged for unnecessary equipment, thereby effecting a saving of several thousand dollars a day. A similar reorganization in other departments is under way.

"In substance, the agent has taken the position that since this was not a commercial job, but a war job in which speed was of the essence, therefore, in the absence of positive misconduct or criminality the question of cost was of minor importance.

"In our opinion this is not the correct view of the contract. Speed, of course, was of high importance, and something additional in the way of cost must be allowed for it, and we have to assume was allowed by the agent in its estimate of Nov. 27, because the necessity for speed was as apparent then as later. But speed is not promoted by disregarding the ordinary safeguards for controlling costs. Both the contemporaneous record evidence and the contract itself indicate a rigid desire on the part of the Fleet Corporation to have the expenditures kept within the narrowest practicable limits and to have the expenditures closely checked by a careful system of cost accounting; in addition, the contract required the agent to protect and subserve the interests of the Fleet Corporation, fixed bonuses for savings in cost on the vessels and penalties for exceeding the estimated cost, provided for calling upon the aid of the Fleet Corporation itself in order to make purchases 'at the minimum cost consistent with the existing conditions,' and provided that 'excessive and unusual salaries or emoluments shall not be paid by the agent or charged as a part of the actual cost.'

"If, then, the agent has adopted a standard of conduct for the work which is not the standard fixed by the contract, it cannot acquit itself of responsibility by merely showing that it has actually expended some $61,000,000 in building this plant; it must go further and account not only for actual expenditures, but for the reasonable necessity of the expenditures under a proper construction of the contract."

Big Increase in Salaries.

In a footnote the report gives an accountant's report that thirty-seven men who were on the payrolls of Stone & Webster July 1, 1917, at average salaries of $3,973 each were transferred to the Hog Island payroll in September and October of that year at an average of $5,879 each.

A report of the naval technical advisers included in the report says, so far as the data before them shows, the general scope of the Hog Island plant has not been changed very materially since the November estimate of cost, and that the difference between $27,000,000 and $55,000,000 cannot be accounted for by expansion subsequent to Nov. 27. It says that the November estimate is regarded as insufficient, but after allowing for unfavorable weather, increased cost of labor, and the necessity for speed, the cost will be higher than the experts are able to account for. The total cost of about $1,100,000 per slip at Hog Island is compared with $699,000 for the similar yard at Bristol and $390,000 at Newark Bay.

STONE DISCUSSES REPORT.

Head of International Company Is Proud of Hog Island Record.

Charles A. Stone, President of the American International Company, in discussing the report of the Department of Justice on the Hog Island shipyard investigation, said yesterday:

"It would not have been surprising if, in an enterprise of this magnitude, with an organization so hastily assembled, and with the work progressing at such speed, irregularities had occurred. It is highly gratifying, therefore, that no graft, profiteering, or financial misconduct of any kind whatever has been found. This is distinctly a credit to the men who have been responsible for the organization and the actual prosecution of the work.

"The report intimates that the job was done extravagantly. It points out no single expenditure that was wasteful, but it states, as an inference merely, that there was extravagance. This inference apparently is based on two facts: That the cost so largely exceeded the original estimate, and that the cost per way was larger than that of the merchant and submarine boat yards.

"The fact is that the figures show that the cost per way at Hog Island, on a fair basis of comparison, is not substantially in excess of the cost per way at other yards. In fact, it is less than at one of the yards mentioned. I am informed that Mr. Piez, the General Manager of the Fleet Corporation, has made computations which demonstrate this.

"The original estimate was necessarily inadequate. We had no standards or precedents to guide us in such a gigantic undertaking. After the original estimate was made, the scope of the yard was increased at least 50 per cent. Furthermore, as the work progressed, the cost more than doubled, both of labor and materials. These two facts fully explain the difference between the original estimate and the final cost.

"Whether emergency war costs are excessive or not is a question of opinion, upon which perfectly honest men will differ, and on this question as applied to Hog Island, our own officials, who are experts of the highest standing and reputation, differ from the conclusions of the men employed in the investigation, who, to say the least, had never had experience in a job of such magnitude as this. On this question of cost, I understand that the officials of the Fleet Corporation agree with our officials.

"At the continued hearings before the Senate Commerce Committee, which are to proceed directly after New Year's, all the facts can be brought out. It will then be shown, I am sure, that, while the yard was necessarily costly as a war measure, yet there was nothing in the cost which was not necessary or justified by the situation.

"Furthermore, I am equally certain that it will appear that this great undertaking, instead of being one deserving criticism, is really one of the greatest engineering feats of the age—a monument to American efficiency and an achievement of which all those engaged on the work and the entire nation may rightly be proud."

As evidence of Charles M. Schwab's opinion of the Hog Island yard, Mr. Stone quoted the following paragraph of a letter which he had received from the former head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation:

"You, no doubt, know, as I have often expressed to you, how fully I appreciated the magnitude of your undertaking at Hog Island, and I think the accomplishment, all considered, has been a most noteworthy one, and one that should reflect a great deal of credit upon you and your firm rather than some of the criticisms that it has unjustly received. I shall always stand as an advocate of the work you have done there."

WAR REVENUE BILL MAY PASS TONIGHT

Simmons Hopes to Rush Action by Senate, but Republicans Predict a Delay.

THOMAS URGES ECONOMY

"Every Dollar Placed in Battleship Is a Dollar Wasted," Colorado Member Declares.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Although renewal today of general Senate debate halted progress on the War Revenue bill, Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that an effort would be made to pass the measure before adjournment tomorrow, with resort to a night session if necessary. Republican leaders expressed the belief that the measure would go over until Monday.

Practically all of today's session was devoted to duscussion, the principal speakers being Senator Jones of New Mexico and Senator Thomas, of Colorado, both Democrats. The former declared the bill contained many inequalities and injustices which handicapped the conduct of business and said the party which permitted such injustice to continue would be driven from power.

Speaking in support of a substitute measure of which he is author, Senator Thomas declared the watchword for this Congress should be "retrenchment, frugality, and economy." Adoption of a Federal budget system was urged by the Senator, who said national bankruptcy would result unless such a system was put into effect.

Senator Thomas opposed granting the recommendations made by Secretary Daniels for increased naval appropriations, declaring "every dollar placed in a battleship is a dollar wasted." Submarines and seaplanes, he said, had revolutionized naval warfare, and he declared that had the war continued six months longer, every German warship at Kiel would have been destroyed by the "myriad of airplanes carrying Americans that would have swept the air."

Senator La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin, plans to discuss his substitute bill tomorrow, after which Senator Simmons hopes to obtain a vote on the committee amendments providing for a $4,000,000,000 tax in 1920, the section which the Republicans are opposing.

Just before the Senate adjourned, Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, announced that he would demand a separate vote, before the final passage of the bill, on the postal section tentatively accepted by the Senate late yesterday proposing the repeal of the present zone system for second-class mail and substituting a 1-cent-a-pound rate within 150 miles and 1½ cents beyond.

FORGED $132,000 NOTES.

Secretary Admits Using Name of Late Fred E. Richards in Frauds.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 20.—A confession that he forged the indorsement of the late Fred E. Richards, President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, to notes totaling $132,000 has been made by Ludwell L. Howison, Mr. Richards's private secretary and executor of his will, according to Carroll Beedy, County Attorney.

Notes amounting to $72,000, drawn by Howison and indorsed with Richards's name, are held in banks in this city. The County Attorney said that unwise investments and speculation in the stock market were understood to have led to Howison's transactions. Mr. Richards died about a year ago. Howison, who is 35 years of age, was arrested today.

FOR GREATER GREECE.

Metaxa, Ex-Governor of Saloniki, Asks for American Support.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The appeal of the Greeks for freedom from the domination of the Turks and Bulgarians in Macedonia, Thrace, Asia Minor, and the Islands of the Dodecanese was voiced tonight by John N. Metaxa, formerly Governor of Saloniki, in an address he delivered before the Harvard University Club.

Dr. Metaxa declared that the great majority of the Greeks in Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace, and Asia Minor were still in bondage. "Now," he cried, "the critical moment is at hand when the great debt owed Hellenism by civilization may be repaid. It is on behalf of the liberation, the self-determination, the human dignity of these millions that I have come to implore the aid of your great country."

DICKMAN CENSORS PRESS AND SHOWS

Americans Tighten Control on Germans Owing to Criticism and Propaganda.

FORBID ADVERSE COMMENT

Roundup of Discharged Troops and Arrest of a Profiteer Also Mark New Policy.

COBLENZ, Dec. 17. (Associated Press.)—German propaganda and the tendency to criticism of conditions in the district occupied by the American forces have been abruptly checked by the establishment of a censorship by Major Gen. Dickman upon the newspapers and the theatres. His act was the first indication that the Americans purposed tightening their grip on local affairs.

The regulations governing the press were formally made public, but those which apply to the theatres were communicated orally by Colonel R. H. Williams, Chief of the Intelligence Department, who also explained personally to the newspaper owners what was expected of them.

The managers of the theatres, ranging from opera to moving picture productions, were informed that there was no objection to their giving performances except in cases where attempts were made to inject propaganda or criticism, either directly or by inuendo, into the productions. Not even apparently friendly comment, if it were otherwise undesirable, would be tolerated, it was explained.

Regulation of Newspapers.

To the newspaper owners it was pointed out that the question of whether they offended or not lay with them—that the Americans would not be bothered with censoring the publications before they were issued, but that the first six copies from the press should be delivered to American Headquarters. Meanwhile the running off of the edition could be continued. If it were then discovered that the regulations had been violated, prompt punitive action would be taken.

A memorandum delivered to the newspaper owners specifies that the following matter shall not be published:

"All articles, editorials, dispatches and news items, which, from their nature, are calculated to or might inflame the people or incite them to disrespect and disobedience or insubordination to the armies of occupation.

"Comment or articles which reflect discredit upon the United States Government or the Governments of the Allies or the military forces of those Governments."

Comparisons between the army commanders of those Governments or the military governments of occupied territory are forbidden. To obviate any discussion of regulations made by the French or British forces, it is stated specifically that nothing must be printed "relating to the regulations for occupied territory outside the zone occupied by the Americans."

Rounds Up German Soldiers.

A further indication of the intention of the American authorities to curb any abuse of their leniency was afforded by a roundup of discharged German soldiers who had failed to procure civilian clothes, and by the arrest of a merchant who had been found profiteering in money exchange.

The merchant made the mistake of boasting that he had sold a soldier marks for francs at 20 points below the rate of exchange fixed by the army and had then further increased his profits by reselling at the bank. There has been little of this sort of thing, however, and so far the public appears disposed to conform with the order that prices must be the same to the Americans as to the Germans.

Protest Against Seizure of Danzig.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—German residents of Danzig held a mass meeting there Thursday to protest against annexation of the city by the Poles. Governor von Jagow of Posen, it is reported from German sources, has sent a wireless message of protest to President Wilson.

Church Notices on Page 19.

Gidding

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"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

direct attention to

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Coats—Wraps—Coatees

Separate Scarfs and Sets

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Nutria and other fashionable furs

For Personal Wear ... or as Holiday Gifts

at ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

BEST & CO.

MEN'S Fine Custom Type

SUITS, ULSTERS & OVERCOATS

Specially Priced at

$42.50

Made in Our Own Shops and Regularly Selling at $47.50, Which Is Much Under Their Real Worth

These garments duplicate in texture, line and treatment the work of the few custom tailors of recognized authority. The fabrics have been secured from the foremost American and British weavers of fine woolens—the type of fabrics worn by men of critical taste in New York and London. Both the lounge suits and the overcoats are cut on models appropriate for gentlemen, with faultless tailoring in every detail of workmanship and finish.

Our purpose in reducing the price is to acquaint men to whom garments of this type will appeal with Best & Co.'s Clothes

Best & Co.

Men's Shop, Fifth Floor. Entrance, 1 West 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

CHRISTMAS!

Christmas has such a wonderful hold upon the imagination that it has a literature of tremendous volume all its own. A few of the comparatively new books together with two of the very old are listed below as welcome gifts.

Little Book for Christmas—*C. T. Brady*	$1.12
A Prayer for Christmas Morning—*H. Van Dyke*	44c
Angel of Christmas—*S. G. S. Perry*	68c
Dickens Christmas Carol	89c
Spirit of Christmas—*J. H. Jowett*	68c
Story of the Other Wise Man—*H. Van Dyke*	44c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

SAKS & COMPANY announce an

Extraordinary Special Sale of

450 Imported Beaded Bags

Regularly $65, $50, $45, and $39.50

Special at $35.00

What could be more appropriate as a Christmas gift! And where are such bags to be equalled at this remarkable price? In their soft, harmonious colorings they are works of art, reproducing with unusual fidelity beautiful patterns taken from rare antique rugs and vases. We can only *speak* of their wonderful beading. For you to *see* them means that you will acquire a new conception of the possibilities of bead work. That which only the most famed artists in the past have performed with oils and brush, Europe's most skilful bag makers have accomplished with tiny beads in the development of these exquisite bags.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

BUSINESS MEN INTERESTED.

The Annalist Annual Review, Jan. 6, 1919. Useful to investors, manufacturers, students of economic conditions, and all interested in the progress of the United States. Ten cents—$4.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 6:00 P. M.

Where Things To Decorate the Home Are Found In Abundance

The Fourth Floor, Rear, is a remarkable gift centre. A customer of ours accounted for its popularity in this way:

"One always feels sure that a gift for the home will prove acceptable; homes are such expansive things, you know, they always take kindly to new cushions and scarfs, and all these other delightful things shown here, and, no matter how many one has, there always seems a corner or a nook that was just waiting for another."

Don't you agree with her? Study this list and see if some or all of the articles mentioned would not be heartily welcomed by some home-making, home-loving friend.

CUSHIONS, SCARFS, CRETONNE BOXES, FIRESIDE AND LARGER SCREENS, SCRIM AND MARQUISETTE BED SETS, VELOUR AND MOQUETTE COUCH COVERS, TAPESTRY PANELS FOR WALL DECORATIONS, LACE CURTAINS FOR DOOR PANELS, VELOUR AND DAMASK PORTIERES, CEDAR CHESTS.

Inexpensive but Highly Artistic Gifts for Christmas

If you thought that you couldn't possibly afford any of those colorful, "different" sort of gifts—if you thought that distinction of character and originality of conception which are responsible for the exotic charm of things Oriental were quite beyond the reach of your modest purse, let the length of the following list dispel your doubt and serve, perchance, to solve many gift problems.

Every Item in the List Is Less than $5.00

Knitting Bags of silk, velvet or brocade.
Incense Burners.
Incense.
Lanterns—willow, brass, metal.
Lacquer Boxes, Trays, Candlesticks, Book Ends, Brass Finger Bowls, Boxes, Smoking Jars, Porcelain Vases, Flower Bowls, Ornaments, Japanese Pictures.
Fancy Tassels and Ornaments for Trimmings.
Dinner Gongs.
Teakwood Stands for vases, lamps, etc.
Black Wood Tables, Stands, Tabourets.
Hand Carved Fancy Novelties, Desk Sets, Pin Trays, Boudoir Accessories, etc.
Curios from Japan and China.
A large portion of the merchandise in our Far East Department other than that mentioned above, including Jades and Crystals, fine Porcelains, Cloisonne and Enamels, Old Peking Glass, wonderful Silks and Embroideries, Priest and Mandarin Robes of the richest sort, and a vast variety of other Art Objects, have been reduced and marked

ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-HALF.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

XMAS GIFTS
Reliable Goods. Low Prices.
Buy Now. Pay Next Year.
GOLD JEWELRY
Diamonds, Watches
Weekly or Monthly Payments.
Transactions Confidential.
No employer's references.
Call, write or phone Cort. 5867 or 3873
Agents will call if desired.
Special Inducements to Women Employes.
OPEN EVENINGS.
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story of a woman's faith
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Booksellers to the World.
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MADE and REPAIRED
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NO PAINT OR VARNISH THE WOOD PORES ARE OPEN AND THE MOISTURE MORE READILY ABSORBED
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Many sufferers from skin troubles have found Resinol Ointment invaluable in relieving the smarting, in soothing and cooling the irritated skin, and in most cases, clearing the trouble away.
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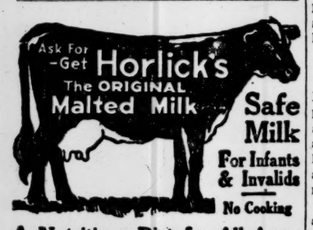

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HURLBURT'S CAMPHOR PILLS
TAKE ONE AT ONCE
If you sneeze, snuffle, or feel a chill coming on. Carry the small bottle at all times.
Price 25 cents.

5,700 SOLDIERS IN ON 3 TRANSPORTS

Nearly 2,000 Sick and Wounded on H. R. Mallory, Manchuria, and Buitenzorg.

HOBOKEN SEES PARADE

Artillerymen March Through the Streets on Way to Trains to Camp Merritt.

Three transports arrived from France yesterday after being delayed by fog and head winds, bringing 5,700 officers and men, including nearly 2,000 sick and wounded. They were met down the bay by the police boat Patrol, with members of the Mayor's committee on board and the Police Band, which played them all the way from Quarantine to Hoboken.

There the returning soldiers were welcomed by the military and Red Cross bands, 200 Red Cross workers, with hot coffee and sandwiches, and a hundred or more Army Transport girls, who ran out of their offices to cheer the veterans.

The United States transport Henry R. Mallory came up first with 1,461 American soldiers from Bordeaux, of whom more than 900 were sick or wounded. The units on board were headquarters, sanitary, and ordnance detachments, headquarters company, supply company, band and detachments of Batteries A and B of the 143d Regiment, Field Artillery, comprising 10 officers and 492 men, and headquarters of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade, 3 officers and 55 men.

Hoboken Sees Parade.

Out of the 32 officers and 888 men on the sick and wounded list only 30 were bedridden and 884 required no special attention.

Hitherto the military authorities have not allowed the returning soldiers to step outside the pier gates in Hoboken, but have sent them away in trains from the piers to the various camps. This ruling was broken by the artillerymen from the Henry R. Mallory yesterday, and they marched through First Street with the band playing a march right to the railroad station, where they boarded special trains for Camp Merritt.

Directly Mayor Griffin learned that the men of the 143d Field Artillery would pass through Hoboken he had the flags hoisted on the City Hall and telephoned to all the public offices to decorate their buildings as quickly as possible. Then he dashed down to Pier 12, and arrived in time to walk at the head of the parade.

By the time the soldiers, with their packs on their backs and smiles on their faces, were ready to start the streets were lined with people eager to welcome them back from France. The cheers continued from the time the bronzed artillerymen passed through the pier gates until the last file had entered the station, and then the crowd rushed in after them.

About 3,000 of the units on board the Manchuria, which came in after the Henry R. Mallory with 4,061 officers and men from Brest, followed the 143d Field Artillery over the same ground, and the three officers and sixty-six soldiers on the transport Buitenzorg would have done the same, the officers at Hoboken said, only they arrived too late to land yesterday.

Says Bible Saved His Life.

Among the wounded on the Mallory was Private Earl House, 29 year old, of the 389th Infantry and a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. House of Caldwell, Mon., who said that his life had been saved by a Bible when he was going over the top on Nov. 2. A bullet fired by a sniper hit the Bible and diverted the course of the missile from his heart. It passed through the outer tissues of the abdomen and wounded him in the thigh. While he lay in No Man's Land, House said he had the satisfaction of seeing Corporal Oscar Christiansen kill the sniper.

Brig. Gen. Richard W. Young, a grandson of Brigham Young and a native of Salt Lake City, returned on the transport. He said he had not seen any active service abroad.

Alexander C. Hornkobl, Jr., of Manistee, Mich., wore a French decoration he had won for two wounds. He was with the 313th Field Artillery Medical Corps, brigaded with a French unit and was wounded and gassed in the Verdun sector on Sept. 29 and one month later he was wounded again.

Private Lester Griswold, of Company C, New York's 308th Infantry, was one of the survivors of Major Charles Whittlesey's "Lost Battalion," and had a deep scar extending from his left eye to his ear, which marked the course of a German bullet on Oct. 1 in the Argonne Forest. When asked how he managed to continue fighting after being wounded, Griswold replied: "It didn't bother me a bit. I thought that the side of my face was paralyzed. The way those Huns attacked us we either had to fight or die."

Private Robert G. Schady, 28 years old, of 92 College Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., related how he flagged an ammunition train moving up to the Verdun front and saved it when the Germans were shelling the railroad. Private Schady, who is a member of Company C, 11th Engineers, while working with two comrades along the railroad that extended from Verdun toward Sedan, on Oct. 30, suddenly found they were being showered by German high explosive shells. Schady, knowing that his ammunition train was due shortly, started down the track to flag it when a shell burst close by, killing his two companions and wounding him in eleven places. He managed, he said, to stagger along, and, before he fell exhausted, stopped the train.

Many of Comrades Killed.

Private Cornelius Dempsey of 603 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, of Company B, 114th Infantry of the 29th Division, said that he enjoyed the fighting and the excitement very much until Columbus Day, when he was laid out by an explosive shell at Verdun as his regiment was going over the top.

"The Huns sent up a counterbarrage at that moment and nipped a lot of us. I must consider myself one of the lucky ones, for forty of my mates who went over with me were killed at the same time by the shells," he said.

The Manchuria, among her complement of 158 officers and 4,666 men, had 966 sick and wounded, sixty-four officers and 861 men of the 116th Field Artillery, fifty-one officers and 1,452 men of the 117th Field Artillery, thirteen officers and fifty-two men of the 59th Field Artillery Brigade and a number of casuals.

A large majority of the soldiers on the Manchuria had only got to Brest when the armistice was signed and did not see any active service. In the hospital on the upper deck were three men of the old 69th Regiment, now the 165th. They were Private Joseph Drury of 286 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. a member of Company M, who was wounded in the right side and shoulder with shrapnel; Corporal Cornelius Horgan of 213 Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, of Company I, who was wounded in the left arm with explosive bullets, and Corporal John J. Casey of Company K, who lives at 174 Nineteenth Street, Flushing. He was wounded three times. Brig. Gen. John L. Hayden of the 56th Brigade and Brig. Gen. Robert E. Steiner, 62d Brigade, both artillery officers, returned on the Manchuria.

Won Two Decorations.

One of the wounded soldiers on the Manchuria was Corporal Herbert Freeman, 23 years old, of Mont Vallo, Ala., of Company D, 167th Infantry, Rainbow Division. He wore the Distinguished Service Cross and the French War Cross for gallant conduct under fire. He was a hospital case through having been severely wounded by an explosive bullet at Château-Thierry on July 26.

General Segonne of the French Army decorated Corporal Freeman with the Croix de Guerre, and he was decorated by his own Colonel with the D. S. C. for bravery on March 5 in the Lorraine sector, when he, with five comrades, encountered a German patrol of eleven men, killing nine and taking two prisoners. The Germans were seeking information which Corporal Freeman and his comrades prevented them from getting, and instead got valuable information from the Germans.

When the Manchuria was four days out from Brest four stowaways, a Captain and three Lieutenants of the American air service, who had been in the war since the beginning last year, appeared upon the deck and told the senior military officer that they were going home to spend Christmas, as the fighting was over and they did not care how he put them down on the books. They did not appear at all worried as to what punishment was awaiting them for leaving France without permission.

The transport Buitenzorg had only two officers and fifty-six men from the 12th Anti-Aircraft Battery and one officer and six men from the medical detachments of the 9th and 12th Anti-Aircraft Batteries. She was formerly a Dutch steamship and will dock today at one of the army piers in New York.

Relatives and friends of soldiers returning on transports to America may send wireless messages to them and receive replies at any telegraph office. The messages will be relayed to a naval radio base, from where they will be flashed to the ships at a total cost of sixteen cents per word, including land telegraph tolls. Answers may be prepaid by the persons on shore.

NAVY PARADE PLANS READY.

Men Will March in Fifth Avenue After Review by Daniels.

Plans for the naval pageant in honor of the returning fleet, to be held next Thursday morning, were announced yesterday by Daniel G. Reid, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops. The pageant, he said, would rival any of its kind ever attempted here. The fleet will arrive off Ambrose Light on Christmas Day. The vessels will steam into the harbor at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, Dec. 26, and will be reviewed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who will be on board the Mayflower, anchored off the Statue of Liberty. Lieutenant W. P. Frost, aid to Admiral Usher, informed Mr. Reid that the following program for the land and naval parade had been approved by the Navy Department:

"The vessels will steam to their moorings in the North River. The Mayflower will follow the fleet one hour after it has passed up the river and steam around it, returning to an anchorage near Ninety-sixth Street, where the Secretary will receive the Commander in Chief, flag officers, and commanding officers on board the Mayflower.

"Immediately after the review, or about 1:30 P. M., a land parade of the sailors of the fleet will start at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway. At Seventy-ninth Street additional divisions will join. The route will be south to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street. At this point the men will march to the North River and embark for their respective ships. Immediately after the parade the men will receive shore leave."

George W. Loft, Chairman of the Parade Committee, said there would be no military or civic bodies in the parade, the land parade being made up wholly of sea fighters, the men marching without arms. The official reviewing stand will be at Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, near the temporary victory arch, which is expected to be completed in time for preliminary dedication exercises after the parade has passed.

John Golden, Chairman of the Theatrical Committee of the Welcome Committee, announced that theatrical managers and producers had agreed to admit the service striped sailors to their theatres during both the matinee and evening performances. About 1,000 officers and men of the fleet will be entertained at a special performance of "Three Wise Fools" at the Criterion Theatre on Sunday night, Dec. 29.

Dr. John Harriss, Chairman of the Naval Committee, has selected the city-owned steamers, the Queens, Corrections, Fidelity, and Highlander as the official fleet of boats to carry the members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, which will leave the Battery at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. The Police Boat Patrol, carrying the executive members of the committee, city, State and Federal officials and officers of the army and navy will head the official line of welcome craft. The Patrol will fall in line directly behind the Mayflower and follow that vessel throughout the review.

Shelter houses for the officers and men are being erected at the landing wharfs at Fifty-eighth, Eighty-second, Ninety-sixth, 129th, and 157th Streets.

The naval, military and local authorities will co-operate to guard the sailors and their money from crooks and disorderly persons. It is said that the men of the fleet are bringing back about $7,000,000 in savings, and this is reported to be the magnet that has attracted thieves lured from many places. A conference was held yesterday at the District Attorney's office at which Captain W. H. Turner and Lieutenant F. J. Osborne, of the Army Sanitary Corps; Lieutenants P. J. Gannon and John J. Noonan, of the Provost Marshal's Office, and Ensign McCaffrey, of the Naval Reserves, were present, besides representatives of welfare organizations.

The conferees decided that the law prohibiting the sale of liquors to men in uniform must be strictly enforced.

"We have warned all saloon, restaurant, and hotel men that intoxicants must not be served to any man in uniform, even if he has proof of his discharge from the service," said Chief Assistant District Attorney Talley.

Police Inspector J. J. Cray will have men at all railways and other entrances to the city, where every known crook will be picked up and suspicious characters turned back.

KING'S SLAYER ACQUITTED.

Shot Army Officer in Self-Defense, Was Plea of Johnson.

ELKTON, Md., Dec. 20.—Charles Hailwardt Johnson was acquitted by a jury tonight of the charge of murdering Major William R. King of Brooklyn, N. Y., Supervising Engineer of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The jury was out two hours and fifteen minutes.

Johnson shot Major King in the Johnson home on the night of July 17 last. He contended that King had him down on his knees and was choking him when he fired the shot. King lived at the Johnson home, and the fight followed when Johnson ordered the army officer out of the house.

Rolla Ogden, President of The New York Evening Post Company, and General John W. Bubb of Wilmington, Del., were called by the State to testify as to the character of Major King, with whom they had been acquainted for years. They were only permitted to testify as to the Major's physical condition.

LIEUT. COL. DONOVAN IS SEVERELY WOUNDED

Won Honors While Serving with the 69th and Was Shot Just Before Fighting Stopped.

Lieut. Col. William J. Donovan, now officially reported severely wounded, was shot in the leg with a machine-gun bullet just before the signing of the armistice, according to unofficial reports reaching friends in this city. He went overseas commanding a battalion of the 165th Infantry in the Rainbow Division, and, after being cited for gallantry the first time his unit went into the trenches and receiving the French War Cross with two palms, he was promoted to be a Lieutenant Colonel and recommended for the American D. S. C. He was left in command of the regiment when Colonel Frank R. McCoy was promoted to be a Brigadier General. Colonel Donovan was one of the best-known officers of the National Guard and served on the border with Troop I, First Cavalry. When Colonel William N. Haskell began reorganization of the old 69th Infantry during the border service he offered Donovan the Lieutenant Colonelcy, but it was declined because Donovan lived in Buffalo then and did not wish to take a command in a New York City regiment. Upon the return of the guard from the border he was promoted to be a Major, assigned to the 1st Infantry Brigade as Adjutant, and then reassigned to the 69th when the 165th was being made up for the Rainbow Division.

Major Chester H. King, wounded, commanded Troop D of the 1st New York Cavalry on the border and was assigned to the 104th Machine Gun Battalion of the 27th Division while it was training at Camp Wadsworth.

Lieut. Harold De Salle Fiske, killed, was serving with Co. G, 306th Infantry, and was killed in the Argonne. He attended the officers' training school at Camp Upton. His home was at Rockville Centre, L. I.

Capt. Walter E. Donohue, killed in the Argonne on Nov. 1, was commissioned at Madison Barracks and promoted in France while serving with Co. K, 310th Infantry, 78th Division. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1917, and was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon. He was a brother of Charles D. Donohue, member of the State Assembly.

Capt. J. L. Howe, reported severely wounded on Oct. 18, is now reported to have died of wounds on Oct. 30.

Lieut. Elias M. Boddy, wounded and gassed in the Argonne campaign, was graduated from the officers' school at Camp Upton while he was a member of Co. D, 307th Infantry. He served in France with the 129th Infantry, 33d Division. Before the war he was office manager for the Encyclopedia Publishing Company here.

Lieut. William S. Lahey, dead of wounds, was a member of the staff of The Tribune before he attended the officers' school at Madison Barracks. He attended Amherst College, and later was graduated from the Columbia School of Journalism. He went overseas with the 311th Infantry. His home was at 520 Summit Avenue, Jersey City.

Buy This Christmas Gift To-day

A Box of
Holeproof Hosiery

Freedom from holes, darning and unnecessary expense accompanies your Xmas Gift when you give Holeproof Hosiery. Particularly appropriate for gift purposes right now when patriotic Americans are trying to eliminate wasteful giving. One pair of HOLEPROOFS will probably outwear two pairs of any other hosiery sold at similar prices.

For Men—$2.00 to $6.00 the Half Dozen
For Women—$3.00 to $7.50 the Half Dozen

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway, 279 Broadway, Broadway, at 49th Street, 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 125th Street at 3d Avenue, 44 East 14th St., 47 Cortlandt St.

ALL BRILL STORES OPEN THIS EVENING

TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS
LAMPS AND
LEADED GLASS SHADES
BRONZE DESK SETS
ORIENTAL RUGS
FURNITURE

TIFFANY STVDIOS
MADISON AVENVE AND FORTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Men's Ready-for-Service Suits
$25.00, $30.00 to $65.00

Special values in suits of imported fabrics—Woolens from "Burberry's" of London—tailored to our own standard—all sizes 34 to 44.
Special..... $50.00

Fourth Floor.

B. Altman & Co.
MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Exceptional Values in
Men's Fur-lined Overcoats
are now being offered in an Important Sale on the Sixth Floor.

Full-length Overcoats, made of high-grade overcoating, in Oxford gray or heather lined mixture; lined with muskrat of unusually rich color and quality, and finished with collar of fine beaver,
Special Price, $135.00

Three-quarter-length Overcoats (belted-back model,) made of same materials as above; lined with superior-quality marmot, and finished with beaver collar,
Special Price, $120.00

Store Open 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
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World Famous Makes of
SEWING MACHINES
at Special Prices

New Willard, $39.00

Singer Machines $29 and $35

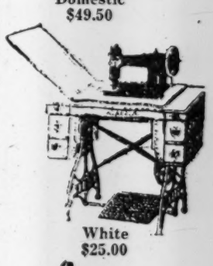
Cosmo $25.00

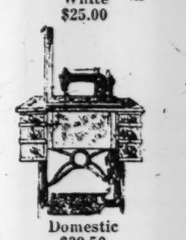
Good News for Christmas Gift Givers
Such well-known machines as the Domestic, Singer, White and the Cosmo need no introduction. They are priced extremely low and can be delivered to your home.

$2 Down—$1 a Week
Every woman who needs a machine or wants to make another happy by presenting her one as a gift should not miss this wonderful opportunity.
Come Early, as the Quantity is Limited
Domestic, New Willard, Cosmo Emblem
$2 Down, $1 a Week
They are brand-new machines, each one in its original crate; also some good bargains in floor samples of Singer, New Home and White.
There are some handsome Cabinet Machines in the lot. They are Colonial designed cases in mahogany, golden oak or Circassian walnut.
Instructions Free at Your Home if you live within the city limits. GIMBELS 10-year Guarantee with every machine.

Another Extraordinary Offer
Send your old machine to GIMBELS and receive a Domestic Electric Boudoir Cabinet in exchange. An allowance of $10 to $15 for your old machine toward the purchase of a new one.
GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Domestic $49.50


White $25.00


Domestic $39.50

Joseph C. Lincoln Keeps America Chuckling With
"SHAVINGS"
The Merry New Romance of Cape Cod

"Shavings," the irresistible, is putting the nation in good humor. A quaint old Cape Codder, witty and kind hearted, who gets into a tangle of amusing difficulties of his own while trying to help others out of theirs. He'll make you laugh, he'll cheer you up. He'll entertain you with his strange experiences, delight you with his keen wit, and win your heart with his genuine honesty and simplicity.

"The simple, shrewd 'Shavings' epitomizes within himself the wisdom, the sympathy and the human kindness of the world. Mr. Lincoln has made his book not merely an irresistible comedy, but in truth, a comprehensive comedie humaine."—New York Tribune.

Up goes the sale of "Shavings"—as fast as we can print it! It is the cheer-up book of the year. Read it—pass it along. Top your Christmas list with it. When you've forgotten all the rest, you will still remember "Shavings"—and chuckle at the remembrance. Illustrated, $1.50 net at all booksellers.

This is an Appleton Book
D. Appleton & Company Publishers New York

BANK MURDERER IN ROGUES' GALLERY

Detective Doody, Shot While Chasing Brooklyn Robbers, Sure of "Tall Man's" Picture.

WANTED IN SIX CITIES

Is an Ex-Convict with a Record as a Bank Robber—May Also Have "Short Man's" Photograph.

Search for an ex-convict with a record as a bank robber, who is wanted in six towns in this State and Ohio, was begun yesterday by the detectives who have been hunting clues to the two men who robbed the East Brooklyn Savings Bank on Dec. 13, killed two employes, and got about $13,000.

Twenty photographs were taken from the Rogues' Gallery yesterday to the Williamsburg Hospital, in Brooklyn, after Detective Michael Doody, who was seriously wounded while pursuing the men after the robbery, had said he was sure that he could recognize the taller of the two men if he saw him or his picture. Upon looking at the photograph of a group, including, besides this ex-convict, a shorter man and a woman, Doody said that he was not only positive that the taller man in the photograph directed the job, but that the shorter man was his assistant.

Employes of the bank were not so sure the men in the picture were those who had robbed the bank. They admitted that the resemblance was striking, but explained that they had not had a good look at the men in the excitement of the shooting.

The man identified by Doody as the robber is known in Cleveland and Minneapolis, and $1,000 reward for his arrest has been offered in each city following daring bank robberies. The police say that the same man also robbed banks in smaller towns in Ohio and the Middle West, and that after robbing a bank in Janesville, N. Y., he was captured and sentenced to a short term in Sing Sing. While awaiting transfer to Sing Sing he escaped from jail in Janesville, and later stole $3,500 from a bank in Rochester.

Deputy Commissioner Lahey, who was to have been away after Jan. 1, returned to headquarters yesterday and sent for Acting Captain John Coughlin of the Sixth Detective Division in Brooklyn, who is directing the search for the robbers. They conferred for more than an hour with Inspector Cray, and it was announced later that the search for a man whose picture was sent to headquarters by a woman who reported her husband missing had been abandoned and that the search for the ex-convict identified by Doody would be pushed. It was announced also that arrests made in Atlantic City had no connection with the Brooklyn robbery. The man they want is erect, about five feet nine inches tall, weighs about 140 pounds, has a dark complexion, and is about 28 years old.

Another piece of information that leads the detectives to believe they are on the trail of the tall robber is that a tall man answering his description lost several thousand dollars gambling in New York on the night of Dec. 13, a few hours after the robbery. This man was accompanied by a shorter companion, who appeared to be nervous.

CONTRADICT BOAT OWNERS.

Shipping Board Says Advertisement Conveyed Wrong Impression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The United States Shipping Board tonight issued a statement in which it asserted that an advertisement published in some of the New York newspapers this morning and signed by the "Boat Owners' Recruiting Office, Room 610, 11 Broadway," which invited returned soldiers to seek work on harbor craft, misrepresented its views in regard to the conditions caused by the threatened strike. The matter was made the subject of conferences at the War Department this afternoon and some announcement may be expected tomorrow. The statement issued tonight by the Shipping Board said:

"The advertisement quotes from the statement of the Shipping Board calling attention to the serious consequences of a strike in New York Harbor. The quotation, as it appears in the advertisement, conveys a wrong impression. The statement issued by the Shipping Board indicated that the employes on New York Harbor craft had agreed to arbitrate all their grievances, but that the operators had agreed to arbitration of wages only. The statement further pointed out that the attitude of the operators was responsible for bringing about a condition in which a strike was imminent.

"The statement did contain the parts quoted in the advertisement pointing out the necessity for continued and uninterrupted operation of vessels, and followed this statement with an appeal to the operators to arbitrate all pending issues with their men. In default of such an agreement to arbitrate all their issues, the Shipping Board pointed out that the gravest responsibility might rest upon the operators, if, as a result of their attitude, the stoppage of work should occur in New York Harbor."

It was announced tonight that the full War Labor Board would meet in New York tomorrow. It was intimated that the Government had power to take over the harbor facilities if the occasion should require such action.

The New York Boat Owners' Association issued another advertisement this morning in which they defend their refusal to arbitrate the differences with the marine workers. The War Labor Board denies the right of the boat owners to refuse arbitration on all questions of dispute between them and their workers on the ground that they consented to do so for the period of the war in an agreement signed in New York by all three parties in October, 1917. The Boat Owners' Association maintains that the war was ended by the signing of the armistice with Germany on Nov. 11.

CARL R. GRAY RESIGNS POST.

Director of Railroad Operations Leaves to Take a Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Carl R. Gray, Director of the Division of Operations of the Railroad Administration, has resigned because of ill-health, and Director General McAdoo today sent a letter to him, saying:

"You have served with much marked ability, loyalty, and patriotism, and have rendered service of such great value in the responsible post you have occupied, that your resignation is a great loss to the Railroad Administration and to the country. Please be assured of my warm appreciation of your loyalty, unfailing zeal and enthusiasm during the whole period of your association with me."

Mr. Gray, who was formerly President of the Great Northern and the Western Maryland, will take a rest.

$15,000 WAR BONDS STOLEN

Missouri Bank Robbers Blow Open Granby Vault, but Get No Cash.

JOPLIN, Mo., Dec. 20.—Bandits early this morning blew open the vault in the Bank of Granby at Granby, Mo., twenty miles southeast of here, and escaped with $15,000 worth of unregistered Liberty bonds. No money was taken, the robbers being frightened away before they succeeded in reaching the money drawers.

Church Notices on Page 19.

CUTS 16 BILLIONS OFF AMERICAN WAR BILL

Sherley Says Huge Sums Voted by Congress for Hostilities Will Be Unexpended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—More than $16,000,000,000 of cash appropriations and contract authorization, voted by Congress for war purposes, would be unexpended, Representative Sherley of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, announced today.

Total appropriations and authorizations voted during the war amount to $57,000,000,000, including $10,000,000,000 of authorizations for wartime loans to foreign Governments. The loans actually made now total about $8,000,000,000.

"More than eight billions of cash appropriations and approximately eight billions of contract authorizations will be covered back into the Treasury," said Representative Sherley. "Most of the money will come from the War Department, the largest saving being from ordnance, because the greatest amount of money was appropriated for that.

"The contract authorizations do not represent money that will be returned as a result of cancellations of contracts. These authorizations were voted by Congress for departments to contract to expend, and most of the eight billions was unobligated."

Hearings of the Appropriations Committee on the subject of what money can be returned to the Treasury are not near completion, and Mr. Sherley said that no bill would be reported until after Jan. 1. Examination of the War Department is practically complete.

WILSON FELICITATED SMITH.

Sent Letter to Governor-Elect Before Sailing for Europe.

Governor-elect Smith, it became known yesterday, has received a letter of congratulation upon his election from President Wilson. The President sent the letter before he went to Europe, but as he never gave it out himself, Mr. Smith, his friends said, has not felt at liberty to make it public either. Although he has not yet filled any other place except that of private secretary, the Governor-elect has practically made up his slate, and announcement of several of his other appointments is expected to be made before Christmas.

It was reported that Mr. Smith intended to appoint Charles T. Rattigan State Superintendent of Prisons to succeed William A. Orr, former secretary to Governor Whitman, who was expected to relinquish his office by the middle of January unless the Senate should refuse to confirm Mr. Smith's nomination. Mr. Rattigan is leader of the Cayuga County Democratic organization and a lieutenant of Thomas Mott Osborne.

At his office in the City Hall Mr. Smith yesterday conferred with several leaders concerning other appointments. Among his callers was Charles Friend, Chairman of the Albany County Democratic Committee and a lieutenant of "Packy" McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany. The Albany organization hopes to be remembered in the matter of patronage, but because of the unfriendly relations between McCabe and Charles F. Murphy, it is believed that the Troy organization, headed by Joseph J. Murphy, will get the majority of the plums that will go to that section.

Mr. Smith does not intend to fill all eighteen places on his military staff for some time, as he wants the majority of places to go to men who have served in France. In his reorganization of the State Constabulary Mr. Smith will retain some of the men who obtained exemption from service in the army.

LABOR TO ENTER POLITICS.

Definite Announcement Made at Central Federated Union.

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union last night definite announcement was made regarding the intention of labor to enter politics and what it expects to accomplish. The statement was made by Thomas J. Curtis, because many inquiries have been received since the Central Federated Union adopted a resolution calling for the organization of a labor party.

Mr. Curtis said that the movement has started in forty-five cities. The Chicago labor unions and the workers in Bridgeport have already become active in politics, and both these bodies have offered material assistance to the New York movement. These and other labor political bodies have been asked to send delegates to a joint labor conference to be held at 210 East Eighth Street on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 11 and 12, where plans for a labor party in this city will be made.

The movement in this city, Mr. Curtis said, had the approval of the Central Federated Union and the Women's Trade Union League. Indorsements, he said, are coming in from many unions in a way which makes Mr. Curtis believe that all old party affiliations will be broken.

"It is quite evident that the time is here for the working people to use their political power for their own benefit," said Mr. Curtis. "Labor's being represented by the so-called friends of labor in our city, State, and nation has drawn to an end. The workers need not be represented by any one calling himself 'the friend of labor' and making the labor vote a lucrative institution for himself. Labor is the best judge of the needs of the workers. Every effort will be made by the New York Labor Party to separate the workers' votes from the old political parties and to urge the necessity for political and industrial economics.

"The immutable laws of progress and economy, especially at this time of world reconstruction, demonstrate too plainly the new era, and that it is the era of necessary universal co-operation of workers. Thus will the workers come into their own."

James R. Brevoort Leaves $250,000.

The will of James R. Brevoort, an artist of this city and a member of the National Academy of Design, filed for probate in White Plains yesterday, disposes of an estate estimated to be worth about $250,000. After giving $5,000 each to his son, Victor Brevoort, and his daughter Florence, he divided the residue of the estate into two parts, the income to be divided equally between the son and daughter.

LISTS 80 AMERICANS FROM PRISON CAMPS

War Department Gets Names of Four Officers and 76 Men Who Have Returned to France.

EIGHT DEAD IN GERMANY

Three Reported to Have Died After Reaching French Soil—New List from Rastatt and Other Camps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Names of four officers and seventy-six enlisted men of the Expeditionary Forces who have arrived safe in France from German prison camps have been made public by the War Department. The officers are:

LIEUTENANTS.

KELTON, HELIHU HOWARD, Hubbardston, Mass.
ALDWORTH, RICHARD T., 108 Pereda St., San Antonio, Texas.
FOURAKER, LEROY L., Dallas, Texas.
HURLEY, CHARLES J., Dedham, Mass.

ENLISTED MEN.

DOLAN, HAROLD F., 35 Valley St., New Haven, Conn.
GRAVES, WILLIAM C., 67 Java St., Brooklyn.
CRUM, EDWARD, Glenwood, W. Va.
COLLVER, GEORGE Y., 893 Grand Av., New Haven, Conn.
COLLINS, ELIJAH C., Warwick, R. I.
CARDELL, WILLIAM, Granston, R. I.
GUIDIESE, EDWARD A., Haverstraw, N.Y.
MILAN, JOHN J., 925 East Broadway, South Boston.
MATTI, TONY, 263 North Simpson St., Philadelphia.
KNUDSON, ALBERT, 322 32d St., Brooklyn.
BRETSCHNEIDER, FRANK D., Chicago.
DOHERTY, EDWARD J., Newton Centre, Mass.
BASSO, ANGELO, Bristol, Conn.
HART, JOSEPH F., Milwaukee.
MILLER, IVEY D., Ratton, La.
WARD, ALLEN H., Toronto, Ohio.
DUBE, ROMUALD, Manchester, N. H.
FITZER, JOHN R., Lancaster, Ohio.
JOHNSON, EDWARD A., Rutland, Vt.
JONES, FRANK M., Montgomery, Ala.
JONES, THOMAS, Chestnut Ridge, Penn.
KATH, OTTO, Valparaiso, Ind.
KASTNER, HENRY, Carlstodt, N. J.
KELLY, FRED N., Festus, Mo.
KRAMER, HENRY, Burton, Texas.
KURA, WILLIAM S., Bridgeport, Conn.
LESAGE, BENEDIK, Braddock, Penn.
LOOKBAUM, CHARLES, 532 East 147th St., New York.
LYONS, JAMES B., Newton Centre, Mass.
MENY, JOSEPH, Philadelphia.
MORRISON, PATRICK D., Parkhill, Ontario.
NELLIS, WALTER T., Cincinnati.
OHANISIAN, CHANIS, East St. Louis, Ill.
OSTRANDER, CHARLES, Twinning, Mich.
PENWRIGHT, JOHN T., Calumet, Okla.
PERUSEK, VICTOR, Italy.
POTTIER, OLNESIME, Hooksett, N. H.
PORTER, MILTON A., Malta, Mon.
REESE, CARL H., Olinger, Va.
REFSDAL, NELS, Hayword, Wis.
ROWE, HARRY C., Pulaski, Tenn.
SAIGEON, BENNIE M., Decker, Mich.
SHIPLEY, MILTON, Woodbine, Md.
SIMPSON, REUBEN L., Snyder, Texas.
SNYDER, GEORGE W., Greenville, Penn.
SONA, F. F., 179 Emmett St., Newark, N. J.
TAMASAUSKA, ROKUS, Winds Lock, Conn.
UNGLAUB, C., 604 S. Orange Av., Newark.
WILKINS, BRAY, Coribon, Me.
YEGELWEL, ISRAEL, 18 21st St., N. Y.
BEATTY, ROBERT H., 130 Avenue C., Bklyn.
DIONNE, JOSEPH E., Newbury, Mass.
YOUNG, ELLIS M., Everett, Mass.
SMITH, EVELYN J., Oroville, Cal.
MULDOON, JAMES N., Brighton, Mass.
CHAPMAN, AUGUSTUS H., Colchester, Conn.
GESNER, ALFRED M., Hadlyme, Conn.
OWENS, HAROLD, New Haven, Conn.
NEWTON, CLARENCE, Cincinnati.
SANDLER, LEWIS, Philadelphia.
DOUGHERTY, OWEN, Chester, Penn.
MEYER, FRANK J., Reading, Ohio.
PUNTILLO, JAMES, 103 High St., Newark.
MURRAY, EDWARD J., Southington, Conn.
BRAYER, MIKE, Youngstown, Ohio.
SHEARS, OTIS H., Grant, Mich.
BROMMANDER, CARL R., Cloan, La.
BALL, ERNEST T., Milton, W. Va.
BAST, CLARENCE R., Erie, Penn.
BROWN, EDWARD R., Ireton, Iowa.
PRINIER, EDWARD W., New Haven, Conn.
PROBST, LOUIS B., Louisville, Ky.
MURACHVER, HARRY, Russia.
MIKELKEWICZ, WACLOW, Philadelphia.
MARTINEZ, ANTONIO, Pintada, N. M.
LANDSKROM, LOUIS R. J., Manasha, Wis.

The War Department also made public the names of one officer and two enlisted men who have died in France, presumably after returning from German prison camps, of two officers and six enlisted men reported to have died in Germany, and of 75 enlisted men reported as prisoners of war in Germany. Fifty-nine of the 75 men were at Camp Rastatt, which has been reported to have been evacuated, all prisoners being transferred to France.

The men said to have died in France were Lieutenant George P. Glence of Punta Gorda, Fla., believed to be identical with Lieutenant Aviator George P. Glenn; Corporal Edward P. Frager, 1,237 North Twenty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, and Private Thomas L. Dine, 888 North Forty-ninth Street, Philadelphia.

The men reported to have died in Germany were:

LIEUTENANTS.

STEPHENSON,, WAYNE B., Bakersfield, Cal.
KINGERY, JAMES R., Summitt, Ga.

PRIVATES.

GLOVER, JOHN J., Beaver Falls, Penn.
SHAFFER, WILLIAM H., Dubois, Penn.
ROBL, MAX JAMES, 2,225 Ash St., Erie, Penn.
SCHMALING, VICTOR H., Appleton, Wis.
BARNICK, WILLIAM H., Petersburg, Ill.
RICO, JIM H., Durant, Okla.

The men reported in prison camps were:

Camp Rastatt.

WHILE, THOMAS J., Somerset, Penn.
McCLUAN, HOWARD S., Pittsburgh.
KELLY, EDGAR J., Elmo, W. Va.
HARNEY, JOSEPH E., Lexington, Mo.
HUGHES, JAMES, 958 Grant St., Bronx, New York.
STEPHENSON, ALFRED, Cincinnati.
ZURLA, MARIUS, New Milford, N. J.
KRAZOWSKI, ADOLPH, Throop, Penn.
NUNZIATTA, CARMEN, Italy.
ROLFSENG, JOHN P., Webster, Minn.
SCHRINER, GIDEON H., Danesville, N. Y.
BRADFORD, WALTER L., Atkins, Ark.
HANCOCK, VESLEY ELWOOD, Wabash, Ind.
FASULA, EDW, M., 30 Factory St., Newark, N. J.
RODRIQUES, MANUEL, Fall River, Mass.
WESTON, EDWIN, Orange, N. J.
HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM J., Gladys, Ark.
THOMALIA, ISAAC, Mount Holly, N. J.
WHELAN, JAMES, Burlington, N. J.
COOPER, OSCAR, Bush, La.
DENTON, PAUL, Hickory, N. C.
KAMINSKI, CHARLES, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
FISHER, FRANK L., Alden, Minn.
MARCINKIEWICZ, JOHN, Chicago.
STINE, JAMES, Octava, Okla.
ROBBINS, DELOS A., Lawton, Okla.
TIDWELL, HUGH, Whitney, Texas.
COBERLY, CLIFFORD, Minnewood, Okla.
DUNNAWAY, LEONIDAS A., McKinney, Texas.
KREPPS, JOSEPH R., address not known.
KANNE, WILLIAM, Chicago.
VILLANO, RALPH D., Melrose Park, Ill.
WYLIE, JOHN J., West Philadelphia.
WILLIAMS, HARRY E., St. Joseph, Mo.
MILLINGER, ISADORE, 244 East 7th St., New York.
SPERRY, WILLIAM L., Tampa, Fla.
REITER, GEORGE P., Fair Haven, Penn.
BUTTS, JOHN, Cleveland, Ohio.
BOWERS, MILTON H., Hopwood, Penn.
YOWLER, CHARLES E., Uniontown, Penn.
ADAMS, R. E., West Elizabeth, Penn.
ANDERSON, ERNEST S., Rossiter, Penn.
BREWER, JACOB A., Duquesne, Penn.
DE STEFANO, MARK, Turtle Creek, Penn.
CAPUANO, GIUSEPPE, Butler, Penn.
FRANCISCO, S. C., Vanderbilt, Penn.
ABBATANGELO, ROSCO, Duquesne, Penn.
BOALO, PETER W., Carrick, Penn.
LESHNICK, JACK L., St. Paul, Minn.

Camp Limburg.

KOLLENBORN, H. S., Grandview, Idaho.

Camp Furstenfelsbruck.

LEHMAN, OSCAR, Philadelphia.

Reserve Hospital 1, Ingolstadt.

GOLDBERG, IRVING, 174 Canal St., New York.

Camp Darestadt.

CORNELL, CHARLES E., Shannock, R. I.

Reserve Hospital No. 3, Stuttgart.

DONNELLY, JAMES O., Densmore, Kan.

Camp Unknown.

MAY, JOSEPH A., Connellsville, Penn.
KAUFMAN, CLAYTON D., Carlisle, Penn.
LUMPKIN, CHARLES M., Asheville, N. C.
HANSON, LARS, New Hartford, Iowa.
WALKER, ROBIE A., Weaverford, N. C.
PERRY, WILLIAM, East Durham, N. C.
STEPANUCK, HAWRIAL, Youngstown, Ohio.
NEILSON, JOHN, Anita, Penn.
NOVIK, ADAM, Jerome, Penn.
SMITH, BENJAMIN H., Hammond, Ky.
ARCHER, HARRY, Sarcoxie, Mo.
SMITH, PERLEY V., Grafton Co., N. H.
BURNATTO, PERTER, Middleville, Mon.
CASE, AXEL, H., Marion, Kan.
DUGGER, JOSIAH H., Cullion, Tenn.
VALENTINE, JAMES T., Berwick, Penn.
DEAN, CLARK M., 125 W. 49th St., New York.
FAALAND, CHRISTIAN, E. 4th St., Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.
FEARCY, JOHN, Robersonville, N. C.
ROSS, ELMER WILLIAM, 18 Curtis St., Rochester, N. Y.
KREKLOW, ARTHUR, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

LYNCH FOUR NEGROES; TWO OF THEM WOMEN

Prisoners Taken From Mississippi Jail by Mob and Hanged for Murder of a Dentist.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 20.—Four negroes, two of them women, accused of the murder of Dr. E. L. Johnston here last week, were taken from the jail at Shubuta, Miss., tonight and lynched, according to information received in Mobile.

All four are reported to have been hanged to the girders of a bridge spanning the Chickasahay River.

Information received here from Subuta was that the jailer was called into the street by one of the members of the mob and then handcuffed. He was ordered to release the prisoners and forced to accompany the mob and prisoners out of town. The jailer was released before the mob reached the bridge where the negroes were lynched.

Dr. Johnston, a dentist, was shot and killed from ambush while in his barn. Major Clarke, one of the negroes lynched, was arrested, and, according to the authorities, confessed, implicating the others and stating that he had shot Dr. Johnston at the instigation of one of the women who had had trouble with the dentist.

The negroes lynched were two brothers and two sisters, Major and Andrew Clarke, and Maggie and Alma House.

TO TRAIN STUDENT OFFICERS

New York University Will Establish Corps as a Permanent Feature.

A permanent Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be established at New York University, it was announced yesterday. There will be two units, a junior organization for first and second year students and a senior unit for the more advanced students in their last two years in college. A minimum of three hours' drill a week for the first two years and of five hours for the remaining two years will be required. Members of the corps must complete the military course as a condition of graduation. Officers will be assigned from the regular army to train the student officers.

Only students recommended as officer material will be permitted to enter the senior unit for more intensified work. They will be required to attend encampments for six weeks in their Summer vacations. The students will be uniformed by the Government and members of the senior division will be paid. Students commissioned at the end of their training will be put on the reserve officer lists of the army.

POLICE CHRISTMAS PLANS.

Two West Side Stations Will Entertain Neighborhood Children.

Captain Frank A. Tierney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and Captain Charles H. McKinney of the West Forty-seventh Street Station announced yesterday that there would be Christmas entertainments for the children of their precincts in their stations. A feature of the celebrations will be the distribution of useful gifts by the policemen.

The Christmas Tree celebration in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station will be held from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. on Tuesday. Each small guest will receive a package containing a suit of woolen underwear, a pair of woolen stockings, a pair of woolen gloves, toys, fruit, nuts, and candy. There will be a day-long entertainment for the children and a number of theatrical performers have volunteered their services.

In the West Forty-seventh Street Station the celebration will be held on Monday. About $7,000 has been contributed, and this money will mostly be spent in things that will keep the children warm. There will be a big tree on the second floor of the station. The entertainment will continue from 10 o'clock in the morning until late in the evening. The children will be admitted in groups.

Pershing Award a "Token of Gratitude."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Awarding of a Distinguished Service medal to General Pershing was done, says a general army order published today, "as a token of the gratitude of the American people to the commander of our armies in the field for his distinguished services, and in appreciation of the success which our armies have achieved under his leadership."

Mullen Made City Magistrate.

Mayor Hylan yesterday appointed Frederick S. Mullen of Staten Island a City Magistrate to take the place of Samuel H. Evins, who recently died. Magistrate Mullen's term expires on Jan. 1, 1926. The salary is $7,000 a year.

TIFFANY & CO.

MARQUISE AND EMERALD CUT DIAMONDS

½ Price Sale of Military Goods
Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Store Open 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Men's and Young Men's Christmas Suits and Overcoats

An Almost Inexhaustible Collection of Styles, Colorings and Materials.

At $23.50

A Group So Big That We Believe It Gives the Widest Choice in New York. All at One Price.

The man who said it was impossible to please everybody must surely except GIMBELS Suit and Overcoat assortments at this common sense price, for here are clothes at $23.50 from the foremost tailors of America, produced in such large quantities for our three stores that the price is hardly a fair idea of the value, and every taste is represented.

The Suits

For men or young men, the regular conservative model as well as the form-fitted model, quarter, half or full lined.

Plain Oxford grays, all wool worsted. Browns, green and blue and many fancy patterns. Fancy worsted styles.

Sizes 34 to 48

Overcoats

Chesterfield models with or without velvet collars. Form-fitted models, short Ulster models and Big Ulster styles for the cold Winter days.

Quarter, half or full lined. Different style pockets. A big assortment.

Sizes 34 to 44

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats

Muskrat lined, Beaver collar, black cloth outside.....$98.50

Muskrat lined, genuine Otter collar, Oxford gray cloth outside. $150.00

Muskrat lined, genuine Otter collar, light gray cloth outside. $165.00

Other Fur Coats Up to $275.00

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers direct to GIMBELS via Tube and Subways

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Free Synagogue
CARNEGIE HALL
57th Street and 7th Avenue
Sunday Morning, December 22nd, at 10:45
Judge JULIAN W. MACK
Will Speak On
"Jewish Rights and the Peace Conference"
ALL ARE WELCOME

WHEREVER BOOKS ARE READ MEN ARE TALKING OF

THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE

By VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ

as the greatest novel the world has seen in many years. Such a novel written at any time and under any circumstances would be great enough to gain world recognition. But coming just at this crisis its vividly interesting story holds so much for the world that it becomes at once pre-eminent.

It shows that war was inevitable from causes deep in the German national character and education, and a thinking reader may see in it the way toward molding a new national life that will make war forever impossible. Yet the magic of it is that if you cared nothing for world futures you would still find it great—"the most absorbing story you ever read," as the critics say.

It is the one novel of the war that will be valued more and more as the years pass—it is being bought by thousands as a permanent memorial of events and years never to be forgotten.

Translated by CHARLOTTE BREWSTER JORDAN. $1.90 (postage extra).

FOR SALE WHEREVER BOOKS ARE SOLD—48th EDITION ON PRESS

Books are needed for wounded men in hospitals. Send good recent fiction to the Public Library as a Christmas gift to our Soldiers and Sailors.

At all Bookstores. Postage extra.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

Publishers, 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Join

Humanity's Golden Treasury

Some one will ask you today to join the American Red Cross.

They will ask you because the task of which the world has talked for four years is here—rehabilitation. They will ask you because names like San Francisco, Baltimore, Dayton, the Eastland, Halifax, Perth Amboy have been associated with calamities against which peace itself is not, nor ever was, insurance. They will ask you because your membership fee will go into humanity's golden treasury.

All You Need is a Heart and a Dollar

This advertisement paid for by

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How to Invest January Dividends

You cannot find a safer investment for surplus funds than our Guaranteed-Mortgage Certificates at 5%.

They are issued in sums of $200 and upwards, and are exempt from personal taxation in this State.

A substantial amount invested in this way is well placed.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

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Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

A Christmas Book for Boys from 16 to 80

T. R.

The Boys' Life of THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By Hermann Hagedorn

A book of inspiration for boys of all ages. No one is too old nor too young to read this enthralling and authentic life of one of the best known personalities in the world today. The tale is told with a charm that will hold all readers.

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A large and choice collection of Cremona's Violins, Bows, Cases, Italian Strings, etc.

Victor S. Flechter,

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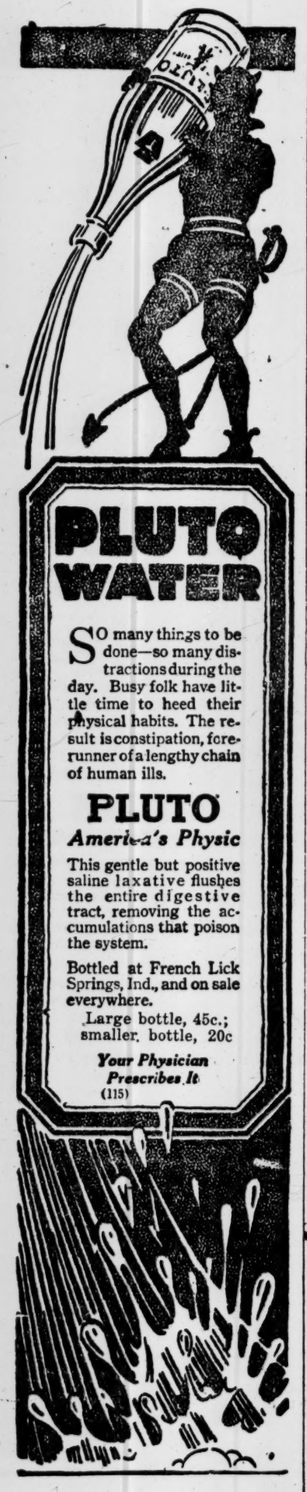

SO many things to be done—so many distractions during the day. Busy folk have little time to heed their physical habits. The result is constipation, forerunner of a lengthy chain of human ills.

PLUTO

America's Physic

This gentle but positive saline laxative flushes the entire digestive tract, removing the accumulations that poison the system.

Bottled at French Lick Springs, Ind., and on sale everywhere.

Large bottle, 45c.; smaller, bottle, 20c

Your Physician Prescribes It

(115)

LOOK INTO RECORDS OF SECURITY LEAGUE

Congressmen to Ascertain if Munition Makers Were Contributors to Its Fund.

ITS RECEIPTS $619,165

Lydecker Tells Committee That Menken Got Out After Writing a Letter Indorsing Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Investigation of the activities of the National Security League was continued today with Colonel C. E. Lydecker, President of the organization, still under interrogation. The inquiry brought out the reasons that impelled S. Stanwood Menken, former President of the league, to resign.

Colonel Lydecker said that Mr. Menken resigned in June because of a controversy which arose over a letter Mr. Menken had written to Mr. Hearst, approving his course on preparedness in the early days of the league. Many letters of protest were received by the league because of the publication of the letter. It was interpreted by many league members, the witness said, to be an approval of Mr. Hearst's course at that time.

The matter was brought before the Executive Committee of the league and Mr. Menken resigned so as not to embarrass the league.

The receipts of the National Security League from its organization, Dec. 14, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1918, it was shown, were $619,165.23. The disbursements were $521,678.10. The committee sent an expert to New York today to examine the accounts of the league, in order to find out just who were the subscribers. The entire purpose of the investigation, it is asserted, is to learn whether the bulk of the money comes from persons who might be interested in the making of munitions of war.

Colonel Lydecker said he regarded Representative Reavis, Republican, of Nebraska, as a "pacifist," and "not a warrior," because Mr. Reavis had not voted for arming American ships against German submarine warfare before the United States entered the war.

"You maintain that opinion when I state that Mr. Reavis gave two sons to the war, one of whom only returned from France yesterday?" asked Representative Walsh.

"His sons may be warriors, but his course in Congress before we entered the war indicated that he was a pacifist and not a warrior," replied the witness.

"But we were not in the war when he voted in a way the league did not like," explained Mr. Walsh.

"In my opinion, he voted against American preparedness. The war was then going on in Europe," replied the witness.

In its questionnaire the league sought to obtain American sentiment on a constitutional amendment to prevent members of Congress who had been defeated for re-election from ever sitting again in that body.

"Where did the league get the idea?" asked Representative Walsh.

"Well, Great Britain, you know, does not permit members of her Parliament who are defeated for re-election to serve in Parliament again," declared the witness.

"Then the idea was a British one," commented Mr. Walsh.

"Did Charles D. Orth, your Congressional Chairman, ever live in England?"

"I have not said that he did," replied Colonel Lydecker.

Elihu Root and Alton B. Parker were consulted about the conduct of the affairs of the league, Colonel Lydecker said.

"You know of the almost unanimous support by members of Congress of the war measures advocated by the President since this country entered the war?" Representative Walsh asked.

"I had general knowledge to that effect," said Colonel Lydecker. "My feeling was that there was not a man in Congress who dared oppose the President's recommendations then."

"Then members of Congress were patriotic through fear?" continued Mr. Walsh.

"They had a duty to the people to perform, and dared not do otherwise than carry out this duty. Members of Congress couldn't refuse to support the war," the witness answered.

"And because of this," pressed Mr. Walsh, "they were not entitled to any credit."

Colonel Lydecker denied intending to give such an impression.

"I have said the record of Congress after we entered the war was magnificent," he explained.

"If the record was magnificent, how could your league expect to aid in winning the war by defeating members of Congress who had made this magnificent record on the ground that they had voted wrong on eight measures before the declaration of war?" Representative Walsh asked.

"I have not said the league tried to defeat these members," replied the witness. "We merely put the records before the people to show the mental attitude of their Congressmen."

"I have the distinction of being on your league's roll of honor, and I believe I am the only gentleman on this committee in that position," said Representative Walsh.

"I desire to say that it is not my fault that you were on the roll of honor," Colonel Lydecker interrupted to say.

"And I desire to say that I am not to blame for it," shot back Mr. Walsh, who continued:

"I voted against the Revenue bill proposed in June, 1917, to secure the money to carry on the war. After voting right on all the other war and preparedness measures do you think the strain was too great, that I had softening of the brain, or became diseased in some way?"

"I haven't anything to justify any such conclusion," said Colonel Lydecker. "There may have been some very good reason for action."

"You knew the President was slow in urging Congress to enact legislation increasing preparedness, didn't you?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"Yes, he lost his Secretary of War by not taking the proper steps for preparedness," said Colonel Lydecker.

SAVAGE DECISION REVERSED

Stockholders Not Entitled to Share in $1,750,000 Bonus, Says Court.

A decision of the lower court holding that all stockholders of the Savage Arms Company are entitled to share in the $1,750,000 bonus paid by the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company to a syndicate of the Savage stockholders for negotiating the sale of the Savage Arms stock, and for agreeing not to engage in the manufacture of munitions for five years, was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Among the members of the syndicate named as defendants, who shared in the bonus, were Walter Jerome Green and Benjamin Adriance. The plaintiff was Marshall O. Terry, who sued in behalf of himself and other stockholders. Terry received $500 a share for 400 shares of stock which cost him $100 a share, but when he learned of the bonus paid to the syndicate negotiating the sale he demanded part of it on the ground that it was a secret bonus.

The Appellate Division holds that there is insufficient evidence to destroy the contention that the defendants received the bonus in good faith in consideration of their agreement to keep out of the munition business for five years.

VIENNA MOTHERS STARVING.

British Agent Reports Babies Are Dying by Hundreds.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Serious conditions in Vienna because of lack of food and textiles are reported by the Chief of the British Mission to prisoners of war in Austria, now in the Austrian capital, according to a Vienna dispatch.

Starving mothers in the Austrian capital are unable to obtain milk for their children, and the babies are dying by hundreds, the message states. The mothers are also without swaddling clothes for their infants and are obliged to wrap them in rags or even newspapers.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—Secretary of State Hanush stated today that because of the shortage of coal 48,000 persons were out of employment in Vienna.

50,000 CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

War Camp Service Plans Cheer for Men in Uniform Here.

"Christmas—and nowhere to go," will be deleted from the conversation of many thousand soldiers and sailors on leave in New York and other large cities as the result of an elaborate, countrywide program of entertainment arranged by the War Camp Community Service. It is estimated that 50,000 men from all sections of the country will be on leave for Christmas Day, and almost as many at New Year's, while others will have liberty during the week. Accordingly there is to be an almost continuous round of entertainment.

Fifty thousand Christmas dinners have been arranged, 10,000 of them in homes, others in war camp canteens and clubs, while more than fifty hotels and restaurants have volunteered to help. The theatrical entertainment will centre in 10,000 tickets for Broadway shows, to be distributed with preference for the wounded. There will be motion picture performances on the mornings of December 23 and 24, when a wound stripe will give admission, and an all-day Christmas program at a new theatre, to be operated exclusively for men in the service.

An officers' theatre party is planned on Christmas night, and entertainments throughout the holidays for bedridden wounded in the army and navy hospitals. Dances and parties with thousands of young girl hostesses, many Christmas tree festivals, and a "meet your home folks" reception at the Hotel Plaza, on Christmas afternoon, will round out the week's galeties.

For sailors leaving this port who will be at sea on Christmas Day the organization has provided gift packages.

Miss Mortimer to Pay $12,500.

Miss Edith M. Mortimer, a wealthy young woman of Wheatley Hills, L. I., has settled for $12,500 the suit for $100,000 brought against her by Mrs. Tillie Damato of 27 Frost Street, Brooklyn, for the death of her husband in Flushing on Oct. 19. Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn yesterday granted permission to the widow to compromise the suit. Miss Mortimer is now under $10,000 bail on an indictment charging her with manslaughter.

FOOD BOARD DROPS MILK PRICE FIXING

Announced in Washington That Armistice Removes Need for Federal Control.

NO ACTION ON JANUARY RATE

Neither Producers Nor Distributers Give Indication of Intention to Demand an Advance.

The New York Federal Food Board will no longer take part in the consideration of prices for liquid milk in New York City. The announcement was made yesterday morning at a conference of the producers and distributers held in the office of the Federal Food Board at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street. It was explained that the action was based on a declaration by the United States Food Administration at Washington that, in view of the armistice, there would be no further need for Federal control of liquid milk, in this or any other State, and that the matter would be left to the local authorities. The conference had been called to fix prices for January, but after the announcement of the Federal Food Board no action was taken by the producers and distributers.

John Mitchell, Chairman of the Federal Food Board, and Arthur Williams, Federal Administrator for New York City, said the board had received no suggestion from either the producers or distributers of any proposal to increase the price of milk for January, and added that "it is hoped that soon thereafter the price will show material reductions with increased flow and lowered cost of feeding, following the practice of former years."

Representatives of the producers at the conference were Roswell D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League; Albert Manning, Secretary of the league; F. H. Thompson, M. Eastman, and J. D. Miller, counsel for the league. The distributers were represented by I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board; G. Scudder of the Milk Conference Board, and H. Van Bomel of the Sheffield Farms Company.

The milk inquiry being conducted by the District Attorney's office before Chief City Magistrate McAdoo was resumed yesterday afternoon. I. Elkin Nathans was the only witness examined by Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, who is conducting the investigation.

It was said at the Food Board offices yesterday that Mayor Hylan probably would now take up milk prices, and at the Mayor's office late in the afternoon it was said the Mayor had taken notice of the action of the Food Board and would prepare a statement.

HELD FOR FIRING CREAMERY.

Head of the Smith Brothers and Suffin Milk Co. Accused.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Jacob Smith, President of the Smith Brothers and Suffin Milk Company of New York, and William Collins, a Brooklyn bartender, were arraigned here today on charges of arson in the second degree, in connection with the recent burning of the company's creamery at Cato. Both men waived examination and were held for the Grand Jury. Collins was released in $5,000 bail, and Smith, unable to furnish $20,000 bail, was committed.

The arson charge came as the result of a milk investigation now going on in New York. Collins is alleged to have made a confession that the creamery was burned as the result of a deal with former inmates of the Auburn State Prison.

Major Graves on Allied Army Board.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 20.—Word of the appointment by General Pershing of Major James C. Graves of this city, in the Medical Corps of the army in France, as one of the ten physicians to represent this country at an inter-allied conference upon the problem of the disabled soldier, was received here today. Th conference is to be held in Rome next May 19.

KEWPIE KANDIES FOR CHILDREN

Make the Children Happy—Take Home a Christmas Box of the Purest Candy Made

Kewpie Kandies are 100% pure, made from pure barley sugar, true fruit flavors, and honey. They are made in the shape of Kewpie Dolls and each one is wrapped in wax paper. There are about 20 in a box. Take home a carton today (12 boxes), $1.75; 15 cents a box at any

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What Britain Wants At the Peace Table

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week presents an enlightening summary of the demands that Britain may make at the peace conference as revealed in the editorial pages of the great English newspapers; also the most significant editorial comment in this country regarding them.

While German sympathizers and propagandists, we are told by Judson C. Welliver, in the New York *Globe*, are blowing assiduously upon every spark of anti-British feeling that is still alive in this country and are magnifying every suggestion of divergence between President Wilson and the British government, we find the American press discussing in an entirely dispassionate vein the outspoken words of Winston Churchill and Lloyd George concerning Britain's naval policy and other questions that will surely come up for discussion at the peace conference.

Other articles of great interest in this number of "The Digest" are:

Holland's Unwelcome Guest

Translations from the Dutch Press Which Throw a Clear Light Upon the Present Condition of the Kaiser in His Retreat in Holland

Germany Not Starving
Our Share in Winning the War
A Critical Moment for Jugo-Slavia
Ninety-nine Per Cent Starvation
Substitutes for War
Rostand
Sowing Seeds in Shipyards
Whitefield on the Pennsylvania Campus
The Shipyard Religion
News of Finance and Commerce
War-Taxes for Peace Years
The Peru-Chile Tiff
Wireless Emancipated by an American Inventor
Whale Steaks
How the "Flu" Mask Traps the Germ
Democracy in the Berlin Opera
Where Women Do Not Lead
Bolshevism Challenging the Church
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events
Best of the Current Poetry

Many Striking Illustrations, Including Maps and Cartoons

The Digest Your Best Mirror of World Events

The outcome of the epoch-making visit of the President of the United States to Europe to take part in the peace deliberations, and of the great task that lies before him and the Allied leaders associated with him of effecting a just redistribution of nationalities and establishing stable governments in the new states to be created, is of vital moment to us in this country no less than to our brothers overseas. The best way to inform yourself upon the attitudes in which the various delegates approach the peace conference is to study the real issues, the actual conditions that lie beneath the surface, that are every day making history at a rate that is simply amazing. To get these facts, stripped of unessential details, clean-cut, and up to the minute, you have only to turn each week to THE LITERARY DIGEST, which provides you with world news of the first importance in instantly accessible form.

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"Timely for today and valuable for all time is this authoritative and fascinating volume. A book of the highest importance."—*New York Tribune.* *Illustrated.* *Net* $2.00

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Author of "The Accolade," etc.

"Miss Sidgwick is one of the supreme English novelists of today. Not only in Jamesie does she triumph, but in every character in the story."—*Boston Transcript.* *Net* $1.50

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By EDNA W. UNDERWOOD

"There has not been more exquisite writing in any novel for some time."—*New York Sun.* "A story rich with colorful descriptions of events and characters."—*Independent.* *Illustrated.* *Net* $1.50

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By Pauline Bradford Mackie, author of "Ye Lyttle Salem Maide," etc.

A new "Alice in Wonderland" kind of story, which is fairly riotous with fun and spirit. *Net* $1.25

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The story of a dear little girl and her family and her pets, by the author of that classic for "littlest" folk—"Arabella and Araminta." *Net* $1.00

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Sixty-five stories of the birds and the beasts, from the folklore and legend of all lands, told in simple language that a child will understand and enjoy. *Illustrated.* *Net* $1.25

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The story of the delightful things that happened to Four-Leaf Clover when he went with his father and mother to live in the country on a farm. *Net* $1.25

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For Youngest Readers, Little Listeners and Lookers at Pictures

Mothers and fathers and big sisters who have to rack their brains for wonderful bedtime stories will find this book a treasure. *Illustrated.* $1.25

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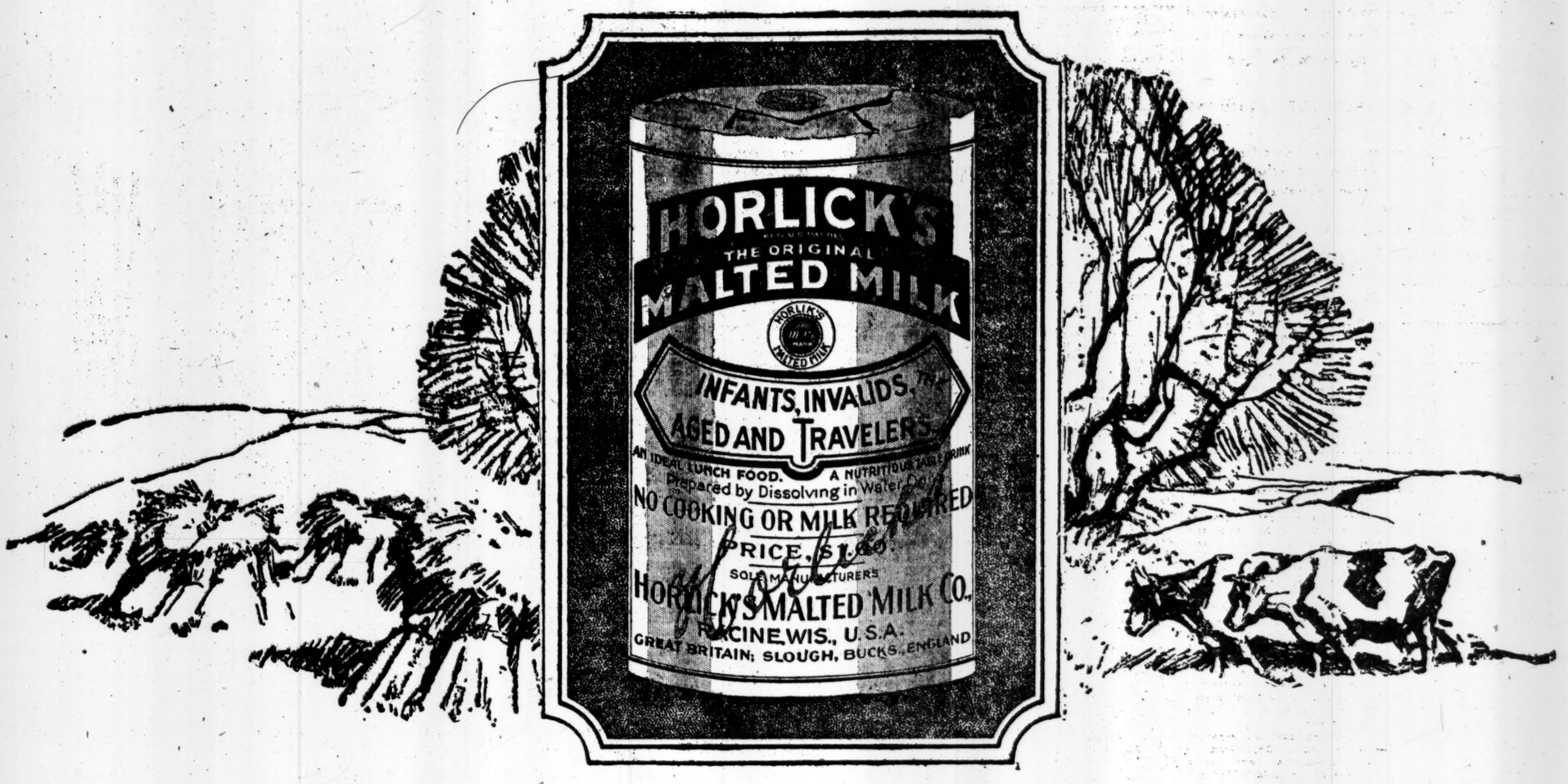

Why malted milk was originated

—because of the impossibility of obtaining good milk at all times and in all places

PREVIOUS to 1883 it was necessary to add milk to all prepared foods for the infant and invalid, in order to make a properly balanced diet. But it was difficult and often impossible to obtain good milk in cities and tropical climates.

The vital problem of how to supply a reliable milk for people of all ages in any climate that would be available at all times, was finally solved by HORLICK of Racine, Wis., U. S. A., after years of labor and experiment.

HORLICK discovered a process of reducing fresh milk by careful evaporation in a vacuum to a powder form, which contained all the valuable constituents of fresh milk, would keep indefinitely in any climate, and yet be soluble in hot or cold water.

This was the first time in history that milk was reduced to a powder form, soluble in water, retaining its natural qualities when dissolved, and with all the valuable *Vitamines* (which are destroyed by ordinary cooking) preserved intact.

To good rich milk HORLICK added the valuable extract of *Malted Barley and Wheat*, containing all the nutrition of these grains, and reduced them to a powder form, with permanent keeping qualities, and soluble in water. It was found that by the action of the Malt ferments on the milk, its digestibility was markedly increased over ordinary milk, so as to render it easily assimilated by the weak stomach of the infant, the invalid, and the aged.

This well balanced milk food was thus perfected, which a third of a century's experience has amply proved capable in itself of supporting infant and adult life.

This new milk food HORLICK named *Malted Milk;* it has proved a boon to thousands upon thousands, from infancy to old age, of every race and clime, and is to be found in every city in the civilized world.

To the North and South Poles
"Horlick's Malted Milk," writes Captain Peary, "was always on the firing line; no field party was dispatched without it, and it never failed to make good promptly and satisfactorily." Captain Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, writes: "Our way to the pole is littered with boxes stamped 'Horlick's,' giving full evidence of the liberal use made of your splendid Malted Milk." Also taken by Steffansen and the Scott polar expedition.

In Europe's great war hospitals
Large quantities of Horlick's Malted Milk are being used in the war hospital service of the various allied nations, to the alleviation of much suffering. In hospitals all over the world, as well as in the sick room, Horlick's is endorsed and used by the medical profession as a standard diet for invalids and convalescents. Sample package mailed free upon request.

The standard food for babies
Hundreds of thousands of infants, deprived of mother's milk, have been reared on Horlick's to robust childhood. Thousands of photographs and testimonials from all parts of the world are on file in our offices. Sample package mailed free upon request.

Used by thousands of business workers
Walk into any soda fountain anywhere, at noon, and you will see business men and women partaking of Horlick's Malted Milk. More and more, business workers, professional men, and students are coming to realize how heavy foods at luncheon dull mental alertness and impair efficiency.

Horlick's Malted Milk is also put up in Tablet form. Very convenient for business men, travelers, aviators, ladies when shopping, etc., since a small package, sufficient for a lunch or two, or a day's ration, may be kept on the desk, in the home, or in the pocket.

A blessing to the aged
Nutrition with digestibility makes Horlick's Malted Milk the ideal food for the aged. Maximum nourishment with a minimum tax on the digestion

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY

Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

4,445 MORE CASUALTIES AMONG OUR OVERSEAS FORCES ARE LISTED

Marine Corps Issues List With 197 Names; Reported Total for Both Arms Now 184,644

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 4,445 names, bringing the total reported for the army up to 179,450.

One Marine Corps casualty list was issued, which contained 197 names, making the total for that arm of the service 5,194. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 184,644, so far as disclosed by names made public.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 27 killed in action, 83 died of wounds, 22 died of accident, 153 died of disease, 483 severely wounded, 1,588 wounded to a degree undetermined, 1,921 slightly wounded, and 168 missing in action.

The Marine Corps list issued today contained the names of 23 killed in action, 15 died of wounds, 16 died of disease, 122 wounded severely, 1 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 20 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 20.	Total.
Killed in action	27,058	27	27,085
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	10,506	83	10,589
Died of accident	2,102	22	2,124
Died of disease	15,651	153	15,804
Total	56,049	285	56,334
Wounded	101,721	3,992	105,713
Missing	17,235	168	17,403
Total	175,005	4,445	179,450

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	89	1,873
Wounded	101	2,759
In hands of enemy	..	77
Missing	1	294
Total	191	5,003
Total		5,194

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(=) Killed in Action.
(Ls) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ABRUZZO, CALOGERE, 104 Troutman St., Brooklyn .....(MA)
ADAMOVSKY, FRANK, 268 Pleasure Place, Astoria .....(WL)
ADAMS, THOMAS M., 88 Steuben St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
ALMBERG, G. A., 285 Pacific St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
ALTHOLZ, LOUIS, 425 Grand St. .....(WL)
ANNARUMMO, G., 2,534 8th Av. .....(MA)
ARRANCE, BENJAMIN W., 122 Beebee Av., Long Island City .....(WU)
ARSENAULT, FRED., 102 4th St. .....(WU)
ATTARIAN, SARKIS, 88 Prospect St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
BARBER, PETER, Woodhaven Av., Elmhurst .....(WU)
BARRETT, JOHN J., 431 W. 54th St. .....(WL)
BASSETT, JOHN L., 561 80th St., Brooklyn—Wagn. .....(WU)
BAUER, J. E., 2,138 Flushing Av., Maspeth .....(WU)
BERGSTROM, CHARLES H., 200 W. 90th St.—Corp. .....(WL)
BIAGI, FRANK, 406 2d Av.—Wagn. .....(WL)
BILLINGS, JOHN H., 1,828 Benson Av., Brooklyn—Sgt. .....(WL)
BLAKE, WILLIAM F., 50 Tompkins St., Stapleton .....(WU)
BLAND, HAROLD, 929 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn—Sgt. .....(DW)
BOEHM, E. L., 293 W. 142d St. .....(WL)
BOGDAN, VICTOR, 77 Eldridge St. .....(WL)
BOGGESS, D. W., Chelsea Square .....(WU)
BORSTLEMAN, E. J., 508 W. 158th St. .....(DW)
BRENNENER, MAX, 1,009 Prospect Av., Sgt. .....(WL)
BRODERICK, JOHN J., 19 Floyd St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
BROSKY, S., 388 Vermont St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
BROWN, J., 2,773 Crotona Av.—Corp. .....(DD)
BRYAN, WALTER H., 1,046 Bergen St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
BULLEN, G., 78 Taylor St., Brklyn .....(WS)
BULLOCK, RAYMOND M., 2,07 Honeywell Av.—Corp. .....(WL)
BURBACH, EDWARD M., 7 Emma Place, Woodhaven .....(WU)
BURDOCK, C. G., 303 14th St., Brklyn. .....(WU)
BURKE, T. A., 501 Dean St., Brklyn .....(WL)
BURNS, F. R., 409 97th St., Brklyn .....(WL)
BURNS, G. L., 118 12th St., Brklyn .....(WU)
BUSSET, CHARLES, 539 Wales Av. .....(WU)
CALDWELL, FRANK, 45 Driggs Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
CALLAHAN, LUKE S., 1,203 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
CAMPBELL, JOHN G., 52 Devee St., Brooklyn—Bgl. .....(WU)
CAPLAN, SAMUEL, 1,756 Madison Av. .....(WL)
CARPO, P., 150 21st St., Brooklyn .....(W')
CARROLL, D. E., 158 E. 56th St. .....(WL)
CARTER, 443 E. 14th St. .....(WU)
CATCHINGS, T. B., 507 5th Av.—Capt. .....(WU)
CAWEIN, R. E., 1,076 Boston Road .....(DW)
CENDALI, JOHN, 210 South Oxford St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
CHAMBERS, EDWARD H., 72 55th St., Elmhurst .....(WU)
CHEVICE, S. F., 145 W. 145th St. .....(WU)
CIRRITO, FILIPPO, 145 Central Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
CLARKE, G., 358 Jefferson Av., Bkn. .....(WU)
COHEN, M., 720 Bushwick Av., Bkn. .....(WL)
COHEN, N. B., 114 Harrison Av., Bkn. .....(WU)
COKE, PATRICK, 73 Franklin Av. .....(WU)
COROSO, PETER, 415 92d St., Brklyn. .....(WU)
COUCKER, RICHARD E., 566 E. 37th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
CUERRERO, ARTHUR P., 1,403 Commonwealth Av. .....(WU)
CUTTO, FILIPPO, 405 W. 50th St. .....(MA)
GUNZENHAUSER, A. B., 315 4th Av. .....(WL)
HAMMER, JOHN, 262 46th St., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WU)
HANEMAN, F. J., 72 Summerfield St., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WU)
HANRATTY, T. L., 157 East 57th St.—Corp. .....(WS)
HATCH, A. E., 304 Argyle Road, Brooklyn .....(MA)
HEITZBERG, Hugo, 1,863 Greene Av., Brooklyn— .....(MA)
HESS, RUDOLPH, 718 Benedict Av., Woodhaven—Bgl. .....(WS)
HILLMAN, G. G., 17 State St., Flushing .....(WU)
HUGHES, C. J., 756 St. John Place, Brooklyn .....(WU)
ISAACS, M. J., 176 6th St., New York .....(WU)
ISAACSON, RUDOLF, 451 60 St., Bkn. .....(WU)
JEFFERSON, THOS., 108 West 138th St .....(WU)
KACIN, WILLIAM, 239 South 27th St., Flushing .....(WL)
KAMENETZKY, J. L., 381 South 3d St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KANNEL, ALEX., 764 Trinity Av. .....(WU)
KAPLAN, LOUIS, 29 Market St. .....(WU)
KASAL, ANTON, 61 West 48th St. .....(WU)
KATZ, MORRIS, 615 East 140th St. .....(WU)
KAUFMAN, BERTRAM, 908 Simpson St., Bronx .....(WU)
KAUFMANN, J. F., 1,955 East 8th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KAVANAGH, NICHOLAS, 645 10th Av. .....(WL)
KAYEL, JOS., 154 Elm St., Astoria .....(WL)
KEENAN, T. A., 457 West 36th St.—Corp. .....(WU)
KELLY, CHAS., 163 Graham Av., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WL)
KELOVAS, WM., 147 Delancy St. .....(DD)
KENNEDY, J. F., 1,160 Fulton St., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WL)
KENNEDY, J. F., 1,474 Prospect Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KENNY, C. J., 107 West 89th St. .....(WL)
KERR, A. G., 15 Glenada Place, Brooklyn—Bgl. .....(WU)
KERR, 208 Saratoga Av., Bkn. .....(WS)
KETSCHKE, ARTHUR, 108 King St. .....(WU)
KETZER, REINHOLD, 98 Luqueer St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KILLEEN, THOMAS, 876 St. Nicholas Av. .....(DW)
KILROE, T. F., 408 Manhattan Av.—Lt. .....(WL)
KING, J. V., 843 West 179th St.—Sgt. .....(WL)
KINKLIK, R. S., 258 Westervelt Av., New Brighton .....(WU)
KLEIN, J., 916 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KNIESTE, MARTIN, 146 West 64th St. .....(WL)
KNIPP, W. D., 506 West 173d St.—Corp. .....(WU)
KOCH, T. R., 724 11th Av. .....(WL)
KOLENIK, JOHN, 203 Norman Av., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WU)
KOMINSKY, L. M., 387 South 4th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KOSWSKI, STANLEY, 210 135th St. .....(WS)
KRAMAN, MORRIS, 17 East 119th St. .....(WU)
KREMLING, PAUL, 255 East 4th St. .....(WL)
KRESCUNAS, JOSEPH, 13 Nassau Court, Brooklyn .....(WU)
LALLY, PAT., 47 Driggs Av., Brklyn. .....(WL)
LAMARRE, J., 53 E. 8th St.—Lt. .....(WL)
LAMARTICELLA, ANTONIO, 71 Bullivan St. .....(WU)
LARKIN, FRANCIS L., 535 51st St., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WU)
LARKIN, W. A., 1,155 2d Av.—Sgt. .....(WL)
LAUDA JOSEPH F. 17th St. and Avenue G, College Point—Corp. .....(WL)
LAUNCELOT, MARC V., 559 West 149th St. .....(WS)
LAURETTE, TONY, 228 York St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
LAVIN, J. M., 198 10th St. B'klyn. .....(WL)
LAWOR, JAMES J., 3,254 Broadway. .....(WS)
LEARY, 86 Dean St., Brklyn. .....(WL)
LEAVY, D. A., 442 23d St.—Corp. .....(WL)
LESLIE, W. T., 213 W. 17th St.—Corp. .....(WU)
LEVINE, ALBERT D., 5,903 15th Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
LEVINE, MORRIS HARRY, 223 South 2d St., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WL)
LEVY, MAX, 218 Keap St., Brooklyn. .....(WU)
LEVY, Sol., 1,420 43d St., B'klyn. .....(WU)
LIOMMEDIEU, JOHN, 101 West 51st St.—Corp. .....(WU)
LIVERNESE, L. A., 92 3d Pl., B'klyn. .....(WU)
LIVORNO, ANTONIO, 1,010 Albany Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
LOPE, JAMES, 1,438 Webster Av. .....(WU)
LOVE, EMERSON C., 764 Putnam Av., Brooklyn—Sgt. .....(WU)
LUNDBERG, G. A., 318 76th St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
LYALL, CHARLES A., 345 W. 58th. .....(WL)
LYONS, THOMAS, 340 E. 19th St. .....(WL)
LYONS, W. M., 646 52d St., B'klyn. .....(WL)
MCCABE, T. J., 842 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn—Sgt. .....(WU)
MCCARTHY, FLORENCE T., 106 E. 66th St. .....(WU)
MCCORMACK, GEORGE, 1,846 Bedford Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
McCORMACK, JOHN W., 115 Bergen St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
McGEE, JOHN R., 2,047 Fulton St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
McGUINNESS, J. J., 245 E. 200th St. .....(WU)
McGONIGLE, JOHN J., 66 Penn St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
McGUIRK, PATRICK, 431 E. 36th St. .....(WL)
McGOVERN, THOMAS J., 408 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn .....(MA)
McGOWAN, J. M., 1,078 University Av. .....(DA)
McGOWAN, J. P., 112 W. 104th St. .....(WL)
McGRATH, JOHN F., 24 E. 92d St. .....(WL)
McKEON, FRANK X., 182 Gleane St., Elmhurst, L. I. .....(WU)
McKINNEY, JAMES J., 780 Fulton St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
McLEAN, DAVID, 218 E. 67th St. .....(WL)
McMANUS, JAMES H., 274 9th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
MacMILLAN, JAMES M., 273 10th St., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WU)
MADDEN, JOHN, 1,438 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
MAGLIANO, M., 15 Roosevelt St. .....(WL)
MAHER, H. E., 98 Fulton St., Brklyn. .....(WL)
MAJEWSKI, F., 103 Clay St., Brklyn. .....(WL)
MARKOWITZ, T., 1,388 Bway, Brklyn. .....(WL)
MARTINY, P., Jr., 106 Howard Av., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WU)
MATTHEWS, W. A., 230 14th St., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WU)
MAZZA, P., 97 Cherrie St.—Sgt. .....(WU)
MCASSEY, T. E., 1,603 Palmetto St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
MENENDEZ, R. I., 742 Van Nest Av.—Sgt. .....(WU)
MICHAELIF, E. A., 319 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
MILES, H. D., 1,849 B'dway, Bklyn. .....(WL)
MINNERLY, W. A., 204 9th Av.—Corp. .....(WS)
MITCHELL, J. A., 1,703 Carter Av.—Corp. .....(WL)
MITCHELL, M., 4,619 Richardson Av. .....(WL)
MIZZAK, JOHN, 457 Tinton Av. .....(WL)
MOONEY, JAMES, 541 E. 133d St. .....(WL)
MORRIS, E., 47 East 89th St.—Corp. .....(WL)
MORRIS, J., 2,020 Lee Av., Bklyn. .....(WU)
MULLER, F. N., 243 Greene St., B'klyn. .....(WU)
MUNSEN, M., 558 4th Av., Brooklyn. .....(WU)
MUSCATO, F., 232 E. 75th St. .....(MA)
MUSSLER, J., 473 Second Av. .....(WL)
NAPOLI, TONY, 237 E. 150th St. .....(WU)
NELSON, H. C., 102 Reade St. .....(DW)
NEVINE, I. B., 208 W. 121st St. .....(WU)
NICKERSON, H. C., Jr., 802 W. 90th. .....(WU)
NOCKNE, T. J., 38 Walcott St., Bklyn. .....(WU)
NOONE, M., 927 Pleasant St., Bklyn. .....(WU)
NOONEY, F., 365 Albany Av., Bklyn. .....(WL)
NOVICK, J., 1,430 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn .....(WU)
O'CONNOR, M., 564 E. 150th St.—Corp. .....(WU)
O'GRADY, G., 19 Berkely Place, Brooklyn—Sgt. .....(WU)
O'GRADY, J. D., 181 7th St., L. I. .....(WU)
OGUS, L. S., 549A Kosciusko St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
O'HANLON, E., 43 Brownell St., Stapleton, S. I. .....(WU)
OLKER, E. G., 18 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
OSGOOD, VICTOR M., 185 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
PANOFF, N. B., 226 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
PECK, M. L., 790 E. 166th St. .....(WU)
PERRETTI, G. R., 911 Roosevelt St. .....(WL)
PIGOTT, P. J., 514 E. 159th St. .....(WS)
PRESS, ISADOR, 210 Madison St. .....(WL)
PRINGLE, T. H., 406 E. 16th St. .....(WU)
RABINOWITZ, J., 745 E. 178th St. .....(WS)
REYNOLDS, J. C., 18 Cheever Place, Brooklyn .....(WU)
REYNOLDS, ROBERT, 411 17th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
RINEHART, MARTIN, 541 West St. .....(WL)
RIORDAN, J. J., 114 E. 116th St. .....(WL)
RISER, MORRIS, 399 Hindale St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
RIVERA, EMILIANO, 210 E. 118th St. .....(WU)
ROBERTSON, JOHN, 556 51st St. .....(WU)
ROCHE, F. J., 179 E. 107th St.—Corp. .....(WS)
ROOMAN, G. W., 834 52d St. .....(WU)
ROSENBLITH, HARRY, 503 Eckford St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
RUSPO, CARLO, 93 Washington St., Flushing .....(WU)
SACKMAN, JULIUS, 598 St. Mary St. —Sgt. .....(WU)
SCHELL, HARRY, 1,529 Unionport Road—Corp. .....(WS)
SCHMIDT, CORNELIUS A., 12 E. 48th St.—Corp. .....(WU)
SCHMITZ, J. J., 123 McDougal St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
SCHNEIDER, MORRIS, 514 Schenck Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
SCHNITTMAN, DAVID, 181 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn .....(MA)
SCHWARTZ, JACOB, 329 Vernon Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
SCHWEGLER, J. W., 1,400 Claremont Av.—Sgt. .....(WU)
SELL, C. L., 137 W. 8th St.—Corp. .....(WU)
SFORZA, C., 211 E. 111th St. .....(MA)
SHAPIRO, ROBERT, 863 Macy Pl.—Lt. .....(WU)
SHEARER, JAMES, 213 Franklin Av., New Brighton, S. I. .....(WU)
SHERMAN, MAX, 3,810 Park Av. .....(WU)
SKEER, ABRAHAM, 104 15th St., Brooklyn .....(MA)
SIGLOCK, OTTO, 1,267 Crotona Place —Cook .....(WS)
SIMMONS, HOWARD, 327 W. 26th St. —Wagn. .....(DD)
SIMON, J. A., 345 St. John's Pl., Brooklyn .....(WS)
SIMOUNET, E. C., 2,121 Emmons Av., Sheepshead Bay .....(WU)
SOLOMON, I. W., 616 E. 168th St. .....(WU)
SOMMER, JACOB, 61 Withell St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
SMITH, L. J., 1,730 Amsterdam Av.—Sgt. .....(WL)
SMITH, J. V., 155 Dean St., B'klyn. .....(WS)
SNOW, T. F., 3 Plaza St., Brooklyn. .....(WU)
SPRAGUE, KENNETH, 622 W. 141st St.—Corp. .....(WU)
STAVROZ, GEORGE, 165 W. 62d St. .....(WU)
STEVENS, J. W., 106 70th St., Woodhaven—Corp. .....(WU)
STILWELL, W. F., 138 Pierson St., Jamaica, N. Y.—Sgt. .....(WS)
STOCKER, FREDERICK, 551 W. 50th St. .....(WU)
STONE, E. A., 1,415 Woodhaven Av., Woodhaven—Lt. .....(WL)
STOROBINSKY, ELENSEN, 384 Howard Av., Brooklyn .....(WS)
STRELITZ, H., 238 W. 122d St. .....(WU)
SULLIVAN, J. A., 542 Court St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
SWAN, J. A., 223 W. 14th St. .....(WU)
SZETKOWSKI, STEPHEN, 119 4th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
TAYLOR, ALBERT, 42 W. 133d St.—Corp. .....(WS)
TAYLOR, C. W., 1,049 Bedford Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
TELLEFSEN, G. A., 526 Henry St., Brooklyn—Sgt. .....(WU)
THOMAS, E. J., 130 East End Av. .....(WU)
THOMAS, M., 440 10th Av., Long Island City .....(WU)
THOMPSON, W. J., 681 De Graw St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
THOMS, B. L., 169 8th Av.—Corp. .....(WU)
TIBAVELO, S., 808 Flushing Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
TRAPANI, J. W., 318 W. 131st St. .....(WU)
TOBIN, M., 233 W. 18th St. .....(WU)
TODMAN, FRANK, 20 E. 106th St. .....(WU)
TOMASZEWSKI, H., 169 Norman Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
TONIN, J., Main St., Astoria .....(WS)
TOWNSEND, G. E., 1,133 E. 39th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
VAN METER, G. J., 824 St. Nicholas Av.—Corp. .....(WU)
VAN WAGNER, H. L., 430 McDonough St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
VASQUEZ, N., 46 W. 20th St. .....(WU)
VIAROS, JOHN, 297 E. 45th St. .....(WS)
VICAT, J. P., 1,458 Van Wicklen Place, Ozone Park—Corp. .....(WU)
VILLARDI, F., 2,218 2d Av. .....(WL)
VIOLETTI, A., 454 E. 143d St.—Mch. .....(WL)
VITAMANTI, F., 190 1st Av, New York, N. Y.—Sgt. .....(WS)
VLADESIA, K., 690 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
VNUK, JOSEPH, 427 E. 73d St.—Sgt. .....(WL)
WADE, G. J., 65 W. 102d St.—Sgt. .....(WL)
WAGNER, JACK, 69 E. 109th St. .....(WL)
WALSH, H. J., 215 W. 34th St.—Corp. .....(WS)
WANDOW, T. E., 3,535 Powers St. .....(WL)
WARD, P. A., 424 36th St., B'klyn. .....(WU)
WECHTER, LOUIS, 1,122 Kelly St. .....(WU)
WEINBERG, S., 71½ Maujer St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
WELDON, F., Bedford and Flushing Avs., Brooklyn—Sgt. .....(WU)
WELLS, C., 550 Warren St., B'klyn. .....(WS)
WIDMER, W. W., 1,108 3d Av.—Corp. .....(WS)
WILKINS, WM. H., 164 W. 98th St.—Bgl. .....(WU)
WILLIAMS, T. A., 1,013 Putnam Av., Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WL)
WILLIAMS, W. H., 74 Adolph St., Jamaica .....(WS)
WILSON, J. P., 690 Westchester Av. .....(WS)
WIMS, J. J., 83 Amity St., B'klyn. .....(WU)
WISCHOFF, H., 106 Nassau st., Brooklyn .....(WL)
WOOD, W., 248 New York Av., Brooklyn .....(MA)
WOOLF, F. J., 1,558 Concourse St. .....(WL)
WYMAN, H. A., Bolton Road, Inwood-on-Hudson—Sgt. .....(WU)
ZAMBELLI, J., 3,074 White Plains Av. .....(WL)
ZISKA, H., 941 Washington Av. .....(WU)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ADAMS, PERCY J., Lake Placid .....(WL)
ALE, JOHN A., Buffalo .....(WU)
ALLEN, H. C., Canastee—Corp. .....(WU)
ALLEVA, ANTHONY, Yonkers .....(WL)
ANDRUS, G. W., Georgetown .....(WL)
ARNOLD, J. D., Newburgh .....(WU)
BAIANO, C., Dobbs Ferry .....(WU)
BAILEY, R. J., Hopewell Junction .....(WU)
BANGS, A. G., Dover Plains .....(WL)
BARTLETT, CHAS. H., Clayville .....(WU)
BELL, FRANK W., Utica .....(WU)
BELL, GEORGE G., Newburgh .....(WU)
BELLEGIA, A. V., Albany—Corp. .....(WL)
BENJAMIN, J. E., Mountainville .....(DW)
BIRDSALL, W. T., Newburgh .....(WU)
BILDSTEIN, J. F., Rochester .....(WU)
BIRBIY, T., Troy—Bgl. .....(WU)
BLOOD, LLOYD, Rome—Corp. .....(WU)
BOLSHAW, T. H., Sheridan—Sgt. .....(WL)
BORGIA, JOS. F., Newburgh .....(WU)
BRANCA, F. E., Mount Vernon .....(WS)
BRONDO, GUY, Poughkeepsie .....(WU)
BROWN, OTIS, Mountain Dale .....(WU)
BROWN, M., Cornwall-on-the-Hudson .....(WU)
BRUCE, H. T., Gloversville .....(WU)
BRUSH, DUDLEY, D., Pleasantville .....(WU)
BURDICK, G. L., Akron—Sgt. .....(WL)
BURKE, THOMAS F. Troy .....(WU)
CANNON, G. W., Rhinecliff—Corp. .....(WU)
CERIO, CHARLES L., Auburn .....(WU)
CHAMPLIN, J., Cortland .....(WU)
CLARKSON, C. E., Rochester .....(DA)
CLEARY, WM. F., Watervliet .....(WL)
CLYDE, E. M., Rensselaer Falls .....(WL)
COBB, WM. B., Fairport—Corp. .....(WS)
CODINGTON, LEE A., Whitehall .....(WU)
CORCORAN, JOS. T., Yonkers .....(WU)
COX, JAMES F., Troy .....(WS)
CURRIER, H. J., Newton Falls .....(WS)
CUTTING, F. C., Richfield Springs .....(WU)
DALY, THOMAS M., Oswego .....(WU)
DE CARLO, GIUSEPPO, Schenectady .....(WU)
DECKER, F. E., Red Hook .....(WU)
DECKER, RICHARD, Nassau .....(WS)
DEDUH, ALECK, Babylon .....(MA)
DE GRASSE, WALTER, Deferiet .....(WU)
DE GRUTTOLA, G., Rhinebeck—Wagn. .....(WU)
DEITCHMAN, F. W., Tonawanda .....(WU)
DE LONG, HERSCHAL H., Belmont .....(WU)
DIMARIA, GILORMO, Amsterdam .....(WU)
DIODORA, FRANK, Cementon .....(DD)
DOLAN, PETER, North Tarrytown .....(WU)
DONAHUE, BERNARD F., Norwood .....(WL)
DONNELLY, F. R., Springerock .....(WU)
DONOGHUE, GEORGE H., Bonyea .....(WU)
DONOVAN, W. J., Buffalo—Lt. Col. .....(WS)
DORD, G. A., Penn Yan .....(WU)
DOWD, E. R., White Plains .....(WU)
DOWNEY, W. J., Yonkers—Corp. .....(WL)
DUMAS, ANDREW, Piercefield .....(WU)
EASTWOOD, JOHN L., Brewster .....(WU)
EATON, L. J., Troy .....(WU)
ECKLES, WM. F. Tonawanda .....(WS)
ELDREDGE, F. P., Malone—Corp. .....(WU)
ELPHEE, B. E., Mayfield—Bgl. .....(WS)
ENGELBERT, W. O., Buffalo—Cook .....(WL)
EVANS, D. T., Chittenango Station—Sgt. .....(WL)
EVERS, S. F., Troy—Corp. .....(WS)
FALDROWICZ, JOHN, Buffalo .....(WL)
FEBBIE, A. A., Schenectady .....(WS)
FEFFERLY, HAROLD L., Massena .....(WU)
FINNERTY, JOHN E., Utica .....(WU)
FLANAGAN, JAMES J. Troy .....(WS)
FLETCHER, D. L., Canadea .....(WS)
FONDA, BELSON R., Mayfield .....(WU)
FRASHER, FRANK F., Malone .....(WU)
FURMAN, WALLACE D. Olean .....(WU)
GAMBINO, MIKE, Schenectady .....(WU)
GAWRONSKI, M. J., Salamanca .....(WU)
GENTILE, M., Buffalo—Corp. .....(WL)
GILMORE, H. F., Celoron—Capt. .....(WU)
GIROUX, J. T., Trumansburg .....(WL)
GLOVER, W. F., Cortland .....(WU)
GOODWIN, F. W., Cortland .....(WS)
GORCZYNSKI, J. J., Rochester .....(WU)
GORDON, C. H., Tonawanda—Corp. .....(WU)
GRABB, O. J., Rochester .....(WU)
GRABOWSKI, J. J., Elmira .....(WU)
GROOM, A. D., Troy .....(WU)
GUSE, FRANK, Rochester .....(WU)
HADLER, F. D. Pearl River—Corp. .....(WS)
HALL, G. A., Delanson .....(WU)
HAMILTON, W. S., Yonkers—Corp. .....(WU)
HASARD, M. S., Friendship .....(WU)
HEENTHORN, E. B., Hilton .....(WU)
HILL, H. V., Oswego .....(WU)
HOLLAND, L. J., North Tonawanda—Corp. .....(WU)
HOOKER, C. F., Northport .....(WU)
HOUSTON, E. J., Schenectady .....(WL)
HOWE, H. J., Buffalo .....(WL)
HURDISS, ARTHUR, North Tonawanda—Corp. .....(WU)
IMMI, A., Yonkers .....(DA)
JACKSON, T. J. Troy—Sgt. .....(WS)
JACOBSEN, CARL, Pawling .....(WL)
KEENAN, J. E., Saugerties .....(WL)
KENNY, A. E., Utica .....(WU)
KERGER, H. F., Buffalo .....(WU)
KERLEY, J. J. Mt. Vernon .....(WS)
KING, C. H., Syracuse—Maj. .....(WU)
KINZIE, J. L., Buffalo .....(WL)
KIRCHHOFF, WALTER, New Rochelle —Sgt. .....(WL)
KONTER, J. A., Buffalo .....(WU)
KOWALCZYK, FRANK, Syracuse .....(WS)
LAFOND, J. B., Harrowtor .....(WU)
LAMB, W. C., Binghamton .....(WU)
LANDECK, H. W., Ghent .....(WU)
LANDER, F. M., Elmsford .....(WU)
LANDON, H. H. Watertown—Sgt. .....(WL)
LAPANT, J. C., Fulton .....(WU)
LAUNT, ALEXANDER, Walton—Corp. .....(WU)
LEAHY, C. J., Lancaster .....(WL)
LENNEN, C. W., Cohoes .....(WL)
LENON, J. J., Buffalo—Corp. .....(WU)
LEONE, DOMINIC, Catskill .....(WU)
LEONARD, T. F., Montrose .....(WU)
LERCH, G. M., Barnard .....(WU)
LESTER, E. F., Syracuse .....(WU)
LEVO, SABBATH, Saratoga Springs .....(WU)
LILLIE, R. E., Apalchin—Sgt. .....(WU)
LINDBERG, THURE, Belmore—Corp. .....(WU)
LINDSEY, W. A., Saratoga Springs .....(WL)
LIPARI, S., Rochester—Corp. .....(DD)
LIPES, H. J., Albany—baaj .....(WU)
LOCKE, J. E., East Syracuse .....(WL)
LOMBARDO, JOSEPH, Buffalo .....(DW)
LOVELESS, W. G., Pepacton .....(WU)
LUDWIG, L. M., Buffalo .....(WU)
LUNDY, C. W. H., Binghamton .....(WU)
LYONS, M. J., Troy—Sgt. .....(WS)
McDONALD, J. J., Plattsburg .....(WL)
McDONALD, L. E., Syracuse .....(WL)
MADUFF, GEORGE, Albany .....(MA)
McGARRITY, H. P., Norwich—Corp. .....(WU)
McGUIRE, E. J., Buffalo .....(DD)
McMANAWAY, W. H., Albany .....(WL)
McNALLY, C. E., Cazenovia .....(WS)
MacDONALD, W. L., Albany .....(WU)
MAGALA, JOHN, Buffalo .....(WU)
MAGEE, E. W., Mount Vernon .....(WL)
MALLOY, CHARLES, Norwich .....(WL)
MARTIN, B. G., Cooperstown .....(WU)
MASS, C. J., Oneida .....(DW)
MELEE, T. R., Cornwall-on-the-Hudson .....(WU)
MEYERS, F. D., Geneva .....(DA)
MONACO, PAUL, Schenectady .....(WU)
MONAHAN, M., North Tarrytown .....(WU)
MONROE, C. H., Utica .....(WU)
MOORE, F. E., Glen Cove .....(WU)
MORAN, L. E., Waterloo .....(WU)
MORGAN, E. R., Buffalo—Corp. .....(WU)
MUSANTE, A., Oneida .....(WU)
NEUBERGER, H. R., Jeffersonville .....(DD)
NEW, HOWARD A., Valatia—Wagn. .....(WL)
NOLAN, EDWARD P., Utica .....(WS)
OLIVER, WALLACE N., Buffalo .....(WU)
O'MARRA, THOMAS J., Romulus .....(WU)
O'NEIL, JAMES A., Rochester .....(DD)
O'NEILL, JOHN J., Elmira .....(WL)
O'NEILL, JOHN T., Buffalo .....(WL)
OSTERHOUT, H. D., Schenectady .....(WL)
OSTROWSKI, FRANCIS S., Buffalo .....(WU)
OTT, JOHN F., Tonawanda .....(DD)
OULTON, MARTIN J., Kingston .....(WU)
KOZOROWSKI, LEON S., Schenectady .....(WS)
PAPE, WM. N., Middletown .....(WU)
PELLETERO, DAMIANO, Buffalo .....(WU)
PERGOLA, JOSEPH B., Jamesburg .....(WL)
PERKINS, RAY W., Webster Crossing .....(WU)
PERRAULT, CYRILLE, Cohoes .....(WS)
PETRIE, EDWIN S., Buffalo .....(WU)
PHILION, WILFED I., Tuppendeus .....(WU)
PHILLIPS, THOMAS H., Troy—Sgt. .....(WL)
PLOPPER, JOHN P., Brewerton .....(WU)
POCOCK, JOSEPH P., Clyde—Corp. .....(WU)
REILLY, FRANCIS J., Gloversville .....(WU)
RHINEHARDT, LOUIS, Walton—Sgt. .....(WU)
RICHARDS, CHARLES, Athens .....(WU)
RICOTTO, JIM, Niagara Falls .....(WL)
RIECKHOF, A. W., Collins—Sgt. .....(WU)
RIGHTMYER, FRANK E., Newburg .....(WU)
RIKER, CHARLES E., Yonkers .....(WU)
ROBERTSON, VICTOR E., Binghamton .....(WU)
ROBINSON, GEO. F., Parishville .....(WU)
ROGERS, FRANK C., Elmira .....(WL)
ROHDE, HENRY G., Lockport—Corp. .....(WS)
ROLFF, CHAS. J., Lockport—Corp. .....(WU)
RUSSO, PETER, Mount Vernon .....(WL)
RUSHLOW, FREDERICK, Carthage .....(WU)
RUSHMORE, HENRY, Glen Cove—Sgt. .....(WS)
SAEGERT, O. L., Westchester—Corp. .....(WU)
SAND, ELWOOD, Berne .....(WU)
SANTABIACHI, ANTONIO, Fonda .....(WU)
SCHARF, CHAS. W., Lindenhurst .....(DW)
SCHAW, MARTIN J., Rochester .....(WL)
SECOR, H. A., Central Nyack .....(WU)
SEIFTS, O. J., Poughkeepsie .....(WU)
SHARP, G. R., Troy—Sgt. .....(WU)
SHEEN, ROY F., Burke .....(WU)
SHERIFF, WALTER B., Wellsville .....(WL)
SHERMAN, JACOB, Kingston .....(WL)
SHUBERT, FRANK, Salamanca .....(WL)
SMITH, JOHN, Ballston Spa .....(WU)
SMITH, JOHN J., Rome .....(WU)
SOUTER, JAMES J., Buffalo—Sgt. .....(WU)
SPINNER, ADLORE, Malone .....(WU)
SPRAGUE, B. G., Mount Vernon .....(WU)
STALTER, WM., Rockville Center .....(WU)
STANTON, H. W., Blue Mountain Lake .....(WL)
SWANSON, AUGUST W. Jamestown .....(WL)
SWEET, EMMET, Northville .....(WL)
SZAFRANSKI, ADAM J., Buffalo .....(WS)
TAYLOR, ARTHUR E., Elmira .....(WU)
THURK, JOHN C. A., Poughkeepsie .....(WL)
TILLINGHAST, C. W., JR. Troy—Lt. .....(WL)
TOMA, JOHN B., Torrington—Sgt. .....(WU)
TOMAINO, ANTONIO, Yonkers .....(WL)
TOWER, J. J., North Troy—Corp. .....(WS)
TURNER, HARRY A., Elmira .....(WL)
TWOROG, WALTER, Lackawanna .....(WU)
TYNAN, JAMES, Madrid .....(WU)
VALENTE, MICHAEL, Poughkeepsie .....(WU)
VANDERHOOFT, G., Rochester .....(WU)
VANDEWATER, E. W., Lynbrook .....(WU)
VAN HORN, B., Niagara Falls .....(WL)
VAN PATTEN, E., Glendale—Corp. .....(WU)
VAUTRIN, F. B., Watervli

MARSHALL CAUSTIC ON HASTY CRITICISM

"Half-Baked Opinions" from Public Men May Cause "Mental and Moral Indigestion."

HOPES FOR A WORLD LEAGUE

If Men Have Seen New Light Recently It Will Come — Wants Just Trade Relations.

CARLISLE, Penn., Dec. 20.—Vice President Marshall, in an address here tonight before the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce, gave his views on some questions now under discussion in connection with the Peace Conference.

"It is furthest from my thought upon this occasion to utter a single word which might in any manner be construed as endeavoring to affect the negotiations of the President in Europe," said the Vice President in opening his address.

"Too many half-baked opinions coming from myself and others in public life may cause mental and moral indigestion. I speak, therefore, only in general terms and go only to the length that all may agree.

"That some league or understanding among civilized peoples for the prevention of certain future wars (as I prefer to put it rather than for the enforcement of peace) is desirable, all right-thinking men agree. It has been the dream of all ages. Thus far, this dream of universal peace has each succeeding time turned into a nightmare.

"This appears to me to be the real situation: If mankind the world over is the mankind of a hundred years ago, or if there is the possibility that either England, France, Italy or the United States contains the growing germ of military or commercial supremacy, then, though attempt may be made to preserve the peace of the world, the attempt would be another failure.

"If, however, the masses of mankind in these four great nations and in the lesser nations, for whom jointly the fight has been made, have seen a new light and are convinced of the uselessness and folly of war, and if more and more, education and enlightenment as the days go by and the generations come and go, shall add to the number of those who thus think, then the experiment will succeed.

"Until all men are of good will, wars will not cease entirely unless nations want peace at any price. Prevention, as far as possible, I desire; at any price, I do not. However, if mankind, as a whole, desire it at any price they can get it by the adoption of written constitutions specifying, first, that the size of the army and navy shall be fixed by a referendum to all the men and women of mature age; and second, that no war of offence nor one of defense beyond the territorial limits of the State shall ever be waged until affirmatively decided by a like referendum."

Stating that commercial disputes breed wars, Mr. Marshall continued:

"I have, of course, no means of knowing what the representatives of the allied Governments may be willing to take up with the American people at the peace table, but I venture the assertion that the good will which now exists between the allied Governments and our own will not last five years unless reciprocal trade relations, fixed in justice, are arranged between us. Peoples learn slowly and soon forget.

"The theory that men are going to deal justly with each other regardless of a law to punish injustice is a millennial dream. The Allies and America, by reciprocal trade relations and by the right of power and duty to cut off commercial transactions with any people on earth that proposes to disturb the peace of the world, can go very far toward promoting that peace which we all just now so sincerely desire.

"Without knowledge, I express the hope that we will not let go by this opportune time for removing what will undoubtedly be a source of friction in the future unless dealt with speedily and justly.

"If no equitable adjustment of the business of the world shall be made then, as business men who are deeply interested in the commerce of America, you realize as well as I do that its weakness in the past has been the lack of ships upon the sea.

"Each of us knows that one of the reasons for that lack has been the way in which we have insisted that our ships shall be manned.

"I think the La Follette law is wholly humanitarian in its character. I hope that, by international agreement, it may become the law of the sea for all seagoing powers. But, if it does not, then we are confronted with three propositions: Either to repeal the law or to subsidize shipping or to have Governmental control of our merchant marine, conveying the produce of our merchants to foreign shores without any profit to the Government of the United States.

"Inherently opposed to Government ownership, I should, nevertheless, infinitely prefer it to subsidizing private lines. This question is one that deserves your careful study and the very best of your honest judgment."

89TH DIVISION'S RECORD.

Distinguished Itself in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Drives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Information reaching the War Department relative to the work of the 89th National Army Division in France shows that this organization, which was one of the thirteen divisions picked for the formation of the present American Army of Occupation in Germany, has established a record of which its units have every reason to be proud. The War Department has not been informed as to the exact part of the line of the Army of Occupation that is being occupied by the 89th. But a complete report on the work of the division shows that this unit took a very active part in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne drives.

The 89th was trained at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., and was originally commanded by Major Gen. Leonard Wood. It was made up of men drafted from Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. It remained at Camp Funston until about June 1. During July it was in training in the La Fauche region in France. Between Aug. 9 and Sept. 2, according to information reaching the War Department, this division was on the line in the Woevre, east of St. Mihiel.

The 89th was in the first line of the St. Mihiel operation, by which the St. Mihiel salient was eliminated, Sept. 12 to 17, and remained in line there until about Oct. 4. The division was twice in action in the Meuse-Argonne drive, at the beginning of Sept. 26 and from Oct. 21 on, advancing in the latter action from near Banthéville to near Stenay. The 89th forced a crossing of the Meuse near Stenay on the night of Nov. 10-11.

Capt. Potter Must Pay Wife $33,515

Captain Dwight E. Potter of the Quartermaster Department, U. S. A., must pay $33,515 to his wife, Eva Brough Potter, from whom he was separated last January, under a decision yesterday in Mrs. Potter's suit to recover on a note for $32,000 for money she lent as guardian of her children by a former marriage. Captain Potter contended that the note he gave provided for usurious interest, but Supreme Court Justice Ottinger, who heard the case, ruled that because he made several payments on the note without raising the claim of usury he could not make it when sued for the remainder.

Influenza Decreases in Camps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Although influenza still prevails in virtually all army camps at home, a report today by the Surgeon General showed a decline in the number of cases for the week ended Dec. 13, as compared with the preceding week. The total cases were 1,620, a decrease of 426.

ST. GAUDENS'S LINCOLN CHOSEN FOR LONDON

The Barnard Statue to Be Offered to Some Other Prominent British City.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The statue of Lincoln by Augustus St. Gaudens will be placed in the Canning inclosure at Westminster, according to the decision of the American Commission appointed to decide whether St. Gaudens's work or the monument of Lincoln by George Grey Barnard should be selected for this honor. The Barnard statue will be offered to some other prominent British city.

The Anglo-American Society has arranged with a committee of Americans headed by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and J. P. Morgan for the completion of the St. Gaudens Lincoln at an early date and its shipment to London, where its unveiling will be the occasion of a great public demonstration.

There has been a prolonged controversy over the respective merits of the Lincoln statues by St. Gaudens and Barnard. The Barnard work has been widely criticised in Great Britain "for its uncouth characteristics."

FRENCH SOCIALISTS QUIT ARMY COMMITTEE

Chairman Refused to Call Clemenceau to be Questioned on German Demobilization.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Nine Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies resigned from the Army Committee of the Chamber today because Deputy René Renault, President of the committee, refused to call Premier Clemenceau for an interpellation on demobilization of the German Army.

Albert Thomas, former Minister of Munitions, and Pierre Renaudel, leader of the Majority Socialists in the Chamber, were among those who refused to serve longer on the committee.

BREWERS HAVE NO WORD.

Ruppert Says Talk of Resumption Is Not Official.

George E. Ruppert, Vice President of the Jacob Ruppert Company, brewers, said last night that no definite word had been received from Washington relative to the removal of restrictions on breweries. He said many rumors had been heard as to possible action by the Government, but no official information has yet been received.

He intimated, however, that he would not be surprised if instructions were received at an early date, permitting the resumption of the breweries.

It was stated at the office of the New York Federal Food Board that no instructions relative to the breweries had been received from Washington.

NATIONS PLANNING BIG FUTURE IN AIR

Germany and Britain Prepare for International Flying on Great Scale.

ZEPPELIN FOR OCEAN TRIP

London Proposes to Allies the Holding of an Aircraft Convention.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Shaw Desmond, correspondent of the Daily Express at Copenhagen, telegraphs as follows, under Thursday's date:

"I have received private information from an authoritative source that Germany is making enormous secret preparations to secure mastery of the air. German insurance companies are seeking cover in neutral countries, especially Denmark, for insurance relating to a great chain of airplane factories and aerial experiments.

"Factories throughout Germany are now being converted from war activities to the building of airplanes and engines. Staffs including engineers, designers and pilots are being trained.

"Gigantic hangars and flying stations are to be laid down in all the principal towns. The first step will be to link up the chief German centres with Berlin and then Berlin will be linked with the outside world, including Paris, London, and even New York.

"Although lighter-than-air machines are not regarded as of serious practical value, a Zeppelin will be used to make a transatlantic flight in the Spring."

Weir Announces British Air Aims.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 20, (British Wireless Service.)—Lord Weir, the Air Minister, in a speech here this afternoon at a luncheon in his honor given by the Manchester Corporation, said that in August, 1914, the British flying service, consisted of 1,285 officers and 1,853 men of other ranks. In November, 1918, the strength of the service was 30,000 officers, 260,000 men, and about 30,000 women and boys.

"We now have airplanes which can carry a crew of seven and thirty passengers to 10,000 feet, travel at 100 miles an hour, make a non-stop journey of 1,200 miles, and alight on the sea and rise again with a full load," he continued.

"The success of the operation side of air transportation will depend upon the following measures: Development of navigational instruction, creation of an energetic meteorological service especially designed to help air transport, the adoption of improved systems of wireless telegraphy and telephony, and the adoption of a first-class system of day and night marking of landing places.

"I am convinced that co-operation between the activities of the State and the activities of private firms will produce the finest results. The State must be a pioneer. It must exercise control, but it must not monopolize.

"I conceive a Government department which will not be an autocrat, but an elder brother to all sides of aviation. Its first essential step should be to organize international flying. This will involve an international aircraft convention.

"We have already drafted the articles of this convention, which is being submitted to our allies. If it is approved, an international air conference will be held, and I have reason to anticipate that within the next four or five months the principal nations of the world will have reached an agreement on this momentous matter."

BRITISH EXPERT LAUDS OUR PART IN AVIATION

General Cormack Calls Liberty Motor Finest Contribution to Aerial Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Contributions of the United States to the aircraft program of the Allies, in addition to the Liberty Motor, were praised by Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cormack, of the British War Mission, in speaking tonight at a dinner given by the members of the old equipment division of the Signal Corps in honor of Colonel Edward A. Deeds, former member of the Aircraft Board.

After characterizing the Liberty Motor as "the finest feat in design and production that has been accomplished during the war, so far as aircraft matters are concerned," General Cormack said one of the greatest American contributions was spruce.

"Most of this timber," he said, "that was being produced was already under order by your allies. More spruce had to be produced and, while the situation was critical at times, the final result is that in the month of November enough spruce was produced to more than equal all our combined requirements. To cover the wings of the planes fabric was needed," he continued, "and, as Britain could not supply the linen, the United States, with characteristic ingenuity and energy, produced a cotton fabric which is at least the equal of the best airplane linen.

"To tighten the fabric, dope was required, and again, as the production was insufficient to supply more than the Allies' needs, the Signal Corps stepped into the breach and took the matter in hand, with the result that the United States was soon in a position to supply all that was necessary.

"Castor oil for rotary motors was essential, but the world's supplies were insufficient for the number of motors proposed. Your arrangements and preparations have resulted in producing an ample supply, and this achievement merits great praise."

PERUVIANS QUIT CHILE.

18,000 Tarapaca Nitrate Workers Said to Have Been Expelled.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20.—Latest press dispatches from Chile report that political circles there see small hope in settling the controversy with Peru and Bolivia by compromise. It was reported yesterday in Chile that Peru intended to carry the question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica to the Peace Congress.

Reports from Lima, Peru, say that 18,000 nitrate workers in the district of Tarapaca have been ordered by Chile to return to Peru. Chilean dispatches say that the nitrate workers are returning voluntarily after having been discharged from their positions because of the present nitrate crisis. The Peruvian Government is reported to have appointed a commission to care for the workers.

Press dispatches from Lima today assert that anti-Peruvian manifestations are general throughout Northern Chile.

WHITMAN TO HEAD A NEW LAW FIRM

Justice Nathan Ottinger and William L. Ransom to Be His Partners.

COUNSEL LEAVES P. S. BOARD

Governor Says He Will Be Glad to Become Member of Bar Again After January 1.

When Governor Charles S. Whitman leaves office on Jan. 1, he will become the senior partner in a law firm that has just been formed. His associates will be Supreme Court Justice Nathan Ottinger and William L. Ransom, Chief Counsel of the Public Service Commission. The firm will be known as Whitman, Ottinger & Ransom, with offices in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

At the Hotel St. Regis yesterday the Governor made this comment on the coming change in his activities:

"I shall be glad indeed to be back again as an active member of the Bar, whose good-will and co-operation have meant so much to me during my terms as District Attorney and as Governor. I have only the best wishes for the administration of my successor, and for the State under his administration. As soon as the formal ceremonies of Jan. 1 are over, the new firm will open its offices."

An authorized statement given out at the instance of the members of the new firm said:

"Common report has connected the name of Governor Whitman with several large retainers in the field of corporate and public service litigation, and a measure of confirmation for this report was seen in the announcement of the resignation of ex-Justice Ransom from his post with the Public Service Commission to become a member of the new firm."

Governor Whitman is considered an expert in criminal law and his two partners are equally learned. In April, 1917, Mr. Ransom resigned his $12,000 place as a Judge of the City Court to accept the head of the Public Service Commission's legal department at $10,000 a year.

Mr. Ransom is only 35 years old. He was born in Chautauqua County and is a graduate of Cornell University and of the Cornell College of Law. He was admitted to the Bar in Rochester in 1906. He is a member of many fraternal and social organizations.

Justice Ottinger was appointed to the Supreme Court in April last by Governor Whitman. Before his designation he was engaged in general practice. He served as a member of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association.

It is expected that Mr. Ransom's place as Chief Counsel of the Public Service Commission will be filled by the promotion of either Godfrey Goldmark or Jacob H. Getz, at present Assistant Counsel.

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A Frank Statement to the Public

From the New York Boat Owners

Why Owners Would Arbitrate Wages But Not Basic Day

A THREAT of a strike by the operatives of the New York Harbor marine equipment makes a statement of our position desirable.

On the outbreak of the war with Germany, various demands for higher wages were made by the men. These were arbitrated or adjusted from time to time and always resulted in increased compensation.

In the Spring of 1918 unrest again developed and demands were once more made for increased pay and for a basic **twelve-hour day** applicable to all operatives except barge and coal-boat captains. Through the instrumentality of the National War Labor Board an arbitration committee was created, with the sanction and approval of the Government and the Railroad Administration, for the adjustment of these questions. This board was composed of seven members—one representative each from the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce and the War Department, two representatives of the employees, one representative of the Railroad Administration and one representative of the boat owners.

This board, after painstaking examination, made an award on July 12, 1918, which is still in force and respected and obeyed by the boat owners. By that award the wages of all classes of operatives were largely increased. By the same award the hours of service of the operative were held to be "determinable by Federal Law," viz., a twelve-hour day for all operatives of self-propelled equipment. This award provided also that it should be binding on all parties until May 31, 1919, unless sooner set aside for good cause shown.

The industrial peace thus secured was destined to be short lived. Within less than four months the men, through their unions, presented new demands for most extraordinary increases in pay and for a basic eight-hour day applicable to all equipment. The significance of these new demands may be best understood by reference to the sub-joined table:—

Class of Operative	Pre-War Wage of July, 1914.	Present Wage of December, 1918.	New Wage Demands	Percentage of Increase Over Pre-War Wage
Tug Boats and Lighters				
Captain	$1,669.68	$2,154.75	$4,725.00	183%
Licensed Mate	994.32	1,914.75	4,200.00	322%
Engineer	1,525.44	2,034.75	4,725.00	210%
Deckhand	712.08	1,194.75	3,095.50	335%
Cook	709.44	1,158.75	3,095.50	336%
Fireman	739.44	1,194.75	3,463.00	368%
Oiler	791.16	1,194.75	3,358.00	324%
Lighters				
Captain	$718.32	$1,173.75	$2,582.25	259%
Engineer	919.32	1,330.25	3,051.75	232%
Coal Boats, Grain Boats and Scows				
Captain	$554.40	$1,080.00	$7,339.20	1224%

IN spite of the manifest absurdity of these demands, we have offered and are still willing to arbitrate all questions of wages. It is claimed by the men that the cost of living has increased since July, 1918, and we are willing and anxious that they should have whatever additional compensation is necessary to enable them to live comfortably and well. In a word, it is our desire now, as always, to pay the men a fair, even generous, living wage and we shall not begrudge them any increase they may secure through arbitration. Furthermore, the men are free agents to join or withdraw from their unions and we interpose no obstacles to collective bargaining.

We are frequently asked why we refuse to arbitrate the eight-hour day. It is right that answer should be made.

1. The principle of the eight-hour day has no application to our calling. We have no quarrel with the argument that a man who works intensively for eight hours has done his employer's bit and is entitled to rest. The distinction is that our men, although *on duty* for more than eight hours, actually *work* less than eight hours a day. The captain of a coal-boat or barge lives on his boat with his family throughout the year. Technically, he is always on duty, but practically his work will not average two hours a day. He does no work in connection with the loading or unloading of the cargo unless he is paid longshoreman's wages of sixty-five cents an hour in addition to his regular salary of $90 a month. He has nothing to do with the navigation of the boat, because she lacks both rudder and power and is the creature of the tug, which tows her.

The captain and crew of a tugboat are on duty twelve hours a day (this being the period of service provided by Federal Law), but their actual working time will not average six hours a day. Hardly more than fifty per cent. of a tug's day is efficient. The balance of her time is spent tied up at a pier awaiting orders or tidal or weather conditions suitable to the operation in hand. Furthermore, it is to be remembered that three meals a day are furnished to the captain and crew at the expense of the tug owner, and that the time spent at meals is included in the twelve hours of duty.

2. The demand for an eight-hour day is not made in good faith. Our men admit privately that the operation of our equipment on an eight-hour day basis is impossible and that they do not want and do not expect to be limited to eight hours on duty, and that their demand for the eight-hour day is intended solely as a means of increasing their compensation by throwing the last four hours of the day into so-called overtime, for which they would be paid on the basis of time and a half or double time. The Henry Steers Company, an affiliated maritime interest, is now tied up by a strike because it placed its dock builders on an eight-hour day. They immediately rebelled at this, because they were thereby deprived of overtime pay.

3. We cannot agree to arbitrate a condition which we would be unable to fulfil if the award were adverse to us. Coal-boats and barges are provided with accommodations for only one captain and his family. We refuse to arbitrate the absurdity of such a boat commanded by three captains. Many tow-boats operate a continuous twenty-four hours' service and carry a double crew. An eight-hour day would necessitate three crews. There are no accommodations on the boat for three crews and none could be provided.

4. The time has now come to stop the pyramiding of artificial conditions induced by the war. It is not difficult to recognize that a period of readjustment is at hand. Mounting costs and impractical working conditions, if pyramided indefinitely will only add confusion and peril to the resumption of normal business relations. We foresee that it may require some courage to stand firm, but we are prepared for the ordeal. We owe a duty to the commerce of the Port of New York that we cannot disregard.

We should greatly deplore a strike. We hope that the men and those who counsel with them will read the signs of the times and follow the pathway of reason and common sense.

To the people of New York we would convey this message. The stand we are taking is in their interest more than in ours. If a strike comes, we shall spare neither effort nor expense to keep our equipment moving.

NEW YORK BOAT OWNERS.

JOHN FORSYTHE

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Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

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An Opportunity to Purchase Men's Holiday Gifts of a Practical Character, at a Man's Store.

At Price Concessions That Are Extraordinary

Forsythe Shirts of Woven Madras
The materials are an extra fine quality Madras, usually found in shirts that sell for $2.50 & $3.00. Laundered and soft cuffs. **1.65**

Fibre Silk Shirts—Satin Striped Madras Shirts
Reduced to **2.95**
Made of Pure Fibre Silk or finest Satin Striped Madras in attractive patterns.
Formerly to $5.00

Extra Heavy Quality Silk Shirts
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Extra heavy quality Silks in novel and exclusive designs and colorings.
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Imported and Domestic Crepe de Chine Silk and heavy Silk Broadcloth. Exquisite color effects. Including some of the finest shirts.
Formerly $10.50 **7.85**

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Our neckwear is distinctive and exclusive and designed for men of good taste and refinement; no Xmas gift can delight a man more than a Forsythe Cravat.

Neckwear 65c
Formerly $1.00 & $1.50
Exclusive designs. Neckwear of this character is rarely offered at so low a price.

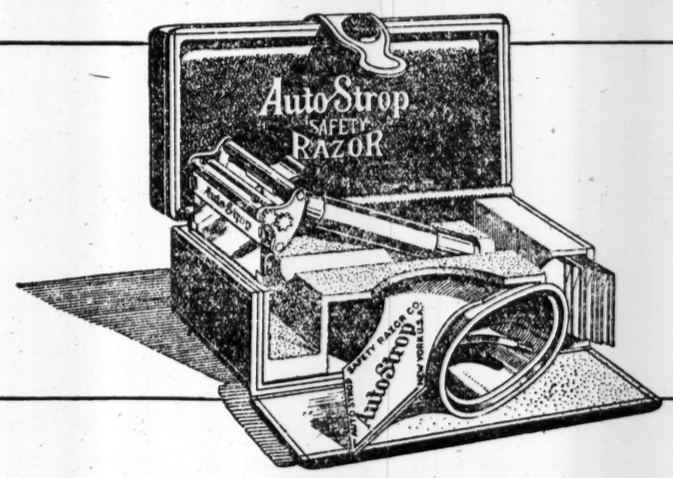
Neckwear 95c
Formerly $1.50 & $2.00
Extra heavy Imported and Domestic Silks in exclusive designs of an unusual character.

Neckwear
Hundreds of Distinctive Cravats made of luxurious silks, both imported and domestic, in exclusive and extremely attractive color effects.
Formerly $2.50 & $3.00 **1.65**

Silk Neckwear *Formerly $2.00 & $2.50* **1.35**

Silk Neckwear *Formerly $3.50* **2.35**

Particular Attention Paid to Women Xmas Shoppers



Complete— *for his next 500 shaves*

The very comfort of a razor that sharpens itself will make it a gift worth while.

It does away with the bother and expense of continually putting in new blades. He can clean the razor without taking it apart—so the blades never rust. And he won't be running out of blades, because his outfit is complete for 500 shaves.

Since last April every AutoStrop Razor manufactured has gone to fill Government orders. Multiplying production *many times over* hardly proved equal to the demands for our fighting men. The AutoStrop Razor—always sharp—was a war essential.

But now we are again permitted to make shipments for civilian service. Now you can obtain an AutoStrop Razor from your dealer.

A few passes back and forth give a new edge

AutoStrop Safety Razor

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GIFT APPRECIATED

Your friend living distant from New York by a year's subscription for The New York Times, would be afforded gratification 365 times. Daily and Sunday, $11.00. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

MINOR LEAGUES WANT DIRECT REPRESENTATION ON THE NATIONAL COMMISSION

MINORS TO DEMAND FULL RECOGNITION

Smaller Organizations Will Insist on Representation on National Commission.

SEXTON CALLS MEETING

Big Leagues Will Consider Proposition at Joint Meeting Here Next Month.

Representation on the National Commission is the demand which the minor leagues will make of the major leagues at the joint meeting in this city Jan. 16. President M. H. Sexton of Little Rock, who is the boss of the minors, has called a special meeting in Chicago for Jan. 14, two days before the big meeting here, at which the officials of the smaller circuits wil formulate plans for their proposition.

For many years the minors have demanded representation on the National Commission. Two years ago the National Commission partly granted this request, permitting the minor leagues' Secretary, John H. Farrell of Auburn, N. Y., to sit on certain cases involving the minors. This partial recognition does not meet the approval of the minor leagues and they want one of their officials to be a regular member of baseball's highest court.

The plan of the minors is to abolish the Board of Arbitration, which now settles all minor league matters. This board includes representatives from all sections of the country and is so unwieldy that most of its affairs have to be conducted by mail. With representation on the National Commission there would be no need for it. In most of the cases which now come before the Board of Arbitration an appeal is taken to the National Commission any way, so the minors believe that it would be a great benefit to the game if all cases went direct to the commission for settlement.

Just how this proposition will be received by the major leagues is problematical. The commission will have its annual meeting in Cincinnati early in the new year. If the National League carries its opposition to Chairman August Herrmann, to the point of instructing President John A. Heydler to vote against him, the election of a chairman will result in a deadlock and the rules of the national agreement make no provision for such a situation. Baseball men do not believe that any change will be made in the makeup of the commission this year, but a complete change is likely to come in 1920.

The joint meeting called here for Jan. 16 will be the largest baseball congress that has ever assembled here. Not only will all the major league club owners be here, but also all the minor leaguers. The American Association has decided to come in a body and also the club owners of the International League. The officials of the Pacific Coast League will also be on hand to aid the other two Class AA organizations in gaining recognition from the majors. President Sexton of the minors will present the proposition of the smaller leagues in person and it is expected that a readjustment will be worked out favorable to all concerned.

SILK O'LOUGHLIN DIES.

Veteran Umpire Was a Picturesque Figure in Baseball.

Frank O'Loughlin, American League umpire, who was known to all baseball fans as "Silk," died in Boston yesterday, after a short illness, of influenza. There has never been a more picturesque arbiter in the major league, or one whose antics were as dramatic as those of the little indicator holder with the megaphone voice. O'Loughlin had a sharp tongue and a ready wit, which ball players tried to match, but invariably they came out second best. Silk was famous for his "Strike tuh!" and when, making a decision on the bases, he yelled "He-s-zzs out!" It could not only be heard all over the Polo Grounds but usually all over Harlem.

Silk was a strict disciplinarian on the ball field, and many a ball player tried to dispute his decisions, much to his sorrow. It was a favorite expression of O'Loughlin's that there were no close decisions in baseball. He maintained that a man was either out or safe. When a player would get peevish over a decision O'Loughlin would tell him that he had made over a million decisions in his day and had never missed one.

O'Loughlin was the best umpire in the business at squelching the freshness of the young players just graduated from the minor leagues. The first time that Clarence Rowland came to the Polo Grounds as manager of the White Sox O'Loughlin was umpiring, and Rowland made a big kick on a decision. O'Loughlin sent him to the bench, saying: "What do you think this is—the Three Eye League? Remember, you are far away from Peoria now, Clarence."

O'Loughlin was born in Rochester forty-eight years ago. He did his first umpiring in the New York State League. They tell a yarn about Silk making a decision one day in one of the up-State towns which so incensed the fans that they chased him across the field. Silk had to climb the fence and swim across a river to escape.

After his experience in the New York State League O'Loughlin was appointed an umpire in the Atlantic League by Ed Barrow, now manager of the Boston Red Sox. Later he was in the old Eastern League and in the Western League. When the American League was formed President Ban Johnson appointed Silk to the umpire staff, and he had served on it since that time. He had been an umpire in many world series. Ball players might disagree with Silk's judgment, but no one ever questioned his honesty and sincerity. Off the ball lot Silk O'Loughlin was one of the most interesting story tellers the game ever produced.

NEW YORKERS IN ROAD RUN.

Big Entry for Wood Block Race in Philadelphia on Jan. 1.

New York will be well represented in the seventh annual running of the wood block road race, which will be held through streets of Philadelphia on New Year's Day morning. Announcement was made yesterday that six organizations had nominated teams for the race. It is expected that this number will be augmented by at least one other club before the entries close. In addition, a number of individual entries have been received, making this year's race the biggest, from a New York standpoint, since the fixture was instituted six years ago.

The clubs which have entered teams are the Brooklyn A. A., Paulist A. C., Mohawk A. C., Morningside A. C., St. Christopher Club, and Fordham University. S. A. T. C. The Pelham Bay N. T. S. is also expected to send a team, although it is doubtful if Charles Pores, national five and ten mile champion, will be able to compete. Max Bohland, hill-and-dale champion, will be among the starters, as will be Jimmy Henigan, former Boston runner, who is now attached to the Brooklyn A. A.; Frank Titterton, Pastime A. C., and Silverdollar, Glencoe A. C.

BROWN TO RETURN TO COLUMBIA CREW

Stroke of 'Varsity Eight May Be Named Acting Captain Next Year.

Prospects for a successful rowing season at Columbia were brightened yesterday when it was reported that H. B. Brown, stroke of the 'Varsity eight last Spring, would return to the university in January. Brown, who was drafted in October, is now at Fort Slocum awaiting to be demobilized. When he comes back he will probably be appointed Acting Captain, and plans for the 1919 crew will go forward in full swing.

Brown was stroke of the freshman eight which rowed at Poughkeepsie in 1916, and he was stroke of the 'Varsity eight the following Spring until that crew was disbanded, following the declaration of war by the United States. Brown with several other members of the crew applied for an appointment to the Plattsburg training camp, but he was rejected after six weeks of training when it was found he was blind in one eye. Then he tried to enlist as a private in the army, in the navy, and in the marines, but he was turned down by all. He returned to Columbia in the Fall of 1917 and was named by Jim Rice to coach the 'Varsity eight. He was drafted for limited service just before the university opened last Fall.

With Brown back Columbia will have at least three veterans of its 1918 crew, Parks and Kraus, both of whom rowed last Spring, are still in the university and hardened by a season of campaigning with the 'Varsity football team. There is a chance that Gallico, Taylor, Steinschneider, and Hawkins, all veterans of last season's eight, will return, and it is probable that the only absentee will be Wromser, who has completed his course in the law school.

According to Columbia's present plans Fred Plaistead will coach the crews, and the rowing machines will be set up in the university gymnasium shortly after the holidays. It is not known when practice will begin.

Columbia's athletic activities for the Fall term came to an end yesterday afternoon when the final basketball practice was held before the Christmas holidays. There will be no more work on the courts until after Jan. 6, when the Spring term begins.

It is probable that the first league game will be played late in January or early in February, and in order to whip the squad into shape several preliminary contests will be played by Dawson's team in January. It is expected that two or three veterans of former teams who have been in service will return to bolster up the squad.

Amateur Boxing Tourneys.

Two intercity amateur boxing tournaments have been sanctioned by the A. A. U. for January. The first will be held at the City A. C., Jan. 7, when it is expected to secure entries of two Boston boxers, and three from Philadelphia, to box the pick of the local talent. At the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn, Jan. 16, a special tournament will be promoted in which bouts at 120 pounds will be provided, between boxers of this city, Philadelphia, Boston, and Pittsburgh.

Georgia Tech to Meet Pitt.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—Georgia Tech and the University of Pittsburgh will meet again in football next Fall, it was announced today by Dr. J. B. Grenshaw, Faculty Director of Athletics at Georgia Tech. The date has not been definitely decided upon, he said, but Oct. 18 and Oct. 25 are tentative dates.

PENN RESUMES SPORTS.

Athletics to be on Pre-War Basis After Jan. 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The Athletic Council of the University of Pennsylvania announced tonight that it will revive all sports with the beginning of the new term on Jan. 6 and, as far as possible, place them on a normal basis.

The Council met today and approved a budget for the remainder of the college year which eliminates, it was stated, every non-essential and cuts all expenses to an irreducible minimum. On account of the small surplus from the football season this year, there probably will be a deficit which the Council hopes to make up by the sale of Athletic Association membership tickets to students and alumni.

Work of arranging schedules for all sports throughout 1919 will begin at once. Demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps was completed today and all branches of sport, which were turned over to the military establishment last September, automatically reverted to the university athletic authorities.

TITLE FOR RICHMOND HILL.

Cross-Country Victory Approved by High School Committee.

Richmond Hill High School is entitled to the high schools cross-country championship. At a meeting of the High School Committee the action of the Cross-Country Committee and referee, Police Lieutenant McQueeney of the Jamaica Station, in ordering the annual title race to stand as run, over the protest of Flushing H. S., was sustained. The vote on the question was 9 to 5.

A. J. Kilian entered the protest on behalf of Flushing H. S., contending that the race was decided over an incomplete course, and that A. Tracey, a Flushing H. S. runner, was the only starter to cover the complete distance.

William H. Andrews, Boys' H. S., was elected Chairman of the committee for the ensuing year. He will succeed F. E. Brewer, Curtis H. S., who has filled the position for the last two years. Robert J. Shearer was elected Treasurer and Rowland A. Patterson was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Andrews, who is Chairman of the Hockey Committee, announced that a P. S. A. L. championship schedule had been arranged at a meeting attended by the representatives from the high schools that had entered. Poly Prep, was added to the number of contending teams. The games will be held at the Brooklyn Ice Skating Rink.

Chairman Shearer of the Football Committee reported the most successful season in the history of the organization. It was brought to the attention of the meeting by H. J. McCreary of Manual Training H. S. that a number of teachers in Brooklyn schools had taken steps toward the formation of a football league, the purpose of which is to facilitate the details of renting fields, controlling gate receipts, and planning double-headers. The matter will be investigated by the Football Committee and a report handed in at the next meeting.

The annual indoor track and field championship games, it was decided, will be held on Jan. 25, probably at the 22d Regiment Armory. A motion was offered by H. J. Silverman, and seconded by A. A. Mason, that the boys who have been in the service of their country shall be restored to eligibility upon their return home.

Scudder Beats Bassi with Cue.

F. Scudder gained the victory in fifty-three innings over L. Bassi in a closely contested three-cushion billiard game at Doyle's Academy last night. The score was 25 to 21. Each contestant made a high break of 4. Scudder now has a clear lead in the tournament, having won three games and lost none.

DE ORO PLAYS TIE BLOCK WITH OTIS

Three-Cushion Billiard Players Gather 50 Points Each—Otis Leads in Match.

Alfred De Oro, the veteran Cuban, who formerly held the three-cushion carrom billiard title, and Charles Otis of Brooklyn finished all even in the third block of their match last night at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. Both players registered fifty points, De Oro, completing his string in sixty-three innings, while Otis went out in his sixty-fourth turn at the table De Oro started the block at a disadvantage of five points in the total score, and he is still this margin behind his Brooklyn rival, the score for three blocks being Otis, 150; De Oro, 145. De Oro had a high run of six, and Otis one of four.

A brilliant eleventh-hour rally by the Cuban enabled him to gather his fifty points one inning ahead of Otis. The latter, however, came right back in his sixty-fourth inning and gathered a cluster of three, frustrating whatever opportunity De Oro had of decreasing his rival's lead. The match was witnessed by an unusually large crowd and produced many sensational shots. De Oro was superior in this detail and his efforts were greeted with outbursts of applause.

SERVATIUS WINS WITH CUE.

Defeats Steinbugler in Class C Billiard Tournament.

Louis A. Servatius defeated C. Steinbugler last night in the continuation of the N. A. A. P. metropolitan Class C championship 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Broadway Academy. The score was 150 to 118. Servatius ran out his string in forty-two innings, making a high run of 23, with an average of 3 24-42. Steinbugler had a high run of 11, with an average of 2 34-42.

WEINSTEIN RETURNS.

Football Star of Last Season Is Back at Columbia.

Sam Weinstein, who was a star at Princeton in football last season, has returned to Columbia and will be ready to enter athletics again, either during the shuttle term that begins in January or by Feb. 1.

He arrived on the basketball court yesterday afternoon and informed his former colleagues that he had been given his honorary discharge from the Princeton Aviation School, at Princeton, where he had been since last June.

GLEASON TO TURN PRO.

Amateur Boxing Champion Will Make Debut in Newark.

Robert Gleason of the Dominican Lyceum, former metropolitan and New York State amateur boxing champion at 145 and 158 pounds, will turn professional tomorrow night. This announcement was made yesterday at the Metropolitan A. A. U., where Gleason notified the officials to cancel his registration card. Gleason's first professional bout will be at a club in Newark, probably the Harrison A. C. He will be handled by Tom Dorsey, who looked after his affairs in the amateur ring. Dorsey, incidentally, is also manager of James Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., who recently renounced the national 145-pound championship title to compete as a professional.

CRESCENT QUINTET WINS.

New Mooners Have Task to Defeat All-Collegiates, 38 to 37.

The Crescent A. C.'s basket ball quintet experienced its hardest session of the season last night in defeating the All-Collegiate five on the New Moon court in Brooklyn by the score of 38 to 37. The New Moon wearers encountered unexpected strength fro mthe All-Collegiate players, and as a result the lead alternated frequently. The first half ended with the Crescent team leading by 19 to 13. Throughout the second half the teams played close right up o he final whistle.

The line-up:

Crescent A.C.(38)	Position.	All-Colleg.(37)
Heath	R.F.	Lanyon
Hirten	L. F.	McCann
Austin	C.	McTigue
Ashmead	R. G.	O'Brien
Stewart	L. G.	Irving

Field goals—Geath, 4; Hirten, 3; Austin, 3; Ashmead, 4; Stewart, 2; Lanyon, 6; McCann, McTigue, 3; O'Brien, 3; Irving 3. Goals from foul—Ashmead, 6; McCann, 5. Referee—Lieutenant Brunn, U. S. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

CLINTON BEATS COMMERCE.

Silverman and Militzer Are Stars in 25 to 18 Triumph.

De Witt Clinton High School's basket ball team trounced the High School of Commerce five last night in a game on the City College Court by a score of 25 to 18. Silverman and Militzer were the leaders in the victorious team's offensive and were the most potent factors in De Witt Clinton's triumph.

The lineup:

DeWitt C.(25)	Position.	Commerce(18)
Silverman	R. F.	Birdie
Goldberger	L. F.	Pokele
Rosonowitz	C.	Traynor
Militzer	R. G.	Lustig
Wechsler	L. G.	Drum

Field goals—Silverman, 3; Goldberger, 3; Militzer, 2; Wechsler, Birdie; Pokela, 2; Traynor, 3. Goals from foul—Goldberger, 7; Birdie, 6. Substitutions—For De Witt Clinton, Tratler for Silverman. For Commerce, Lubach for Pokela, Johnson for Lustig. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Homer Baker Taking Rest.

Homer Baker, international half-mile running champion, will not compete in an indoor athletic meet again until late in February. Jake Weber, Baker's coach, is authority for this announcement. Baker, who is running under the colors of the Gillespie A. C., Morgan, N. J., is said to be in need of a rest.

BOLLES STARS FOR BARNARD

Collegiate Five Loses One-Sided Game by 51 to 17.

Barnard School's basket ball quintet scored its fourth victory yesterday when it trounced the Collegiate School five in one-sided fashion on the Barnard court, by a score of 51 to 17.

Bolles, Farrell, and Robertson were the greatest factors in the Barnard triumph. Between them these three players scored all but two of the successful team's points. Bolles had ten field goals, Farrell six, and Robertson seven, with three from foul.

The lineup:

Barnard (51)	Position.	Collegiate (17)
Bolles	R. F.	Cook
Farrell	L. F.	Fredenburg
Robertson	C.	McCade
Tighe	R. G.	Page
Hubbell	L. G.	Tobin

Field goals—Bolles, (10,) Farrell, (6,) Robertson, (7,) Tighe, Cook, (2,) Tobin, (4.) Goals from foul—Robertson, (3,) Cook, (5.) Substitutions—For Barnard: Campbell for Tighe. For Collegiate: Hutt for McCade; Floyd for Page. Referee—William P. Cook. De Witt Clinton H. S. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Kennedy is Certainly Right

Practical Holiday Gifts

Neckwear in Holiday Boxes 49c to $1.50
Wool Mufflers $1.50 and $2.00
Wool Gloves 75c and $1.00
Fur Lined Gloves $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50
Smoking Jackets, $4.98
Warm Pajamas, $1.85
Handkerchiefs, Plain or Initial, in Fancy Boxes, 6 for $1.38
Umbrellas, $1.50 to $5.00
Bath Robes, from $3.50 to $7.50
Suspenders in Fancy Boxes 75c
Silk Shirts, $3.98 to $6.50

SKATES At ½ Price.
A. N. JACOB, 621 Sixth Ave., Next to Herald Bldg.

OUTPUT 200,000 DAILY
R. G. SULLIVAN'S 7-20-4 CIGAR
FACTORY MANCHESTER NEW HAMP

OVERSOLD more than three million, despite a factory output of One Million Two Hundred Thousand weekly, testifies to a universal demand of Satisfied Smokers.

To maintain its Standard Uniform Quality, the highest prices in history are being paid for the choice tobacco put into R. G. Sullivan's 7-20-4.

When you pay more, you are getting the Quality Smoke expected in a 7-20-4.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Two Feet Ahead
Of Any Other Gift

All our Hosiery is packaged in dainty and distinctive Christmas Cartons, which breathe the Seemly Spirit of Gracious Giving. Men's Phoenix Silk Hose, 75c. to $2.00. Women's Phoenix Silk Hose, $1.00 to $2.00. Men's Cashmere Socks, 75c. to $1.50. Men's Imported Pure-Wool Socks for Snow Sports, $2.00.

While to-day's the shortest day of the year, it's plenty long enough for folks who shop here!

Abundant stocks. Roomy aisles. Courteous salesmen.

Things men and boys wear. Leather and metal novelties. Sporting Goods.

Silk neckwear. Whoever heard of a man having too many scarfs!

Warm, winter overcoats—A Christmas order on us is sure to meet with warmest thanks.

How 'bout it Pa?
Outdoor sleeping suits for the whole family.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
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WE MAKE ALL OUR OWN SHOES
6.50 To 12.00

Once you wear Vogel's Shoes you will never wear any others, because you will know that in Quality, Style, Wear and Price they cannot be beaten.

Shoes made to your measure, $14.

E. VOGEL, Inc. 64
Maker of Fine Boots, Nassau St., N. Y.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and West 43rd Streets

A SALE OF MEN'S CLOTHES

Overcoats and Suits of fine quality now sharply reduced in price

MEN'S SUITS

FINE all-wool cheviot, serges, tweeds and cassimeres in a wide variety of fabric patterns. Materials and workmanship of the high Kirschbaum standards. Many of the suits are quarter lined and sleeves lined with silk. The actual retail

Values are $30, $32.50 and $35

Now $25

MEN'S OVERCOATS

FULL silk lined Chesterfield Overcoats; Box Overcoats of Winter-weight cheviots, with satin yoke and sleeve linings. These Kirschbaum Winter garments,

Formerly Selling up to $40.00

Now $30

Men's Sections *Third Floor*

BIG FEATURE SALE OF
ROBES

A real economy event—ROBES that are worth fully 30% more than we ask for them. Our orders were placed last year before prices advanced and we are sharing the savings with you. And remember this—every ROBE is of a *dependable* quality. Below we mention a few of the many big values:—

No. 10401 "Paxton"; 54 x 72. Heavy wool Blanket; blue with gray border; worth $6; Sale price $4.00

No. 10406 "Pioneer"; Mouse-Gray Plush Lap Robes; worth $6.00. Sale price $3.95

No. 10411 "Recentlle"; 54 x 72; Green and Black Plush Robes; worth $14.75. Sale price $12.00

No. 10436 "Dunstch"; 58 x 68; Heavy Wool Steamer Robes, assorted colors; worth $14.25. Sale price $12.00

No. 1404 "Pullman"; 60 x 72 Plush Robes; large assortment of the wanted colors; worth $20. Sale price $15.75

No. 10429 "Ariel" Plush Robes; 48 x 68; large assortment of colors; worth $8. Sale price $6.50

No. 10430 "New York"; 54 x 72; Brown Plush Robes; worth $20. Sale price $15.75

No. 10438 "Wiltone"; 56 x 80; Heavy Wool Blanket; beautiful combination of colors; worth $10.50. Sale price $7.50

ANTI-FREEZE
Peerless ANTI-FREEZE
A guaranteed, positive anti-freezing solution that absolutely will not injure your radiator.
Regular price, $1.50
98¢

RADIATOR COVERS
These are the combination Hood and Radiator Covers that cover both radiator and hood. Well made, felt-lined, heat retaining
1912-1916 2.95 FOR FORDS 1917-1918 3.15

GLOVES!
A complete line of Auto gloves in dependable quality. All sizes and leathers. Priced
2.25 UP

Other Cold Weather Comforts Decidedly Under Priced

FORD RADIATORS for 1917 and 1918 $35. Previous models $23
WINDSHIELD CLEANERS, large Assortment, various styles. Special 95c. up
RUNNING BOARD MATS; size 12 x 8, Cocoa Fibre. Special 98c.
FOOT WARMERS strong and durable, asbestos lined; Special $2.95 up
EUREKA RADIATOR CEMENT. Instantly stops leaks. Special 49c.
"LIMOUSETTE" for Fords. Covers space between windshield and top. 69c.
OSHKOSH TIRE-SAVING JACKS. Reg. price $4. Set of 4 at $2.29
PRIMING PLUGS for Fords. A cold weather necessity. $1.25
VICTOR HEATERS for Ford's—the best on the market. $5.00

Full Assortment of Weed Chains in All the Wanted Sizes

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MERCIER BLESSES AID OF RED CROSS

Belgian Cardinal's Message to 22,000,000 Members Spurs Christmas Drive.

LAST CALL, SAYS DAVISON

Dollars Contributed for 1919 Memberships Mark Final Campaign for Substantial Pledges.

A cable message from Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, praising the work of the Red Cross in his country while it was under the domination of the Germans, was made public here yesterday by the Campaign Committee managing the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call. The message was sent to the United States through Mgr. Carton de Wiart, who was sent to represent Cardinal Mercier and his country at the golden jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons, and read:

"In the name of my fellow-countrymen, it is with deep emotion that I express to the American Red Cross my admiration and thanks for the assistance given to all our people in Belgium and to the Belgian refugees in France. With my whole heart I send my blessing to your 22,000,000 members, and I pray God to give your beneficent institution life and strength so that it may always be ready to give instant succor in the event of some great calamity."

Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service also sent a message to aid the campaign, saying that the work of the organization was needed as much now as it was during the war. It must be kept up among the American soldiers who are still in the service, he said, as well as in the devastated regions of Europe.

Notwithstanding the early success of the house-to-house canvass in enrolling members for 1919, and the efforts of the workers at the Fifth Avenue "block party," the members of the Campaign Committee for New York County said yesterday that the campaign was lagging, and that the enrollment of members was only about 40 per cent. of the number it should be to allow Manhattan to hang out a service flag with a red cross on it.

H. D. Campbell, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, yesterday sent out an appeal to all the workers to redouble their efforts to enroll all possible members of the organization of mercy, and he sent out also an appeal to the citizens not to wait to join until their membership was solicited. He urged them to visit the enrollment booths in department stores and shops all over the city if they were overlooked in the house-to-house canvass, or to send in their application and fee to the Red Cross headquarters at 665 Fifth Avenue.

There are twelve art exhibitions and shops along Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, where members may enroll. The exhibitions are open to any person who is a member of the Red Cross or who becomes a member at an enrollment booth at these shops, which are under the direction of artists, illustrators, and society women.

"Heart and Dollar," Cash Down.

In making his appeal Mr. Campbell said he wished to emphasize "that the present campaign does not involve long-drawn-out payments or any large sums" and that any person with "a heart and a dollar" could become a member of the organization for 1919. No other sums are to be solicited from the members or from other persons during the year, because the work of the organization is to be carried on with the fund created by the payment of the annual membership fees of $1. A statement given out for the Campaign Committee said:

Henry P. Davison, Director of the War Council of the American Red Cross, has said emphatically that there will be no more Red Cross campaigns for funds. The people will not be asked again to make substantial pledges for the Red Cross work. All this work will be conducted in future by means of the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call, and it is only by paying the annual membership fee of $1 that Americans can identify themselves with the work of the greatest humanitarian organization in the world.

In the light of these facts and in consideration of the need for Red Cross activities in the army and navy and in all countries which has followed the war Mr. Campbell believes that New Yorkers should make a special effort to join the Red Cross and keep up their annual membership fee of $1. This is their one opportunity during the year to enroll. It is one of the real tests of Americanism, and in this final test of sacrifice for the best of causes, Mr. Campbell believes, Americans should not be found wanting.

As part of the final effort to bring the appeal of the Red Cross for members to all citizens, the Campaign Committee has urged all those who have heeded the slogan to "Join!" to wear their buttons at least until the campaign for members ends on Monday next at midnight. It is pointed out that this will not only be a silent plea to all to become members, but will save the time of workers who are seeking other new members. While the plea is insistent that "one of the requisites of American citizenship is membership in the Red Cross," orders have been issued to the workers not to harass any person who does not wear the button.

Recognizing that there might be many persons who had the "heart" desired by the Red Cross in its relief work, but lacked the membership fee of $1, the Campaign Committee yesterday sent out a notice to all churches and synagogues in the city reading:

There are many poor people in New York City who cannot afford to buy a membership in the Red Cross. Many of them would appreciate exceedingly a service flag in their windows. May we ask the members of your church who feel disposed to do so to purchase the membership for families who are not able to buy them themselves? The Red Cross will be glad to see that the service flags and buttons are delivered in such homes.

The members of the Police Department and of the Police Reserves have volunteered to aid the workers in the campaign tonight by asking all civilians who do not wear "the button of humanity" whether they do not wish to join. An order for the mobilization of the reserves in all precincts in the city was issued by the department last night, and it was pointed out that this would probably be the last muster and the largest since the Perth Amboy explosion. All the women police also will be out.

How to Know Red Cross Workers.

Cold weather has made it impossible for the women volunteer workers to wear the Red Cross nurses' costume during the campaign, and in the fear that many citizens might have thought the workers who solicited their membership were not authorized workers in the roll call, the campaign committee announced yesterday that all authorized workers wore the large white celluloid button bearing the Red Cross, surrounded by a wreath of holly.

Any doubt about workers should be expressed to those in charge at the office of H. D. Campbell, the Chairman, at 665 Fifth Avenue, telephone 10,100. The street canvass and the direction of the 444 booths throughout the city is under Mrs. Paul Foerster, Mrs. Frederick L. Butz, and Miss Dorothy T. Eldred, all of whom may be reached at the headquarters.

The committee seeking memberships among the employes of banks in Manhattan and The Bronx reported last night that, of 132 banks on the list, 112 had reported already 100 per cent. enrollment of workers. This represents more than 85 per cent. of the 20,000 workers and, with two days to go before the campaign ends, 100 per cent. enrollment of all is expected.

W. E. Taylor, Chairman of the Red Cross Industrial Committee, reported yesterday that all the 100 sub-committees in industries were making a great effort to enroll all factories, stores, and salesrooms to 100 per cent. of their personnel. It is expected that the workers will make their biggest enrollment today, when the majority of the workers receive their pay before Christmas, as well as annual bonuses given at this season.

The Industrial Chairman said that no estimate of the number of members enrolled could be made yet, but he added that the committees "are now well over the halfway mark to our goal." The Department Store Committee announced yesterday that 13,561 members had been enrolled by it. A list of several pages of 100 per cent. enrollments in all industries was issued yesterday.

Enrollments in Brooklyn reached 74,216, and of that number 20,477 were enrolled on Thursday. As part of his effort to aid the campaign in Manhattan, Magistrate Mancuso in the Harlem Police Court yesterday told twenty shopkeepers who were summoned for violations of the Sanitary Code that he would dismiss the complaint against them if they would become members of the Red Cross. Buttons were sold to them for $1 each, with membership for 1919.

As an attraction to artists who wish to become members of the Red Cross it was announced that Miss Agnes Tait, who posed for the portrait of "The Greatest Mother in the World," would pose for their brushes in the Latin Quarter Studio Booth at 583 Fifth Avenue daily from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon.

A meeting is to be held tonight in the 22d Regiment Armory, at Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street, and one of the speakers may be William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads. No definite word has been received yet from Mr. McAdoo, but it is likely that he will come to aid in the campaign. Others to speak are Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, and probably Governor-elect Smith.

ENROLL 11,000,000 IN NATION.

Total Now Exceeds Number in First Christmas Drive in 1917.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Eleven million persons had answered to the American Red Cross Christmas roll call up to Thursday night, according to reports received today at National Headquarters. This number, it was stated, is more than the total number of new members set as a goal in the first Christmas membership drive in 1917.

Reports from the various divisions were as follows: Atlantic Division—New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, 2,000,000 members.

Central Division—Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa and Michigan, 4,000,000.

Pennsylvania-Delaware Division—400,000.

Lake Division—Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, 1,178,000.

Southwestern Division—Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas, 1,050,000.

Southern Division—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida, 208,000.

REV. JOS. H. TWICHELL DIES.

He Was with Mark Twain on His "Innocents Abroad" Trip.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—The Rev. Joseph Hopkins Twichell, pastor emeritus of Asylum Hill Congregational Church, over which he was installed in 1865, died today. Dr. Twichell was born at Southington, Conn., eighty years ago, and was educated at Yale, Union, and Andover Theological Seminaries.

Dr. Twichell was graduated from Yale in 1859, and was stroke oar in the Yale crew that year. At the outbreak of the civil war all the crew went into the army, and Mr. Twichell became Chaplain of the 71st New York, which Daniel Sickles had recruited.

Dr. Twichell was completed his theological studies after the war. He was ordained a Congregational minister in 1863. He became a Fellow of Yale in 1874, resigning a few years ago. Dr. Twichell was author of "Life of John Winthrop" and of "Some Puritan Love Letters."

Dr. Twichell was an intimate friend of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) and was with him on a foreign journey described in "Innocents Abroad."

MISS HELEN BYRNE TO WED.

Red Cross Worker to Marry Lieut. H. F. Armstrong in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne of 270 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen MacGregor Byrne, to Lieutenant Hamilton Fish Armstrong, U. S. A., of this city.

The wedding is to take place in Paris upon the arrival of Lieutenant Armstrong, who is to be attached to the Serbian Embassy, and who is sailing for France at once.

Miss Byrne has been working in the Children's Welfare Bureau of the American Red Cross in Paris since June, 1917. Her father is one of the Red Cross Commissioners in Rome, Italy.

The wedding is to be a quiet one, and the only members of the bride's family who expect to be present are her parents.

Lieutenant Armstrong is the son of Mrs. D. Maitland Armstrong of 58 West Tenth Street, and was graduated from Princeton, class of '16.

Shepard-Moffat Wedding Jan. 3.

Miss Virginia Moffat, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edgar V. Moffat of Orange, N. J., will be married on Jan. 3 in Orange to Dr. Lorn Shepard of Aintab, Turkey, the son of Mrs. Frederick D. Shepard and the late Dr. Shepard, who was for many years head surgeon at the Azarrian Smith Memorial Hospital at Aintab. Miss Moffat is a graduate of Wellesley College.

A Luncheon for Miss Flood.

A luncheon for Miss Josephine Flood, one of the season's debutantes, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Ned Arden Flood, of 970 Park Avenue, will be given by Mrs. Flood, on Dec. 28, at Sherry's.

"Faust" Sung at the Metropolitan.

"Faust" was sung at the Metropolitan last evening with Mr. Martinelli in the title rôle, Mme. Farrar as Marguerite, and Mr. Rothier as Mephisto. There were also Mmes. Delaunois and Howard, and Messrs. Couzinou and Ananian. Mr. Monteux conducted.

BERNARD N. BAKER DIES IN CALIFORNIA

Member of U. S. Shipping Board Who Resigned After Controversy with Wm. Denman.

WAS ADVISER TO WILSON

Organizer of Atlantic Transport Co. Was President of the National Conservation Congress.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Dec. 20.—Bernard Nadal Baker of Baltimore, retired capitalist and shipping expert, died at a hospital here today after an illness of three days. Mr. Baker came here on advice of his physicians. He was formerly a member of the United States Shipping Board, and retired at the time of the controversy with William Denman.

Mr. Baker, who was best known in the transportation world as the organizer of the Atlantic Transport Company, was born in Baltimore on May 11, 1854, the son of Charles Joseph and Elizabeth Baker, and was educated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Starting the Atlantic Transport Company with one steamship in 1886, he brought the line to a commanding position in the ocean transportation service, and when it was absorbed by the International Mercantile Marine Company in 1902 Mr. Baker turned seventeen fine steamships over to the new concern.

Mr. Baker was President of the National Conservation Congress, and took an active part in the movement for strengthening the merchant marine of the United States. He supplied much of the data for the Shipping bill, over which such stout conflict was waged in the United States Senate in 1915. He was one of the four recognized transportation experts selected by Secretary McAdoo for the National Sub-Committee on Transportation Problems.

Mr. Baker was President of the Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company, formerly President of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, and a Director in many commercial enterprises. He was a member of the Moral Education Board and actively interested in moral education.

In 1916 Mr. Baker was appointed by President Wilson as a member of the United States Shipping Board for a five-year term, but retired from the board soon afterward owing to a controversy with William Denman, another member, who subsequently resigned. Mr. Baker was one of the moving spirits in the creation of the Shipping Board. He resigned when he found that Mr. Denman was to be Chairman. He considered that the only way to make that body accomplish the purpose for which it was organized was for Mr. Denman to be dismissed and his place filled by a man who knew something about ships and would co-operate with General Goethals. The suggestion came from William G. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, that it would be wise to have a man from the Pacific Coast as Chairman of the board. President Wilson agreed with Secretary McAdoo in this. They had in mind Mr. Denman of San Francisco for this place.

Before his appointment to the Shipping Board Mr. Baker acted as an expert adviser to the Administration in connection with its effort to have the Government own and operate a line of merchant steamships.

In February, 1913, Mr. Baker created a sensation through his announcement of an agreement between himself and the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, whereby that company was to undertake to finance a $15,000,000 German-American steamship line to operate between ports on the Atlantic Coast of the United States to ports on the Pacific side through the Panama Canal. He said that the Hamburg-American Company stood ready to invest $30,000,000 in the venture, but it had been determined that its share of the capital at the start should be $7,500,000 with an equal amount to be furnished by American capitalists.

Mr. Baker was the author of "Ships," which was published in 1916, and was a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore and the City Club of London. His wife and two children by his first wife survive.

De Witt Clinton Williams.

De Witt Clinton Williams, blind musician and composer, who lived at 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, died Wednesday night in St. Luke's Hospital. He was born in Philadelphia twenty-nine years ago and was educated in that city and in New York. He was a member of the Guild of Organists of New York and was considered a master of the piano and organ. In addition to his concert and recital work he had produced a number of compositions, including "To a Rose," "Success," "Dear Little Hand," and "If You Came."

The Rev. James E. Bobier.

The Rev. James E. Bobier, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo Church, in Brooklyn, for twenty years and one of the best known priests of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, died at the rectory of the church, Sidney Place and Livingston Street, on Wednesday. Born in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, seventy-seven years ago, he was graduated from St. John's College, Fordham, in 1870, and pursued his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, being ordained on June 30, 1872.

John A. Davis.

John A. Davis, member of the firm of H. G. Craig & Co., news print manufacturers, widely known in the news print industry, died Thursday of apoplexy at Alliance, Ohio, while en route from this city to Chicago. Mr. Davis was born in Youngstown, Ohio, 51 years ago. He was in business in Chicago for several years, and joined the firm of H. G. Craig & Co., this city, about ten years ago. His home was at 375 Park Avenue. Mr. Davis was also Vice President of the St. Croix Paper Company. He was a member of the Union League Club and the Oakland Golf Club. His wife and a stepdaughter survive. The funeral will be held today in Youngstown.

George Conway, Actor, Dies at 73.

George Conway, veteran actor and theatrical manager, said to be the second oldest member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 534 West 152d Street, at the age of 73 years. He served in the civil war with the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Mr. Conway was born in Philadelphia and made his début in that city fifty-two years ago in the support of Booth, Barrett, and McCullough, at the old Chestnut Street Opera House. He was a member of the original "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company which went to Europe. Mr. Conway played with Harrigan and Hart and had appeared with and managed Frohman and more recently William A. Brady productions.

On June 26, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Conway celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the home of their son-in-law, Ben Hendricks, an actor, in Bayside, L. I. They were married in Philadelphia. Mrs. Conway was widely known under the stage name of Lizzie Conway.

Griswold H. Peabody.

Griswold H. Peabody, oldest son of Stephen Peabody, financier and Director in many corporations, died yesterday at his home, 30 East Fifty-fourth Street, from influenza, at the age of 35 years. Born in New York City, Mr. Peabody was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He abandoned his studies at Annapolis, where he had been appointed a cadet, to enter business, and when the United States entered the war he went to France in Red Cross work. He suffered shell shock in France and was honorably discharged. He was made a Lieutenant as the result of his work in the war zone. His wife survives.

Obituary Notes.

VIVONAN OTTLEY of the American Book Company of this city died yesterday at Hotel Netherland of pneumonia. He was 50 years old.

JULIUS I. MOOS, insurance broker, died Wednesday at his home, 300 West 109th Street. He had lived in this city for forty-six years.

JOHN BLAKE COOPER, a retired farmer of Flatbush, died in his ninety-third year on Thursday at his home, 24 Parkville Avenue, Parkville.

HARRY E. CLARK, 50 years old, a veteran of the circus ring and for many years a clown with Ringling brothers, died at his home in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday.

DWIGHT PARSHALL, CHAMBERLAIN, President of the Lyons National Bank, Lyons, N. Y., died Thursday night. He was 49 years old and a graduate of Hobart College.

Dr. ALVIN M. STRUSSE, President of the Rockefeller Institute at Guatemala and Chief of the Supreme Council of Salubrity, died of pneumonia Wednesday at Guatemala.

Mrs. CATHERINE O'BRIEN, mother of the Rev. John A. O'Brien, rector of the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, East Orange, N. J., is dead at her home in Trenton, N. J.

OTTO GAMPER, inventor of tacking machinery, and owner of a factory in Zurich, Switzerland, died yesterday at his home, 208 West Fifty-seventh Street. He was 34 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN COX, 94 years old, widow of Stephen M. Cox, a farmer of Glen Cove, died at the home of her daughter, 624 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

HERBERT SPENCER NULSEN, for sixteen years Treasurer of Vesterdahl & Co., refrigerating and mechanical engineers, died Thursday at his home, 464 West 138th Street, at the age of 41 years.

Mrs. MARTHA LOUISA STEARNS, widow of Captain Albert Stearns, a veteran of the civil war, died of pneumonia on Thursday at the home of her daughter, 439 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, aged 83 years.

LOUIS CHARLES WESTPHAL, a manager for S. Karten & Bros., furniture manufacturers of Chicago and Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 4,140 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 46 years old.

JOHN NEELY, 79 years old, retired, died at his home in Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday. Mr. Neely formerly lived in Manhattan and Brooklyn for fifty-six years, and at one time was prominent in the lumber business.

FRANCIS HENRY SWAN, Pay Director in the United States Navy, retired, died yesterday at his home in Boston in his eightieth year. He left Harvard to enter the navy as an Acting Paymaster during the civil war.

ISAAC O. PURDY died yesterday at Norotan, Conn., in his sixty-seventh year. He was for a number of years the New York manager of Hamill & Booth Company, silk manufacturers, Paterson, N. J., and Allentown, Penn.

Mrs. AMELIA HOLLENBACK, wife of John Wells Hollenback, a manufacturer, died on Thursday at her home, 460 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. The interment will be at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., near where Mrs. Hollenback had a Summer residence.

Lieutenant OTIS DAVEY, 104th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, died in France Dec. 2 of pneumonia. He was born in Orange, N. J., twenty-seven years ago, attended Stevens Institute, and afterward took a course at Cornell University. He was a member of the Essex troop of cavalry, N. G. N. J.

CHARLES HENRY THAW, a cousin of Harry K. Thaw and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, where he was employed in the office of the Red D Steamship Company, died at Lancaster, Penn., on Thursday, and the funeral services will be held at 1,230 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, tomorrow evening. He was 30 years old.

LIEUTENANT ASHLEY LEONARD of the Air Service, U. S. A., died Dec. 11 at Souther Field, Americus, Ga., and was buried at New Bedford, Conn., his home town. He first enlisted in the First Armored Motor Battery Corps of the New York National Guard in 1916 and was later transferred to the Aviation Service. He was 26 years old.

JAMES T. OLWELL, a prominent attorney of Queens County, who was appointed a Deputy Tax Commissioner by Mayor Hylan last February, died on Thursday at his home in Long Island City. Mr. Olwell was born at Hunter, N. Y., sixty-seven years ago, and was educated at St. Francis's College, Brooklyn. While engaged in practice, Mayor Hylan was a law student in his office until admitted to the bar.

EAST-WEST PLAYERS AGAIN.

They Act a Fine Little Tragedy and Lighter Plays at the Lenox.

The first performance here this season by the East-West Players, who have produced a number of interesting plays from the Yiddish since their organization several years ago, took place last night at the Lenox Little Theatre, 52 East Seventy-eighth Street. This year, needing a wider field from which to draw their repertoire, the players have turned to languages other than the Yiddish, and in so doing have found their best play to date in "The Little Stone House." This is an excellently written little tragedy, which, despite its sombre Russian atmosphere, is the work of an Englishman, George Calderon.

The house of the title is a tombstone, a monument which a poor Russian mother has starved for twenty years to erect over the grave of a son whom she had idolized. The moment of the realization of her ambition finds the son come back to her, but inwardly and outwardly the opposite of the boy before whose picture she has burned a light for twenty years. He is a social outcast, a murderer escaped from Siberia. When he begs for the monument money she gives him up to justice, and pays her rubles to the builder to keep alive the memory of the son whom she had known.

The play held its audience in a decided thrall last night, and in the hands of professional players it could be made to do wonders. It is, however, well acted within the limits of the company, with particularly good portraits by Gustav Blum, Richard Silvester, and Samuel Ryckoff.

The three other plays of the bill are in lighter vein and not particularly important. "The Bridegroom" is a satirical comedy from the Hungarian of Lajos Biros; "His Wife's Whim" is a farce from the Yiddish, and "The Shadchen's Daughter," also from the Yiddish, is a farcical comedy which the players have acted before. The plays will be repeated tonight and Friday and Saturday nights of next week—and doubtless still again if a sufficient number of persons discover "The Little Stone House."

The Provincetown Players, in their theatre at 133 Macdougal Street, last night gave their second bill of the season. On the program were "The Moon of the Caribees," by Eugene O'Neill; "The Rescue," by Rita Creighton Smith, and "Tickless Time," by Susan Glaspell and George Cram Cook.

Mrs. Paul Phipps Back from Europe

Mrs. Paul Phipps, one of the Langhorne sisters of Virginia, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Megantic, after spending four and a half years with her sister, Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, and Mrs. Spender Clay at their private hospitals, looking after the wounded. She will remain in the city for a few days at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, 127 East Seventy-first Street.

Church Notices on Page 19.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Today at 2, Forza del Destino. Ponselle, Brasiau; Caruso. De Luca, Mardones. Cond., Papi.
Tonight, 8:15 (75c to $3), La Boheme. Alda, Romanino; Martinelli, Scotti. Amicucci. Cond., Papi.
Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $2. Cantor Rosenblatt. Hempel; Lauronti. Orch. Cond. Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Tabarro, Angelica, Gianni Schicchi, Farrar, Muzio, Easton, Crimi, De Luca, Montesanto. Cond., Moranzoni.
Xmas Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Cavalleria Rusticana, Easton, Brasiau; Althouse, Chalmers, Pagliacci, Muzio; Caruso, Montesanto. Cond. Moranzoni.
Wed. Xmas Night, 8:15, Daughter of the Regiment, Hempel, Howard; Diaz, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; McCormack, Chalmers, Ilada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Samson et Delila. Homer; Caruso, Couzinou, Rothier. Cond. Monteux.
Sat. at 2, First Time, Oberon. Ponselle, Gentle; Martinelli, Althouse, Rothier. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), La Traviata, Hempel; Crimi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Dec. 24, at 8, Aida. Rappold, Homer; Kingston, Couzinou, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
New Year's Eve. at 7:45, Faust. Alda, Delaunois; Martinelli, Couzinou, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

N. Y. SYMPHONY
SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Carnegie Hall, Tonight at 8:15.
Soloist, JASCHA
HEIFETZ
Tickets at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

LEXINGTON THEA. 51st St. & Lexington Ave.
BERNARD M. O'NEILL Presents
Peace Carol Concert
TOMORROW (SUN.) EVG. AT 8:15.
Paulist Choristers
FATHER FINN.....Conductor
Assisted by
Russian Symphony Orchestra
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
Tickets 75c to $3. Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY.....Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
Soloist ETHEL LEGINSKA
ALL RUSSIAN PROGRAMME
Kallinikow, Rubinstein, Rimsky-Korsakoff
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

"THE EVENT OF THIS SEASON"
RUSSIAN Symphony Society Concerts.
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL
New Year's Eve., Dec. 31—Thur. Aft., Jan. 2
SOLOIST MISCHA ELMAN
Seats 50c to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Stieff Piano.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY Announce
TRIO de LUTECE
Washington Irving High School
(Irving Place and 16th Street)
Second of a Series of Chamber Concerts by Noted Organizations, incl. Philharmonic Trio, David & Clara Mannes, N. Y. Chamber Mus. Soc., Barksahire Str. Quar. Course ticket to five remaining concerts $1. Apply Macy's, Wanamaker's, or at door.

27TH ST. & LEXINGTON AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. 2:15.
Phone Mad. Sq. 2051
Seats 50c to $2
Bramhall Playhouse
"DIFFERENCE IN GODS"
GREAT SPIRITUAL PLAY.

CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY EVE., DEC. 22, at 7 and 9 P. M.
The CITY of BRUSSELS presents
BELGIUM
The KINGDOM of GRIEF
with Symphony Orchestra and Soloists.
The Authentic and Official Photo History of Belgium as a Nation.
ADMISSION.....$1.00

CARNEGIE HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
Rachmaninoff
Concert of Music for Piano.
Tickets $2.50 to $1, on sale. Direction C. A. Ellis.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
Levitzki
Tickets 75c to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Baldwin Piano.

PRINCESS Thes., Sun. Aft., Dec. 29, at 3
SONG RECITAL BY
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Tickets $2 & $3. Mgt. Julian Pollak.

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WINTER EXHIBITION
Now Open | Adm. Incl. Catalogue 50c
FINE ARTS GALLERIES.
215 WEST 57TH ST.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sun. 1:30 to 6.

OPERA TICKETS
Seats for Caruso to-day, Mat. Eve. La Boheme. All operas. Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. Consoli, 1438 B'way (40-41 St.) Phones Bryant 7877-7878.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues., Xmas.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
Sunday Night Concert
15—ALL-STAR ACTS—15
Century Grove ROOF OF CENTURY THEA. at 11:30. Phone Col. 8800.
NEW CENTURY SENSATION!
MIDNIGHT WHIRL
CENTRAL B'way & 47th. Bry. 17. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Today & Xmas, 2:30.
Alice Brady
Personally in
Forever After
Moves to Playhouse Next Mon.
CENTRAL THEA. Beginning NEXT MON. Seats Now Mat. Xmas
Arthur Hammerstein's Newest Musical Play
SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART
Sunday Eve. Concert ED. WYNN and Big Bill

SELWYN THEATRE
West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 47.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Holiday Mats. Fri., Dec. 27 & Fri., Jan. 3d.
Jane Cowl
IN
The Crowded Hour
BEST COMEDY DRAMA SINCE "WITHIN THE LAW"

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S
West 39th St. Tel. 1476 Bryant.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Holiday Mats. Fri., Dec. 27 & Fri., Jan. 3d.
Tea for 3
A TONIC FOR THEATRE-GOERS

PARK Thes., Columbus Circle, 59th Phone Col. 8590. Evs. 8:15; Matinee Today, 2:15.
"Most sparkling comic opera gem Gilbert & Sullivan have produced."—Eve. World.
THE Gondoliers "A triumph."—Times.
Next Week: Mon. & Tues. Nights, GONDOLIERS Wed. (Xmas) Mat. & Fri. Night, PINAFORE Wed., Thurs., Sat. Nights, Sat. Mat. MIKADO

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Xmas, Thurs.
NORA BAYES
in her Joyous Play LADIES FIRST

BELMONT Thes., 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Xmas, 2:30.
WALKER WHITESIDE in THE LITTLE BROTHER "Intensely Dramatic."—World.
With TYRONE POWER.
Extra Mats. Fri., Dec. 27, Tues., Dec. 31, Fri., Jan. 3.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
Secure Seats Early for MATINEE TO-DAY
FLORENCE NASH
in "REMNANT" 2nd Month
with ORRIN JOHNSON & GREAT CAST

WILLIAM COLLIER in "NOTHING BUT LIES"
LONGACRE West 48th St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.

LYRIC 42 St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Xmas, 2:30.
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers
Not a War Play THE UNKNOWN PURPLE The Season's Hit
with RICHARD BENNETT.

Most Charming Musical Show in N. Y.
LITTLE SIMPLICITY
at the
Evs. 8:15. ASTOR THEATRE Matinee Today, 2:15.
Moves to 44th St. Thea. Next Mon.

ASTOR THEATRE BEGINNING XMAS NIGHT Seats Now
A new Comedy EAST IS WEST with FAY BAINTER

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today at 2:15.
Highest Price Orch. Lombardi, Ltd., with
Seats, Evs., $1.00. Leo Carrillo.
Next Wk Mr. and Mrs. Drew—Keep Her Smiling
SUNDAY CONCERT—1:30 TO 11:30 P. M.

PRINCESS Matinees Today and Xmas. Evenings at 8:25.
"OH, MY DEAR" Smartest of all Princess musical comedies.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Xmas, 2:30.
H. B. Warner in Sleeping Partners with Irene Bordoni

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
The BIG CHANCE
With MARY NASH

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD
in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
UNDER ORDERS

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30.
KALICH in "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"
With Anson, Herne, Baker, Bruning
Moves Next Monday to
FULTON THEATRE B'way & 46th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Extra Holiday Mats. Fri., Dec. 27 & Jan. 3

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mats. Today & Next Fri., 2:30.
BE CALM CAMILLA Clare Kummer's New Comedy.
With Lola Fisher & Walter Hampden
"PURE GOLD."—Corbin, The Times.

John Barrymore in TOLSTOI'S REDEMPTION
PLYMOUTH W. 45th. Evs. 8:30.
Phone Bry. 40. Mats. Today & Next Thrs.

PLYMOUTH THEA.—SPECIAL THIS MORNING 10:30.
WALTER HAMPDEN
"Greatest Living Hamlet."—Clayton Hamilton. "—all but flawless."—Times.
HAMLET
PRICES 50c, $1.00, $1.50.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Xmas., 2:15.
SOMETIME WYNN ED.
MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE.

SHUBERT West 44 St. Tel. Bryant 8439. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Xmas.
BETROTHAL
By MAETERLINCK Author BLUE BIRD Mat. Today 2:30

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier
65W. 35th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Thurs. 2:15.
This Week | 'Les Caprices de Marianne' Double Bill | A'Le Fardeau de la Liberte'
Seats 50c to $2. Tonight Popular Prices.

44TH ST. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15.
LAST 2 TIMES.
Prices 50c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes $2.00.
MANTELL Mat. Today
Tonight 8:15., LOUIS XI.

MON., DEC. 23. LITTLE SIMPLICITY
Will Move Here From the Astor Theatre
Mats. Xmas. Xtra Mats. Fri., Dec. 27. Tues., Dec. 31, Fri., Jan. 3.

COMEDY Thea., 41st. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas, Thurs., 2:30.
Norman Trevor—Cyril Harcourt
A PLACE IN THE SUN By Cyril Harcourt.

44th St. Roof Thea., Atop 44th St. Thea. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
HOORAY FOR THE GIRLS
Benefit Devastated France

LOEW'S 7th Av. "SEVENTEEN"
at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. With Gregory Kelly
Next Week MAXINE ELLIOTT in WILLIAM FAVERSHAM "Lord and Lady Algy."

YOU REMEMBER?

YOU remember the excitement of the holidays, the confusion of the last days of school, the crowds in the station, the first sight of home and the folks. But brightest of all, perhaps, there shines in your memory the recollection of the theatre-party. There was the jolly dinner, and then a great scurrying round for wraps, once coffee was done. And Father made the time-honored joke about his hat, and you jumped up and down for fear you'd be too late to know that wonderful shivery feeling when the orchestra plays very softly indeed, and the lights go down and the great curtain rises slowly.

How about your own little boy and girl this season? You've seen curtains galore go up—it's an old story for you. But it's all new to them, and they have a right to every delightful thrill that the theatre holds.

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KENNY & HOLLIS, 8 other acts. All Seats Reserved
In the Theatre, CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG, "The Road Thru the Dark." 25, 35, 50

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LAST BUT ONE RECITAL.
TOMORROW (SUNDAY) EVE. at 8:15.
GUILBERT
Direction Daniel Mayer. (Knabe Piano.)

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& 47th | 2:15 & 8:15. | Pr

The New York Times

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1918.

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Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
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Staten Island.....93 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Queens.....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....230 Morris Av.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....89 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....15 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1302-1304 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....400 Globe-Democrat Building
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GERMANY'S INDEMNITY PAYMENT

"Germany is ruined for generations," according to the cabled opinion of Dr. RATHENAU, employer of 70,000 German workmen. He is a man of insight and foresight, if it is true, as the cable quotes him, that he told LUDENDORFF in July of 1917 that for Germany to win it was necessary for LUDENDORFF to take Paris, London, and New York. That was the reduction of Germany's victory to absurdity, and was seen so much sooner than by Germany's other leaders that Dr. RATHENAU acquires authority as an appraiser of Germany's capacity to repair the ruin she has wrought. He thinks that Germany has done about five billions damage, and will have to pay that indemnity. There will be other estimates of both damage and indemnity. Several nations severally present individual claims for damages equal to the total RATHENAU allows, and he may perhaps be persuaded to increase his estimate of damage. It will be futile to increase it beyond Germany's ability to pay, but, up to the limit of the agreed total it must pay, Germany is not ruined in the sense of inability to work. It has its plant—railways, factories, personnel, except 6,066,769 war casualties, and is richer economically than its victims. They are facing their future bravely, while Germany is asking for that mercy which it did not show. It will have to buy its ores and potash which it has heretofore exploited as the fruit of its robbery of 1871.

Germany has hitherto been industrious at other people's expense. Hereafter Germany will be industrious at "hard labor" until its due to outraged world's society has been paid. On its previous scale of industry Germany's net income—its savings over its cos. of living—on Dr. RATHENAU's estimate has been "between $1,250,000,000 and $1,500,000,000 yearly." That is as likely to be an underestimate as the estimate of damages by the same interested authority, and it will be doing Germany no injustice to accept the larger sum. At the rate of, say, 5 per cent. a year the capital sum of thirty billions is indicated, or twenty times the net income. Even this sum might be enlarged by the thrift and plain living appropriate to those at "hard labor," and there are other feasible additions of larger total. For example, hereafter Germany will have no need of an army or navy on the scale of a world-dominating Power, and, therefore, its costs of militarism will be saved. With a little enthusiasm the estimates of Germany's ability to pay indemnities can easily be raised to, say, fifty billions. It will be necessary to give time for the payment of fifty billions. Clearly it cannot be paid at once, although it is poor enough recompense to the injured to offer them pay in twenty years' time.

The indemnity might be arranged now, but the arrangement should be of a sort which should not weaken Germany below ability to work out its fine for unlawful damage. To be strong and work hard Germans must be well fed, and even must be supplied with raw materials for their industries. In proportion that Germans work hard, and other nations, especially ourselves, furnish raw materials, the work of restoring France and Belgium will be advantaged. There can be little hope of overcoming the sentiment which finds expression in a boycott of Germany by individuals or private organizations. But might not the boycott be lifted so far as German commerce can be shown to be of advantage to Germany's victims? There need be no fear that Germany will escape punishment. Its moral ruin is greater than its economic ruin. Its humiliation is complete, and in proportion to the height of its pride. To lay on Germany burdens so great that Germans would emigrate to escape them would be to defeat the purpose of indemnity and reparation. Those who are to receive the indemnity have the greatest interest in the renewal of Germany's economic strength or even prosperity, particularly so long as it is directed for a generation or two chiefly toward proof of repentance sufficing eventually to restore Germany and Germans to civilized society.

AT OUR OWN DOORS.

It is pleasant to find contributions in aid of the Hundred Neediest Cases coming in no inconsiderable numbers from Pennsylvania, New England, and other places outside the city. Every one of these gifts will be of value in helping to set back on their feet unfortunates who live here in New York; and it would be rather surprising if the people of the richest city in the world should not rise to the occasion and themselves raise the sum needed to relieve the wants of these cases, over and above contributions from out of town.

Welcome indeed is the spirit of these strangers who contribute not only to relieve immediate want, but to relieve it in such a way that the benefit shall endure. They are giving to people in another city, people whom they never saw, because they happen to have come face to face with the conditions of these unfortunates through what they have read. A New Yorker does not have to read to know that there is poverty in his city; he cannot help finding it out if he keeps his eyes open. It would be indeed a disgrace if the money contributed for this work should be inadequate without the addition of the gifts from out of town.

For, after all, it is New York City which gets the enduring benefit. The story of the boy who had to receive aid from a charitable society last year because he was as yet unable to support his widowed mother and the smaller children, but who has now acquired a trade and a comfortable wage and is doing what he can to help this year's cases, might have been duplicated dozens of times in the neediest cases of previous years. Whenever a family is thus put on its feet it is a practical benefit to the community. New Yorkers are grateful for the friendly assistance of persons outside the city in rendering this service to New York, but every contribution from outside means that our own gifts ought to be increased that much more. It is our own work, this dealing with remediable poverty at our own doors; and the mere fact that our friends outside help us in it does not free us from the responsibility.

DISPOSAL OF THE GERMAN WARSHIPS.

Not only Mr. LODGE of Massachusetts but Mr. BORAH of Idaho and other Senators are disturbed by a report from Paris that the American peace delegates are advocating the sinking, or the destruction in some other way, of the surrendered German warships. May the report not be unauthorized, an emanation from the fulginous atmosphere of gossip? The peace delegates representing the allied Powers are presumed to be practical men. It would be surprising if the State Department did not reply to the inquiry of Mr. LODGE's resolution by disclaiming any knowledge of the design imputed to the American peace representatives. Mr. LODGE seems to be nervously apprehensive that they will fail to use their common sense at the conference and sacrifice what interests the United States may claim in relation to the interned German fleet.

The Senator in his resolution speaks of "enemy property in part surrendered to the United States." The twenty-third clause of the armistice required that the German ships should be "interned in neutral ports or, in "default of them, in allied ports to be "designated by the Allies and the "United States," where the ships were to "remain under the supervision of "the Allies and of the United States, "only caretakers being left on board." Mr. LODGE's expression, "enemy "property in part surrendered to the "United States," seems to imply that title to some of the ships was vested in the United States by the internment in British ports, a temporary disposition to which obviously the United States agreed. It is plain enough that Great Britain can at present assert no title to any part of the enemy property. Possession in this case is not nine points of the law. The German ships are being held in trust to await the judgment of the Peace Conference as to what shall be done with them. It may be assumed that none of the ships will be returned to a German Government which the conference can recognize and negotiate with. All else is conjecture at present.

Senators at Washington are at liberty to express their views about the disposition of the German fleet. Some of them have done so without waiting for the State Department to reply to the Lodge resolution. Mr. LODGE, Mr. BORAH and Mr. HARDING think that to destroy such valuable property would be an outrageous waste of material that could be put to some good use. The Senator from Massachusetts urges that the warships be divided among the Allies in proportion to their sea losses in the war during the maintenance of the blockade by them. His conclusion is that Great Britain should have the lion's share. But Great Britain, secure in her premier navy, the most powerful in the world by a wide margin, may think it well to disavow any desire for the lion's share. It may even be the opinion of British, French and American specialists that the German capital ships are not to be coveted by their Governments, naval progress being very rapid in these days. There might be no serious objection to a division of most of the ships among the lesser Powers. At any rate, the peace delegates are not likely to quarrel about the matter. But it is not debatable that the destruction of the fleet, the throwing away of the value it represents, would be an act of egregious folly. Some use, political in the League of Nations sense, or economical, must be made of these ships upon which many millions of dollars were spent. They or the value of their material should be charged against the indemnity Germany is required to pay.

MR. M'KAY HAS HIS WAY.

Harvard's School of Engineering, founded by GORDON MCKAY, is to open on Jan. 1. It will give, by means of a Harvard Faculty, a four years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in electric, sanitary, civil engineering, and so on. It will have money and intelligence enough to be a useful and distinguished school.

Excellent as were the intentions of President LOWELL in combining MR. MCKAY's benefaction with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and avoiding the duplication of plant, yet, as Mr. MCKAY didn't dote on the Institute, as the Massachusetts Supreme Court insisted that the joint arrangement didn't carry out the provisions and plain meaning of the will, probably most of us will agree that a university President should never try to shield the university treasury against the testamentary good wishes of rich or reasonably poor friends of the university.

Mr. MCKAY's bequest amounts to the tidy sum of from $26,000,000 to $40,000,000. We respectfully submit to Dr. LOWELL that no college is so forehanded, so proud, or so lucky as to afford to scorn a little remembrance like that.

HELP FOR THE SOLDIERS.

It would be regrettable if our soldiers, on returning to civilian life, did not take advantage of the Government's plans for making them self-supporting. A soldier was seen in the subway this week peddling a printed song, in order, as he told everybody in sight, to get into civilian clothes. That is unnecessary, for men mustered out of the army are permitted to wear their uniforms for three months after discharge. Then, too, except for those at present incapacitated for work, there should be now next to no difficulty in procuring employment. And, for the injured, the Government plans to continue each man's pension.

Discharged soldiers will benefit themselves if they take advantage of the opportunity arranged by the Federal Board for Vocational Education to prepare them for self-support. Blinded soldiers will be re-educated at Evergreen, the ninety-acre estate in Roland Park, near Baltimore. The staff of the Surgeon General's office is continually impressing on the soldiers who have been wounded that they will not be unfitted for useful work and urging employers "to accept these men on an equal footing "with men who have not been crippled." As an example of the country's good faith may be taken the action of the Detroit Board of Commerce to provide places for convalescents as soon as they complete their vocational training in Government schools.

It has been said, with much truth, undoubtedly, that the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, their return to economic independence, is in the control of the women of this country. It is for the women to help their men, first, by curing a possibly pessimistic state of mind—for which there is no justification, for certainly the people and the Government will not forget their heroes; then the giving of encouragement and the awakening of pride will be of material aid in returning the men to civil life.

GETTING DOWN TO EARTH.

No public man of this generation has kept his own counsel as President WILSON has. It is a necessary part of his character. He has, he tells us, "a single-track mind." He thinks much, confers a little, and talks not at all. No man unless Colonel HOUSE is really in his confidence.

There are many advantages, great ones, in having a character like that. "The strongest man on earth is he who stands most alone." There are disadvantages, too, and one of them is that as long as he remains silent, until the formulations of long thought come to the surface at the proper time, there is work for every one of Rumor's thousand tongues. She made her appearance, dressed according to SHAKESPEARE's stage directions with tongues all over her, before ever he set sail for Europe. Rumor in France, England, and America has done pretty much all she could have done to bewray his mission.

While he was on the water there was not a single shred of fact to go upon, and yet Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Americans were a prey to disquieting speculations. Before he reached Europe the populations of these three countries were asked to take cognizance of a state of affairs in which the President was going to disband the British Navy, German and French socialism was to triumph over its Governments by his support, the British and French were to resist to the last ditch, Germany was to be at the head of a league of nations.

On the viciousness of such a state of things there is no need of dwelling. It speaks for itself. But now the President is in France, and along with him are some trained newspaper men, capable by that training of telling a hawk from a hernshaw, whether or not the wind is southerly. And immediately they inform us that they can't find any clouds, and that the hysteria was of the delirium tremens kind. The various councilors are going about their business in the usual amicable way.

That French politician who told our Paris correspondent "that we [the "French] have been making mountains out of molehills in our anxiety "as to what President WILSON would "insist upon," spoke not only for himself but for England, France, and America—and, what is perhaps more important, for Germany.

The conjectures about the League of Nations and the Freedom of the Seas resolve themselves into this, that there will be a league of some kind and that the maritime rules will come up for revision; that the conferees will go about it with a view to doing justice to all, and that no preposterous demands will be made upon any. Not a trace remains of the idea that President WILSON has gone to France in the bumptious spirit in which, for instance, CHARLES SUMNER might have gone to England. It would have taken a Sumner to think he could haul down the flag on Britain's fleet by waving the American flag and making a stump speech at Versailles. In fairness to a much belittled patriot, it should be noted that Colonel HOUSE appears to have done much in laying all these wild phantoms so far as they may have grown big enough to worry any statesman over there.

CHANGES IN PRACTICE.

We are experiencing inconvenience from practices which have endured for a century or so and ought to be ended forthwith. Repeatedly ancient history has been exhumed with the result of showing that it is an accident that our Presidents are inaugurated on March 4, and that there is no particular present reason why our Congresses should not meet in regular session for thirteen months after their election. New Year's or the Fourth of July would be a better date for the inauguration of the President than March 4. That date matches nothing. The former dates have relation either to calendar or fiscal years, and are more suitable for social reasons, if they are to have any weight. The postponement of the meeting of Congress for more than a year after election is a more serious matter. The popular mandate cools in that interval, and a Congress which has been rebuked by the popular verdict at the polls is left to legislate for a session with a fixed adjournment day. If new Congresses were made to start with a new President and a New Year there would be both a new political position and two sessions of Congress of equal length and equal opportunity for good work. The short second session of Congress is so much preoccupied with appropriation bills that other legislation is slighted.

We ought to give both our retiring Presidents and our functioning Vice Presidents something to do worthy of their dignity. The discharge of the duties of the Presidency for either one term or two is an education which fits any man for position as elder statesman, or sage, better than almost any other man who has not had such opportunities.

These are points which might well receive the attention of Congress while present impressions are fresh. Such of these points as are suitable for statutory rather than constitutional regulation would be better treated now than at another time, which hitherto has meant not at all. It is not too soon to take thought about them. In our present situation we have a Presidentless country, a Vice President exulting in his lack of work and responsibility, and yet held to duties of an undefined sort and amount, and a rebuked Congress disputing with its successor regarding precedence in enacting taxes involving the country's prosperity through the levying of billions under one system or another.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Somebody Page Hossenfelder!

It may be to argue one's self strangely and disgracefully unknown to ask, Who was HOSSENFELDER? Possibly the question should be, Who is HOSSENFELDER? In that case the confession of ignorance is still more humiliating. However, risks must be taken in days so recently those of war, if only to keep up the habit of stern indifference to danger then acquired, and, anyhow, an answer to either of these questions would certainly be interesting, at least for those of us who at present have no information about HOSSENFELDER except that which is supplied in Captain BOY-ED's letter about his truly and variously great fellow-countryman.

One phase or form of HOSSENFELDER'S magnitude is supplied by the Captain himself when he describes HOSSENFELDER as "the pothouse-broadened figure"—a brilliantly executed word-picture if ever there was one, and serving to no small degree, if correct, as a biography of its subject. But though HOSSENFELDER was, or may have been, broadened by the frequentation of the pothouse, he must have had, or must have, other breadths, curiously extensive for a German, and unpossessed by Captain BOY-ED himself; for HOSSENFELDER, in the only letter by him that has yet come to light, revealed a knowledge of facts and a soundness of judgment that would have been precious possessions for the Captain and for innumerable other Germans in those days.

For HOSSENFELDER, viewing the world from the German Club in this city, saw several things exactly as they were. Among them were Captain BOY-ED and other blind guides of the German Government—men whose ignorance of America and Americans was only equaled by their confidence that they knew all about both the land and the people. And they did know, though everything they knew, as proved later by the course of events, was not only untrue, but the exact opposite of the truth. HOSSENFELDER was different. Having tapped sources inacceptable to other Germans of the time, he characterized the Captain with an accuracy that made that mysteriously hyphenated personage reach for his revolver, and then the vivacious clubman went on to make remarks about German plots and plotters in the United States—remarks that disclosed both ordinary human intelligence and ordinary common sense.

It's no wonder that Captain BOY-ED wanted to shoot HOSSENFELDER—the wonder is that the Captain didn't do it!

A Change Not for the Better.

There is cause for some regret, perhaps, in the fact that in the current discussions of statesmen, diplomats, and their innumerable would-be assistants the good old phrase "the consent of the governed" should have given place to an extent so great to the new, or newer "self-determination of peoples." In a last and careful—and well-guided—analysis the two locutions could be proved to mean about the same thing. But such analyses are rare, and the second of the two phrases, in its practical application, usually comes down to a contention that each group composed of men of the same race should be allowed to set up a little nation of its own.

And really there is not much use in doing that, and no real necessity for it. At any rate, there is none in many cases, including some of those that are now demanding and getting a good deal of attention. In the United States, for instance, the consent-of-the-governed theory has worked excellently, in spite of the heterogeneity of our population, and the different races in it, numbering something like forty, if language be admitted to indicate origin, have tended toward assimilation in a single political entity. If not all of them were always content with their government, they have "consented" to it, more or less cheerfully, and never, until we went into the great war, did members of any of the racial groups ever talk about the expression of unconsent by the use of force. Even then it was only talk, and nothing at all was done when the time for action, if there were to be action of that sort, had come.

Men do not have to be of the same blood to live, on the whole, happily under the same government, for the essential needs of all races are much the same. Justice, freedom, and equality of opportunity are the common demands of humanity the world over, and, except among a few small and isolated peoples, it is risky to assert of any man that in his veins flows nothing except blood of a single variety. That is a fortunate thing rather than an unfortunate one, judging from the condition and qualities of the few races that can make a plausible claim to complete racial "purity." The most of them are off on islands in the remoter seas, and they do not wear many clothes or bother much about books.

Irrelevant Truths Presented.

Among the wearers of the white chevron that indicates home service, there are some men, it seems, who understand so thoroughly what it means, and who are so hopeful of the attainment by other people in and out of the army of a like understanding, that they do not object at all to wearing the mark which others find so objectionable. The contented ones do not seem to be many, but they talk extremely well.

They say, for instance, that one of the things meant by the white chevron is that its wearer stayed on this side of the water under a compulsion he could not resist; that, as an almost invariable rule, the minority who didn't want to cross the sea did go because they were of no use here, and would be there, if anywhere. On the other hand, the man who wears one silver chevron couldn't have gone abroad if he wanted to ever so much because he has not been in the army long enough to be prepared for foreign service, and if he wears two or three silver chevrons they are next to indubitable proof that because of special abilities he was kept here to do the absolutely necessary work of training the new recruits who were constantly coming to the home camps.

The truth seems to be that vastly more of "influence" was used and vastly more of plotting done to gain the privilege of active service in France than to remain in "shell-proof" positions. Sometimes these efforts were successful, but more often they were not. All this is so, but it does not affect the fact that in popular esteem blue and gold service stripes are badges of high distinction, while the silver chevrons are viewed askance. That is regrettable and unjust, but it cannot be denied, and only a long course of education will convince the general public of the realities of the case.

And what makes the situation the more irritating to the silver chevron men is that a blue or gold chevron is worn by thousands and thousands of men who have never been under fire, and by not a few thousands of them who have never even heard the German cannon. To have passed beyond the three-mile limit is to have been on foreign service.

The First Allied Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial article in yesterday's TIMES, "Historians of the War," palms are given to the brilliant Captains of the Armies of Victory, omitting nevertheless to give laurels to Lieut. Gen. Leman, "the mathematician of Liege."

Before the world ever dreamed of Marshal Foch, General Leman held the forts of Liege in those glorious days of August, 1914, and against a large part of von Kluck's armies. Those corps were not precisely made up of famished German youth of 17, like those recently captured, and the Belgian divisions at Loneln were outnumbered by 30 to 1. Still with the fortress crumbling Leman, half dead, held the flood to make possible the battle of the Marne. Even the Germans took off their hats. The Belgian Army was too busy to have a press agent in those days, and it is only natural now to give her valorous defender the place and the credit he earned so valiantly.

Not only does Lieut. Gen. Leman posses an imperishable narrative, but also the unapproachable honor of being the very first of all the Allies' Captains who checked the Prussians. JULES RAUCOURT,
Honorably Discharged from King Albert's Army.
New York, Dec. 16, 1918.

MAGNA CHARTA DAY.

A Permanent Celebration Suggested by Britain Day Ceremonies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The observance throughout the United States of "Britain Day" is an emphasis on a vital subject at just the right juncture of events and will help the cause of world peace in marked degree. The date in itself has no special significance and will have no hold on the future as a precedent, but as a nation we will throw ourselves into it enthusiastically. In the same spirit in which the Mother Country united in celebrating with us the Fourth of last July. We and all the world are so deeply indebted to Great Britain for her services for international treaty obligations, law, and humanity in the war just ended that it was inevitable that some such widespread emphasis should come without too long a delay and at a time when every effort possible is being made by German propaganda in America to arouse all the latent and traditional antagonism in this land against England.

But this temporary observance leads to the proposition that some day of the year should be selected for a permanent celebration, on which occasion all other freedom-loving countries in the world can join with the British Empire in acclaiming some event in English history of prime importance, not only to that country and all her immediate connections, but which is of signal import for freedom and justice and representative government everywhere. One event, and one only, could be thought of seriously in this connection, and that is June 15, when Magna Charta was signed at Runnymede in 1215.

Preparations were already in hand before the opening of the war for a worthy celebration of the 700th anniversary of this event on June 15, 1915, at Runnymede, a commemoration inevitably delayed. The project had been in mind for fully five years and plans were maturing for an adequate recognition. I recall some delightful correspondence with Lord Bryce, then British Ambassador at Washington, on the subject. A pageant reproducing as literally as possible the marked events of June 15, 1215, on the very field of Runnymede was a spectacular element suggested, with possibly the reproduction of Shakespeare's "King John" in a London theatre or on some improvised stage at Runnymede. A gathering of university representatives from all over, especially representing departments of history and civics, with prominent publicists to discuss every phase of the story of constitutional government in each land, was in mind, with possible pageants representing the leading constitutional event in each land. But war and rumors of war made all this impracticable and impossible.

But may it not be that June 15 is the date on which annually the whole world might join with England in the celebration of an event significant to the English-speaking nations and almost as significant to constitutional government everywhere? Now that the war is over and all the fundamental things for which Magna Charta stands in the mind of the world have triumphed, I for one would like to see the delayed commemoration celebrated in such a way as to make that date one that should receive annual recognition wherever government of the people takes root in the world, and be thought of as "Britain Day."

HENRY WOODWARD HULBERT.
Groton, Conn., Dec. 6, 1918.

Chile Welcomes Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think your readers would be interested in an occurrence that took place recently in Santiago, Chile, and in the brief but cordial and wholly admirable address pronounced by the guest of the evening on that occasion, Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, the new Chilean Ambassador to the United States. Just before the Ambassador sailed from Valparaiso the North American colony of Santiago gave a banquet in the Club de la Union to Senor Mathieu. Ambassador Joseph Shea, our diplomatic representative in Chile, expressed the admiration and goodwill that the North Americans resident in Chile entertained for the new Chilean Ambassador and bade him godspeed.

The address which the Chilean Ambassador made in reply is particularly significant at the present moment, when our people manifest keen interest in the attitude of our southern neighbors toward our Government and our people. He said in part:

"Your colony—would that it might be multiplied many times—represents a great element of progress in my country. Your capital and your industrial capacity are creating here riches that we ourselves should not have utilized except in a very remote future. Above all, however, your most precious contribution to our progress consists in your example, your spirit of enterprise, your methods of organization, your practical sense of realities. Chileans will be capable of imitating them.

"All this, united with the spirit of justice and respect for the rights of small countries which the Government of the United States proclaims as a principle of its international policy, will cause all of us Chileans to say: 'Welcome be Americans to our country, where they will find the same spirit of justice and all kinds of guarantees for their persons and their interests.'"

PETER H. GOLDSMITH,
Director Inter-American Division, American Association for International Conciliation.
New York, Dec. 15, 1918.

Southwest from Brest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Times have mightily changed since Governor Shirley, in October, 1746, tore open with feverish haste a letter sent by swift packet warning him and all colonists that hard-a-heel

A fleet with flags arrayed
Sailed from the port of Brest,
And the Admiral's ship displayed
The signal "Steer Southwest."
For this Admiral d'Anville
Had sworn by cross and crown
To ravage with fire and steel
Our helpless Boston town.
—Longfellow.

Again, on Dec. 14, 1918, the wireless tells a victorious nation the glad tidings that a fleet of ten mighty American dreadnoughts, with flags arrayed, sailed from the port of Brest, and the Admiral's ship displayed the signal "Steer Southwest," for our Admiral of the States swears by the Stars and Stripes that Bostonward he'll steer his fleet.

JOSEPH D. SAWYER.
New York, Dec. 14, 1918.

From a British Major.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that it is all over and the allied armies have turned the trick, I take the liberty of saying how much we appreciated your good troops.

Being a Canadian who lived in the U. S. A. and came over here with Canadian forces, I was sent eventually under orders to General Headquarters here.

My work was such that I was able to know much of what American divisions attached to British forces were doing. They did some fine work.

Finally, all went back to their own armies, but two, the 30th and 27th Divisions, remained. They have fought in three British armies, and the best that can be said is that they were with us as a fighting corps until after the Armistice was signed, and they were excellent. E. M. DATTS, Major,
G. H. Q. B. E. F.
France, Nov. 29, 1918.

SALES OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

Mr. Palmer May Provoke Reprisals on American Holdings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those in America who own stock in American corporations that have plants, selling agencies, or other commercial investments in Germany the present sales of German-owned industries by the Alien Property Custodian give rise for considerable anxiety as to what reciprocal forced sales by the German Government of American property would result. With this country victorious in the war and all industry in a promising condition, German citizens will get full value for the enormous investment which they have in this country. But in the case of one American corporation which has over $7,000,000 invested in plant and equipment near Berlin a forced sale of its property during the present status in bankrupt Germany would result in the stockholders of the parent corporation being denied dividends for some time to come.

Unless the United States Government is ready to insist upon the full restitution, dollar for dollar, of all American-owned German investments along with all of the profit which would have accrued to them had they continued to operate, then the action by our own Government in selling German interests here is inequitable to American interests in Germany and the spoils of war would go to the vanquished.

Is it not reasonable to assume that before the United States Government credits the indemnity claims which it will enter against Germany with the proceeds in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, it will first restore to American investors the true and full value of their property in the enemy's country?

R. W. HANNA.
New Haven, Conn., Dec. 12, 1918.

Loyal German-Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the concluding portion of Ambassador Morgenthau's story he narrates an interview with von Jagow and Zimmermann in Berlin. Both gentlemen banked much on the attitude of German-Americans in the event of war. They could not conceive of their allegiance to any power but the Fatherland. Mr. Morgenthau attempted to disillusion them by stating what was tantamount to a prophecy. He declared that the German-Americans as a class would give allegiance to but one power, and that was America. He adds: "I sometimes wonder what Zimmermann thinks now of my statements."

In the first stages of our participation in the world war there was considerable dis trust engendered against our citizens of Teutonic birth and ancestry. Many are the stories I have heard of humiliation and oppression suffered by men in factories and girls in stores. There was a willingness on all sides to believe the worst of this portion of our population. This suspicion and distrust have not been verified. The declarations of Mr. Morgenthau have been fully justified at home and on the field of honor abroad. The German-Americans almost universally have proved themselves second to none in their allegiance to and support of American institutions.

JOSEPH A. DONOHOE.
New York, Dec. 14, 1918.

Street Names for Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with the greatest of pleasure that I read in this morning's issue the suggestion that the names of Washington streets be chosen after heroes and battles of this war. How monotonous and stupid is the arrangement now in use in that beautiful capital! At the same time I take the opportunity to plead that not all the streets be taken up in this manner, but that the fine example of Paris, the intellectual and spiritual capital of the world, the "Ville Lumiere," as its citizens affectionately call it, be imitated in naming streets and avenues after the great men of all times, countries, and intellectual achievements. Not far from the Arc de Triomphe can be found the Rue Kepler, Galileo, Newton, and many others named for the world's greatest scientists, poets, musicians, and intellectuals. Boston has already named an avenue for Louis Pasteur. Let us teach Congressmen that there are great Americans, and let them learn their names. There is in front of the Smithsonian a statue to the illustrious Joseph Henry, but Washington needs no more statues of men on horseback. This we ought to have done, but not to have left the other undone.

ARTHUR GORDON WEBSTER.
New York, Dec. 14, 1918.

War Horses for the Farms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interesting statement which Miss Morgan has made regarding the urgent needs of her reconstruction work in France, I notice that she makes special mention of the need of horses in order that these devastated waste places can be made again productive.

This idea is just in keeping with the reconstruction work planned by Dr. W. O. Stillman, the Director General of the Red Star Animal Relief Work. There are hundreds and thousands of worn-out, war exhausted animals which, given a few weeks' rest and judicious feeding, can be made amply fit for agricultural service if the Red Star receives pecuniary aid to carry out this patriotic reconstruction service.

A horse lover offers a hundred dollars toward this laudable purpose if others will increase the sum to a thousand dollars.

As manager of the New York headquarters branch office of the Red Star, I shall be very glad to receive contributions, or they can be sent direct to national headquarters, American Red Star Animal Relief, 287 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

MRS. RICHARD HARDY.
New York, Dec. 14, 1918.

OUR SOLDIER DEAD.

"In Flanders fields, where poppies blow,"
In France where beauteous roses grow,
There let them rest—forever sleep,
While we eternal vigil keep
With our heart's love—with our soul's pray'r,
For all our Fallen "Over There."

The sounding sea between us rolls
And in perpetual requiem tolls—
Three thousand miles of cheerless space
Lie 'twixt us and their resting place;
'Twas God Who took them by the hand
And left them in the stranger land.

The earth is sacred where they fell—
Forever on it lies the spell
Of hero deeds in Freedom's cause,
And men unborn shall come and pause
To say a prayer, or bow the head,
So leave these graves to hold their dead.

Let not our sighing nor our tears
Fall on them through the coming years,
Who on the land, on sea, in air,
With dauntless courage everywhere,
Their homes and country glorified—
Stood to their arms, and smiling died.

Great France will leave no need nor room
That we place flowers on their tomb—
And proudly o'er their resting place,
Will float forever in its grace,
O'er cross, and star, and symbol tag,
Their own beloved country's Flag.

The morning sun will gild with light,
The stars keep holy watch at night,
The Winter spread soft pall of snow,
The Summer flowers about them grow,
The sweet birds sing their Springtime call,
God's love and mercy guard them all.

ANNETTE KOHN.

SENATE HOLDS REINS IN TREATY-MAKING

Its Advice and Consent Applied by Constitution to Process of Negotiation.

PRESIDENT NOT BOUND BY IT

Senator Sutherland Says Washington Was Upheld by House in Withholding Documents.

In view of the approaching sessions of the Peace Conference in Paris, the lecture of former United States Senator George Sutherland of Utah—the sixth in the series on the general and Constitutional powers of the National Government—in Havemeyer Hall at Columbia University, last evening, had unusual interest. The subject of the lecture was "The Treaty-Making Power in General." Senator Sutherland held to a strict interpretation of the Constitution as to the powers of the President and the powers of the Senate in negotiating and confirming a treaty.

The lecturer pointed out that the power of the Senate to amend, or suggest amendments to a treaty sometimes had been doubted. Apparently, there was no doubt in his mind.

"It has been urged," he said, "that the power to advise and consent to a treaty must be exercised by the Senate unconditionally. But the power is not only to consent or withhold consent to the making of a treaty, but it is to advise and consent. So long as a treaty remains in the Senate unacted upon, it is not complete, but in process of being made, and any advice which is pertinent to the process must, obviously, be in the power of the Senate to give. To deny this is to ignore the power of the Senate to act at all.

He cited President Washington to the effect that it is unwise to make public treaty negotiations.

"The unwisdom," said Senator Sutherland, "of premature and, sometimes, ultimate disclosure of treaty or other negotiations with foreign governments, is so clear, that the refusal of President Washington to accede to a request from the House of Representatives to lay before that body the instruction, correspondence and documents relating to the negotiation of the Jay treaty, was approved by the House itself."

Later the speaker held, also, that the power of Congress to abrogate a treaty or refuse to enact legislation necessary to put a treaty into effect should be exercised only for the clearest and most compelling reasons.

"Nations, like individuals, must stand by their bargains," he concluded. "That a treaty is only a scrap of paper is a doctrine so depraved, that any nation which gives it sanction deserves to be held, for all time, in the just scorn of all right-thinking peoples."

In part, Senator Sutherland said:

"The power to make treaties necessarily exists as an inherent attribute of sovereignty, since it is an indispensable prerequisite to the maintenance of international relations. Charles Henry Butler gives it as his opinion 'that the treaty-making power of the United States, as vested in the Central Government, is derived not only from the powers expressly conferred by the Constitution, but that it is also possessed by that Government as an attribute of sovereignty.'

"An interesting distinction respecting treaties is made by the Constitution itself. By Article II, Section 2, the exclusive power to make treaties is declared to be in the President and the Senate; by Article I, Section 10, the States are prohibited from entering into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; and, by a later provision in the same section, the States are prohibited from entering into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power without the consent of Congress.

"Conversely, it follows, by logical inference, a State may enter into some agreements with a foreign power with the consent of Congress. Since the exclusive power to make treaties has not only been affirmatively conferred upon the President and the Senate but negatively forbidden to the States, it must result that the international compacts which they may make with the consent of Congress are not treaties within the meaning of the other constitutional provisions.

"The grant of the treaty-making power is so important that it is worth while to have before us the precise language of the Constitution. It is as follows: 'The President * * * shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.' It will be observed that the advice and consent of the Senate qualifies the power of the President to make, not to negotiate, treaties.

"When a treaty is contemplated, therefore, the President may, and more often does, enter upon negotiations with the foreign Government, through diplomatic channels, and carries them to the point of reaching an understanding as to the terms and phraseology of the treaty, before the advice and consent of the Senate is sought at all—subject, of course, finally, to Senatorial action.

"But the power of the Senate, nevertheless, is to advise as well as consent. And its power is co-ordinate, throughout, with that of the President. The Senate is not obliged to await the initiative of the President; it may itself properly take the first step—and has done so more than once, by passing a resolution requesting the Chief Executive to open negotiations with a foreign country, with a view to concluding a particular treaty.

"The President is, of course, strictly within his authority if he declines to follow the advice, and, in that case, the Senate can go no further, since it has no means, if it had the power, of conducting negotiations on its own account.

"The power of the Senate to amend, or more accurately speaking, to suggest amendments to a treaty has been sometimes doubted. It has been urged that the power to advise and consent to a treaty must be exercised unconditionally, one way or the other; but the authority of the Senate is not thus categorically limited. The power is not only to consent or withhold consent, to the making of a treaty, but it is to advise and consent.

"By what warrant may we insert restrictions upon a power thus unconditionally recited? The Senate, by this provision, is constituted a part of the treaty-making power, and is authorized to participate in the making as well as to approve or reject.

"To deny this is to ignore the power of the Senate to advise at all—that is to counsel with the President—and to confine that body to functions implied by the word 'consent' alone.

"With the increased participation of our Government in foreign affairs, which is sure to follow the conclusion of the present war, the need of close and constant co-operation between the Executive and the Senate will be greatly accentuated.

"There will, too, be increased need for the service in the Senate of men trained in

TOTAL OF $39,512 FOR 100 NEEDIEST; MANY STILL WANT

So Far Only 19 Appeals Have Been Fully Met by Contributions for Them.

NEED MORE DONATIONS

Higher Cost of Necessities Means Total Must Exceed That of Last Year.

RESPONSE IS WIDESPREAD

New England, Pennsylvania, the South, and the Middle West Are Helping the Fund.

Contributions for New York City's Hundred Neediest Cases amounted to $8,837.49 yesterday, bringing the total since the appeal was made last Sunday to $39,512.67.

Yesterday's mail brought in enough specific contributions for Cases 5, 51, and 97 to complete the sum required for their relief for the coming year. This makes nineteen cases in which mothers and children receive as a Christmas gift the assurance of food, shelter, clothing and other necessaries for 1919. A number of the remaining eighty-one cases have received considerable amounts in contributions made specially in their behalf. The majority, however, have received few specific gifts.

All of th families and orphans whose stories were printed last Sunday and Monday will be aided by gifts sent generally for the Hundred Neediest Cases if their needs are not met by direct contributions. The Hundred Neediest Cases were selected from a list of 500 needy cases made up by the four charitable organizations, and these 500 were selected from several thousand others in great distress. There is no known test by which poverty, want, and deserving can be exactly measured, so that the hundred cases had to be selected by personal judgment. Many of those excluded from the list are probably as much in need and as deserving of help as those who are on it.

If the needs of the hundred cases are more than met by contributions hereafter received, the excess will go to others, in the apparent order of their need. In every instance in which a contribution sent to a case already provided for is used for another family, the contributor will be notified and his consent obtained. Last year, through the generosity of TIMES readers, more than forty supplemental cases were provided for, the total number of individuals cared for being 872. The sum of $82,103.47, which was raised last year, will have to be increased if the same amount of good is to be done this year.

Mrs. Barber Gives $1,000.

The largest contribution received yesterday was $1,000 from Mrs. James Barber of Englewood, N. J., which was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES. This was the fourth $1,000 gift received this year. Contributions of $500 came from Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, W. L. Benedict, E. Galban, and "TIMES Reader."

The appeal for the Hundred Neediest Cases has produced a wide response in New England, Pennsylvania, and in the South and Middle West. Bethlehem, Penn., has virtually adopted New York City, as far as the Hundred Neediest Cases are concerned. Contributions were received from that place earlier in the week, and three contributions came yesterday from Bethlehem to THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of $5 from L. B. Burger, one of $5 from H. P. Phelps of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., and one of $5 from S. C. Kuepper, who wrote:

"Wish you would kindly use the $5 inclosed herein toward any of your 'Hundred Neediest Cases.' I wish I could send a hundred fives, but I am sure many other small contributors feel just as I do. This, at least, is better than nothing. You are doing a splendid work, and I pray you may receive all and more than you need."

About a dozen contributions were received from Boston yesterday. Miss Anne Carey Bradley and Miss Almira T. Bradley of Portland, Me., who have been contributors to the Hundred Neediest Cases in the past, sent $25 to the State Charities Aid Association. One check of $20 was from Augustus Floyd of Camden, S. C. A $2 contribution was received from Gene Morgan of Toledo, Ohio. A gift of $10 came from Ruth and Barbara Chandler of 323 Warren Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charles Hayden & Stone, 25 Broad Street, who sent a check of $1,000 which was acknowledged yesterday, wrote:

I am delighted to see that THE TIMES is again giving broadcast publicity to the necessity of assisting our four local home charities for the poor and needy. While we all have been called upon pretty strenuously for contributions to the various war charities, and but little time has elapsed since the termination of war, (in fact, many of the war charities are still active,) we must realize that at any rate the war is behind us and has terminated in a way to make us proud, and that it is now time to help the good cause in New York City. I take much pleasure in renewing my annual contribution to your "Hundred Neediest Cases" by inclosing my check for $1,000, leaving it to the good judgment of you and your associates to determine how it will be divided.

Letters from Donors.

Some of the expressions in letters accompanying gifts were as follows:

Marie A. Davidson, Elizabeth, N. J.: "Please apply enclosed check to Case No. 50 and Case No. 30 of the Neediest Cases, in memory of two aviator sons who fell in France."

George Gordon Battle: "Enclosed please find my check for $10 to be applied towards any one of the 100 Neediest Cases that you may select. I should like very much to give more, but there are so many calls that it will be impossible for me to do as much as I should wish. I wish you all success in this splendid work."

Mary E. Ward, Ridgewood, N. J.: "How I should love to send you a check for $5,000, instead of only $5 to be used in the fund for the 100 Neediest Families. However, it comes from a source where more cannot be spared. But the wish that accompanies it comes from the depths of a heart bereft of an only child and full of love and sympathy for the poor little unfortunate souls at this time of year. Use it, please, wherever most needed, whether for parent or child, and God speed the good work which THE TIMES is carrying on."

C. W. Honeyman, 36 West Thirty-seventh Street: "I notice that the 'neediest' boys are not faring so well as the girls. Will you kindly use the small amount inclosed for some needy boy. Regret it is not more."

Arthur H. Delano: "I hope that every case will be fully provided for, especially those where the chief benefits will be derived by children, whose future destinies are of so much importance to the State and society."

"Waterbury, Conn.": "It is a great pleasure to be able to help even so little in such a great work of mercy."

E. A. Albertus, 35 West Thirty-first Street: "I inclose $2, which is my Christmas offering to God's poor. This is all I can give this year, and trust that next year I will be in position to do much more."

Lucy Abbot Throop, 62 Pierrepont Street Brooklyn: "The inclosed check for $10 is sent to be applied to any of the cases you may desire, as they all seem so pitiful we cannot choose between them. It is only a drop in the bucket, but we hope you will receive enough 'drops' to make it overflow."

Lucy A. Goldsmith, Aeolian Hall: "I take this opportunity of congratulating THE TIMES on its manner of presentation regarding the Hundred Neediest Cases, the needs of which must certainly stir all hearts.

Working Girls Assist.

One of the letters to the Charity Organization Society was signed "C. A. Fay," who inclosed $10 which had been collected in one building from a number of working girls. "Mary R. B.," in inclosing a contribution to the Charity Organization Society, wrote as follows:

"Please find inclosed $5 for Case 79. I wish it were ten times as much. Thirteen years ago on Christmas Day my husband died of the same dreadful disease, and I was left alone with three little children. My heart goes out in deep sympathy to this little family. If I can be of any help in the way of clothing to be made, please let me know. It is my earnest prayer that all the needy will be supplied."

One woman, a resident of another city, who called at the State Charities Aid Association yesterday, got the sizes of eight children who were described among the Hundred Neediest Cases and bought coats, suits, sweaters, stockings and other warm wearing apparel for them. She also brought in a liberal supply of Christmas baskets. The State Charities Aid Association needs a large supply of warm clothing for children and will send for any gifts of this kind that are offered. Toys are asked for also.

One caller at the State Charities Aid Association, who came to help some of the Hundred Neediest Cases, provided a Christmas tree, among other things, for one of the families. Another made a gift of a large tree to the association, where all the children under its care, who are sound and well, will celebrate on Christmas Day. One woman who called at the offices of this association yesterday, gave a substantial gift, but refused her name, saying that she gave regularly to the Hundred Neediest Cases and intended to keep it up, but did not want appeals sent to her through the year. She was greatly disappointed because the children, for whom she had originally intended the money, were all provided for, and she said:

"Next year I am going to be here when your offices open on the first day after THE TIMES appeal is printed and pick the best case on the list."

A number of women who have become interested in cases among the hundred have visited them with workers of the different organizations and made arrangements to help them with food, clothing, coal, and other necessaries throughout the year, so that the money total of contributions for the Hundred Neediest Cases falls considerably short of expressing the total benefit conferred. No solicitors or canvassers are authorized to ask for money for the Hundred Neediest Cases.

Gifts can be made to the "Hundred Neediest Cases" to THE NEW YORK TIMES direct or to the charitable organization which selected the cases as among the neediest. Widows for whom help is asked are only those who are ineligible for State pensions. The associations reporting the cases are as follows:

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Telephone, Gramercy 7040.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Telephone, Gramercy 4066.

The State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Telephone, Gramercy 1454.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 95 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Telephone, Main 8200.

DAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND FOR NEEDIEST

The contributions to the Hundred Neediest Cases received yesterday totaled $8,537.49, of which $4,625 was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES direct, the rest going to the four charitable organizations having the cases in charge. The contributions came in yesterday as follows:

The New York Times	$4,625.00
The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	1,791.00
The Charity Organization Society	1,365.24
The State Charities Aid Association	506.50
The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	309.75
Total	$8,537.49
Previously acknowledged	30,975.18
Grand total	$39,512.67

Contributions Received Direct by The New York Times.

Mrs. J. Barber	$1,000	Mrs. H. Nerat	10
Times Reader	500	F. W. Taylor	10
Anonymous	250	George G. Battle	10
E. C. Marks	100	Mrs. L.B.Tischler	10
Mrs. F. Ahbe	100	Dr. Waller	10
Priscilla Jarvis	100	Elsie B. Paskus	10
J. G. White	100	Arthur H. Delano	10
J. W.	100	A. J. Kahn	10
F. H. Beach	100	Gunver Ericsson	10
H. E. Harmon	100	Lucie E. Rall	10
H. Duval	100	A. L. Strauss	10
John Devine	100	M. Chappell	10
J. T. Ford	100	Ruth and Barbara	
H. H. Lang	100	Chandler	10
G. P. Black and Mr. Walker	50	Mrs. M.S.Brewster	10
L. B. Barnett	50	R. S. Kane	10
Herbert and Jane Hilder	50	Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Sewards	10
Pretzfeld & Co	50	E. de Z. Kelly	10
H. Sandhagen	50	Fred Eiche, Jr.	10
Mrs. M. W. Mayer	50	K. P. Crittendon	10
Betty R. L. and A. Newberger	50	C. C. Jacobus	10
A. C. Brown	25	F. A. Hamilton	10
William Norris	25	A. S. Klauber	10
W. H. Clark	25	H. E. Trevvett	10
W. J. Kingland	25	Mrs. W. P. Boatwright	10
R. C. Patterson	25	L. M. Richards	10
Marquis & Wagner	25	Mrs. S. Wechsler	10
A. C. McDonald	25	Mrs. J. Langsdorf	10
R. Recht	25	W. P. Beers	10
H. R. Kiroach	25	Mrs P. V. Pennybacker	10
Betty and Dick Brown	25	Mrs. C. S. Thompson	10
Mrs. M. G. Weiller	25	Lacy A. Thorp	10
E. E. Jung	25	W. W. Y.	10
Mrs. G. A. Taylor	25	L. S.	10
Walsh Brothers	25	E. M. Van Cleve	10
E. T. Weston	25	J. A. Curtis	10
Annie Lee Hax	20	M. S. Newman	10
Emily L. Stevens	18	Mrs. C.Rosenstock	10
J. W. D.	15	W. C. Reed	10
M. A. Cohn	15	Walsh Raymond	7.50
Mrs.W. M. Zinsser	15	Anonymous	7
E. M. Houston	12	Sauvage, Noel, Gwendolyn, and Mrs. E. P.	7
D. Geiger	10	Mrs. W. Alsberg	5
W. H. Heller	10	Marjorie Z. Lehrburger	5
C. Millus	10	G. F. D.	5
M. A. Davidson	10	F. A. Lowenheim	5
Mrs. L. Hanchett	10	M. E. Van Vleck	5
Anonymous	10	A. P. Blumenthal	5
Julia L. Snyder	10	Miss C. Ludres	5
Emily L. Snyder	10	A. M. Van Buren	5
W. S. Manheimer	10	R. Berry	5
Wise & Whitlock	10	A. L. H.	5
Mary Jane & Betty	10	U. Buhler	5
E. N. Steiff	10	S. Felber	5
Margaret & Elizabeth Mosser	10	S. M. I.	5
Dr. C. F. MacDonald	10	Susie Ackerman	5
Gordon Beh	10	Mrs. J. Riegelman	5
Annie B. Lee	10	M. J. Walsh	5
L. R. B.	10	Mrs. H. S. Garland	5
Mrs. C. E.Warren	10	A friend	5
Isabel C. Lawton	10	C. J. H.	5
Harriet M. Burritt	10	M. L. Wheeler	5
C. E. O'Hara	10	R. S. Cohen	5
M. E. Ward	10	F. G. Ringwalt	5
L. B. Burger	10	Pauline Erskine	5
G. H. N.	10	J. M.	5
H. P. Phelps	10	C. S. Keefe	5
R. C. Lerch	10	S. C. Knepper	5
Miss I. Rissay	10	R. H. Doremus	5
C. W. Honeyman	10	R. H. B.	5
Mrs. A. F. Warren	10	P. R. Frazee	5
A friend	10	Mrs. H. N. Simon	5
L. Gershel	10	G. B. Baumann	5
Buddy	10	Mrs. Bechtel	5
Maggie D. McAdoo	10	Mrs. G. E. Hill	5
H. M. Dyckman	10	Mrs. D. B. Ripin	5
A. G. Lloyd	10	Mrs. F. P. Bernman	5
J. K. Bamberger	10	R. S. Swinton	5
Martha Brenhelm	10	E. W. 2d	5
Miss F. W. Pettengill	10	A. T. Boys	5
In Memory of John	10	Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lutsler	5
Mrs. M. J. Alexander	10	Anonymous	5
Anonymous	10	Mrs. N. Hesslein	5
Max Cohn	2.50	In Loving Memory of Oscar S Veit	5
Total	$4,625.00	by A. V. B.	2

Contributions received through the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:

Mrs. E. R. Stettinius	$500	Mrs. M. L. Gray	5
W. L. Benedict	500	Mrs. C. D. Grugan	5
Mrs. S. Lord	250	E. C. G. A Thank Offering	5
C. D. Dickey	100	Miss B. M. L.	5
Victor Refalvy	50	Riebe	5
Anonymous	40	Employes of H. K. W. Co.	5
H. M.	25	E. L. Burchard	5
A. D. Walker	25	Anonymous	5
Walter Gribben	25	Jessie Powell	5
W. I. Clark	25	W. E. White	3
Mrs. S. Metzger	25	Two Sisters	3
F. N. Wolff	20	The Misses Lonia	3
Mrs. F. Selig	20	Mrs. A. L. Markowitz	3
Lulu W. Cebalios	20	Mrs. M. L. Fechheimer	3
Friend	20	Johanna Katz	3
Miss F. L. Buchanan	10	Ruth Shaw	2.50
Annie H. Kahn	10	H. M. Brown	2.50
E. C. Travlos	10	Mrs. M. Bernkopf	2
A Friend	10	E. C. S.	2
Mrs. W. Irving	10	Miss H. Tobey	2
Mary L. Wilson	10	P. S. C.	2
Carrie L. Gross	10	Minerva Cutstadt	1
H. W. Wheeler	10	Cash	1
Mrs. R. Hoffman	5	Boston, Mass.	1
Mrs. F. B. Lefferts	5	N. I. S.	1
G. F. Morschhauser	5	H. W. Woolf	1
Mrs. M. A. Hansel	5	Mrs. S. Straus	1
Mrs. O. R. Rose	5	A Pennsylvania Girl	1
Josephine C.Fowler	5	E. M. S.	1
In loving memory of J. S. D. Burns	5	Total	$1,791
Mrs. C. H. Pep-	5		

Contributions Received Through the Charity Organization Society.

E. Galban	$500	H. E. Beardsworth	$5
Anonymous	100	Helen W. Johnson	5
Friedman&Krieger	100	W. A. Gilbert	5
A. S. F.	50	Miss A. Larner	5
Mrs. P. C. Barlow	50	A	5
Mrs. H. R.Wardell C. A. S.	40	Sam Simon	5
Mrs. J. Lord and daughter	30	Mrs. A. M. Barbe In Loving Memory of R. S. B.	5
Mrs. J. R. Wolff, memory of F. N.	25	Mrs. R. Clarke and daughter	4
Mrs. A. H. Cook	25	A. L. Brackbill	3.74
Arthur L. Walker	25	H. Weisman	3
Lieut. and Mrs. D. F. K.	25	A Widow's Mite	3
Mrs.W.B. Rodman	20	Helen Yankauer	2.50
Augustus Floyd	20	Doris Yankauer	2
Mary E. Grant	20	Alfred Yankauer	2
M. L. P.	15	Ethel Flatauer	2
H. R. C.	15	Jane Flatauer	2
Miss R. Thomas	10	Gene Morgan	2
Mrs. S. Metzger	10	S. G. C.	2
Mrs. A. Carpenter	10	A Friend	2
G. S. Stanton	10	Mr. and Mrs. C. Carson	2
S. A. G.	10	Mrs. W. C. Steele	2
Several Working Girls, through C. A. Fay	10	William S. Hill	2
F. L.	10	M. C. T.	2
Mrs. M. Schrellmiller	10	Mary L. Montague	2
Misses Samman	10	John Flatauer	2
Mrs. A. C. Shipley	5	Anna F. Manning	2
Martha	5	Mrs. E. S. Stone	2
W. Hampson	5	B. B. M.	2
Total	$1,305.64	F. L. P.	1
		Mary A. Guess	1

Contributions received through the State Charities Aid Association:

Mrs. A. J. Pitkin	$208	Miss M. E. Tomkins	$10
Mrs. S. D. Starkey	50	Miss M. Thompson	10
A. W. Russell	30	Mrs. G. M. Buck	10
A. C. Bradley	25	Bertha Fellman	10
A. T. Bradley	25	Mrs. L. B. Heuermann	5
Mrs. W. H. Zinsser	25	A. L. Brackhill	5
Mrs. W. Gutterson	20	J. Royce	5
Mrs. D. Welch	12.50	Mrs. Brooks	5
Miss E. V. Crittenden	10	B. H. Smyth	5
Anonymous	10	V. Dalmas	5
Dorothy Day	10	Rondout	2
Mrs. J. H. Nuelle	10	M. A. U.	1
Mrs. P. Cowan	10	Total	$506.50

Contributions received through the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

Robt. Johnston	$100	Edith B. Walker	5
Mrs. S. Metzger	35	E. S. Chambers	5
Marian T. Coles	25	Alice Welles	5
Jas. H. Jourdan	20	F. S. Robinson	5
Mrs. J. M. Ceballos	20	F. M. Delehanty	2
Rosalie Baldwin	15	F. H. Miller	2
Mrs. G. Welch	12.50	L. W. Whitney	2
E. D. Mackintosh	10	Helen Mochling	2
Gustavo Trivari	10	E. B. W.	2
E. C.	5.25	G. D. P.	2
Wilbur, Mildred and Margaret Whitlock	5	Mrs. W. H. Gilmore	2
E. R. C. F.	5	In memory of S. L. M.	1
D. R. Charlesworth	5	John E. S.	1
Morris Gluckauf	5	J. B.	1
Total	$309.75		

CASES WHERE NEED IS ESPECIALLY PRESSING

A number of cases among the New York's Hundred Neediest have received only a small amount of aid in contributions especially for their benefit. In Case 53, which heads this list, there are now only six children. The three-year-old child died of diphtheria this week, and two of the other children are suffering from the same disease. The heavy blow in the loss of her little one, and the necessity for taking care of the two others, have made it impossible for the mother to carry out her plan to go to work in a factory, where a place had been offered to her, and the family's need is greater than ever. These cases have received the fewest direct contributions:

CASE 53.

Mother of Seven Needs Assistance.

[Reported by Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.]

Seven children, the oldest of whom is only 13 years old, were left to the care of a widowed mother when Frank F., a chauffeur, died two months ago. Mrs. F. takes excellent care of her children, and her home is kept clean and orderly. She talks of going to work, which would only mean an early breakdown and her children left without proper care. Ten dollars a month is provided by her church, but in addition they need $65 a month to keep them well and strong until the time when the oldest child, Leonard, is able to work. Total amount needed, $780.

CASE 63.

Mother, Ill, Cares for Six.

[Reported by Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.]

Robert O. died of pneumonia a week ago, leaving his wife with seven children, the oldest a girl of 9. Mrs. O. was sick, too, but as soon as she could get about she went to work in a factory. Her small wage was not enough for her large family, but she received help for months from her brother, who gave her a small weekly allowance, but recently he married and his help ceased. During the Summer the oldest girl was very ill with mastoiditis. The youngest girl died of complications, following measles. Mrs. O. herself was ill with influenza. The mother has taken wonderful care of her children under these circumstances, and the oldest ones are doing well in school. Seven hundred and twenty dollars is needed to help this devoted mother with her great responsibilities through next year.

CASE 98.

Widow and Seven Children.

[Reported by Charity Organization Society.]

The father of this family was a thrifty and honest man, who took care of his household to the best of his capacity and paid all his bills until he died suddenly a year ago, leaving a frail widow and seven children, the eldest not old enough to work. The mother by untiring efforts has kept the family together in spite of dire poverty through the year, but her health has rapidly given way. The eldest girl, Rose, is uncommonly bright and a hard student. A year of special trade training will enable her to go to work with a good prospect of success to help care for her mother and the other six children. They are all children of good character, and the future of the family is fairly well assured if they are helped through the critical year ahead. The total amount needed is $1,200.

CASE 25.

A Crippled Boy's Life Battle.

[Reported by State Charities Aid Association.]

Curtis, 15 years old, has been in institutions all his life until this year, when he has been in a real home with friends who are fond of him. He was a victim of the infantile paralysis epidemic and has to go on crutches. In spite of this handicap, he has been trying to earn money after school, because the family is too poor to support him. He loves these people and $500 will keep him with them until his education will enable him to pay his own way.

CASE 17.

Influenza Cripples a Family.

[Reported by Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.]

The head of this family was committed to an insane asylum last Summer. The mother went to work and moved with her children, of 6, 4, and 2 years old, into a basement tenement. They were all attacked by influenza. If the mother can rest and build up her strength she can undertake at least a part of the burden of supporting them. For the year they need $500.

CASE 22.

Widow in Need of Assistance.

[Reported by Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.]

Mrs. F., a widow, whose health has been undermined by years of hard work, is earning $6 a week. She has five children, the eldest 12, and all prettyclear, the father having died of that disease. The oldest daughter is showing the signs of overwork and anxiety, because of her responsibilities in looking after the family, while the mother is out working. They need $500.

CASE 11.

Influenza Impoverishes a Family.

[Reported by Charity Organization Society.]

Timothy McG. idolized Bridget and Mary, his two little daughters. When they got influenza he worked night and day to get extra money for special care and food for them. By the time they had pulled through, he was tired out and ill. Three days later he died of the same disease. "He sacrificed his life for his children," the doctor told the charity worker who visited the family. Worn out by her efforts during this period of sickness, the mother is in a hospital. They have no money. Six hundred and forty dollars is needed to help them all to get well and to get started again.

CASE 82.

Deserted by His Parents.

[Reported by State Charities Aid Association.]

This is a frail, shy, little boy, 7 years old, deserted by his parents, homeless, and destitute. When his parents went away, nobody knows where, his grandmother took the boy for a while, but old age and desperate poverty have made it impossible for her to care for him. He has good qualities, and his adoption into a good family is certain if he is cared for and trained a little while. Two hundred dollars is asked.

The family described in Case 17 were taken from their basement tenement by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and sent to the country for several days. Better lodgings have been provided for them on their return. Only a few contributions have been received for them, for the aid was extended to them by the association in the confidence that the family would be generously provided for by TIMES readers.

Confirmed.

LOWE.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Lowe of 817 West End Av. announce the Bar-Mitzva of their son Herman on Saturday, Jan. 4, 1919, at Temple Peni-El, 527 West 147th St. No cards.

Married.

MOSHEIM—RAUSCH.—Thursday, Dec. 19, Belle Rausch to Carl Mosheim.

Died.

ACHENBACH.—Entered into rest Dec. 19, George, beloved husband of Margaret D. and father of Mary E. Krumwiede and Laura C. Achenbach, in his 68th year. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West, on Sunday evening, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock.

BARTLETT.—George Herbert, at Fishers Island, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1918, aged 72. Funeral private.

BELL.—On Friday, Dec. 20, 1918, Angeline A. Bell, widow of Charles Bell. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 235 West 76th St., on Monday, Dec. 23, at 10 A. M.

BENEDICT.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, 1918, at her residence, 1,730 Broadway, New York City, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Z. Russell and Mariette Tweedy Benedict, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral service Saturday morning, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, at St. Matthew's Church in 84th St.

BERRY.—At Oradell, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 19, 1918, William Karslake Barry, D. D., formerly of Berryarbor, Devonshire, England. Funeral at Church of Annunciation, Oradell, Sunday, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M.

BREEN.—Nettie L., beloved daughter of Elisabeth Miller Breen, sister of Dr. John Miller Breen, Mrs. James H. Brice, Mrs. Harry Brown, and Georgia M. Breen, at her residence, 104 Bayview Av., Port Washington, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 19. Funeral service Saturday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Sunday morning.

BRUCKHEIMER.—Sarah, beloved wife of David and devoted mother of Eva, Adolph, Anna, Joseph, Dr. Morton, and Dr. Ralph, passed away Friday morning, Dec. 20, at her residence, 15 West 123d St. Funeral private, Sunday morning.

CALHOUN. — The Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York announces with regret the death of Comrade John C. Calhoun, on Dec. 18, 1918.
WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Commander.
CLARENCE R. HATTON, Adjutant.

CHASE.—Ella Josephine, (nee Stein,) beloved wife of Dr. Oscar Jerome Chase, Jr., on Thursday, Dec. 19, in her 29th year. Solemn requiem mass for the repose of her soul 10:30 o'clock, Dec. 21, Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St. Interment private.

CHASE.—On Thursday afternoon, Dec. 19, 1918, Eva R. Chase, beloved wife of George Chase. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 309 West 74th St., on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Portland, Me.

CONLAN.—Sarah. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday, 8:30 P. M.

COOKE.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, Henry Huntington Cooke, son of Merle and Elizabeth Bergen Cortelyou Cooke, aged 23 months. Funeral services at 15 Halcyon Terrace, New Rochelle, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M. Burial at the convenience of the family.

COPELAND.—Dec. 17, 1918, at Boston, Mass., after a lingering illness, Theresa M., wife of William A. Copeland, in her 28th year. Funeral private, from her late residence, 6 Bailey Av., Milton, Mass. Allentown (Penn.) papers please copy.

CUDLIPP. — At Paterson, N. J., Dec. 18, James Sparshott, son of late Reuben Henry Cudlipp. Services Saturday, Dec. 21, 3 P. M., Chapel Trinity Cemetery.

CUMMINGS.—On Dec. 19, 1918, William B. Cummings, husband of Mary P. Cummings, in his 67th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Edward L. Cummings, 761A Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Ware, Mass.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1388 Harlem

New CATHOLIC CEMETERY of THE GATE OF HEAVEN
MT. PLEASANT, WESTCHESTER CO.
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Rev. William J. Stewart, Mgr.

THE WOODLAND CEMETERY
238d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

FLORAL DESIGNS.
a specialty; moderately priced at $1.00 and up. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59th St. and 3d Av.

Died.

CURLEY.—At Bedford Hills, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1918, Joseph Seth, beloved son of Elisabeth V. and the late Thomas F. Curley, aged 3 years. Interment Sunday, 2 P. M.

DADIRRIAN.—On Dec. 19, 1918, suddenly, Hayganoon M., beloved husband of Mary H. Dadirrian. Funeral services at his late residence, 620 West 150th St., Sunday, Dec. 22, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

DAVEY.—Of pneumonia, in France, on Dec. 2, in the 29th year of his age, Lieutenant Otis Davey of Orange, N. J., beloved husband of Albertа Webb Davey and son of the late John E. Davey and of Julia A. Davey.

DEVO.—Hugh MacNeil, on Dec. 20, after a brief illness, in his 54th year. Services from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

DORSEY.—Leila. Services later at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's Building.)

DRIESEN.—Bella, (nee Harrison,) beloved wife and mother of A. and Nathan Driesen, Dec. 20. Funeral from her late home, 1,259 37th St., Brooklyn, Dec. 22, at 1 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

DURLAND.—Edward S., of Chester, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1918, at Omaha, Neb. Representative of W. A. Lawrence & Son of Chester, N. Y., and Durland Trust Co. of Norfolk, Neb.

FOLEY.—At South Orange, N. J., Agnes Cora Foley, (nee Gray,) beloved wife of James P. F. Foley and mother of Agnes Cora and Edith Lorraine, Wednesday, 18th inst., at her residence, 350 Hartford Road. Mass of requiem on Saturday morning, Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange. Interment Calvary Cemetery, L. I. Please omit flowers.

GAMPER.—On Dec. 18, Otto Gamper, at his residence, 306 West 57th St. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

GOLDMARK.—Emil, Jr., on Dec. 20, in his 9th year, only son of Emil and Maxine H. Goldmark. Funeral private.

HARTSHORN.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, 1918, Arthur Harding Hartshorn, beloved husband of Elizabeth Scott, and only son of Mary Irene Perkins, in his 36th year. Funeral from his late residence, 676 76th St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

HAY.—Dec. 19, 1918, Quartermaster Sergeant John Hay, son of the late Allen and Catherine Hay, in the service of his country. Funeral services at his late residence, 402 West 20th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

HAYDEN.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Thursday, Dec. 19, James H. Hayden of the City of Washington, D. C. The funeral services will be held at St. John's Church in the City of Washington on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock.

HENNESSY.—Rose, (nee Rienzo,) on Dec. 20, 1918, beloved wife of Michael A. Hennessy. Funeral from her mother's residence, 46 West 84th St., on Monday at 9:45 A. M. Requiem mass Holy Trinity Church. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

HERGENHAN. — On Dec. 19, 1918, Albert Hergenhan, beloved husband of Minnie W. Hergenhan. Funeral services private at his residence, 65 Simonson Av., Stapleton, S. I. Interment Greenwood Cemetery on Monday, Dec. 23.

HEUER.—On Friday, Dec. 20, 1918, at the Hackensack Hospital, Hackensack, N. J., Clarence S. Heuer, the beloved husband of Edith Bate, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Heuer. Services at St. Andrew's R. C. Church, Westwood, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 23, at 9 A. M. Trains leaving Erie R. R. Station, Jersey City, 7:45 A. M.

HEWITT.—Suddenly, Emily Ann Hewitt, in her 77th year, at 61 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, on Dec. 20, 1918. Services and interment will be held at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M.

HILTON.—Percy K., at his residence, 353 West 117th St., Friday, Dec. 20. Notice of funeral service in Sunday Times.

HOLLENBACK.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, 1918, Amelia Beard, wife of John Welles Hollenback. Services at her residence, 460 Washington Av., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M., on Saturday, Dec. 21. Interment on Sunday at Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

ITO.—On Dec. 20, 1918, Midori Okuma, beloved wife of Riokicki Ito. Services at her late residence, 1,542 50th St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.

JONES.—Minot, Company C, 305th Battalion, U. S. Tank Corps, in the service of his country, at Camp Polk, Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 16, son of the late S. Minot and Harriet Stenger Jones, in his 20th year. Funeral at his home, 86 Miller Road, Morristown, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 21, on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 12 o'clock.

KEEFE.—Dec. 19, 1918, James Brown Keefe. Services at his late residence, 351 Hartford Road, South Orange, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 21, at 8 P. M. Scranton (Penn.) papers please copy.

KELLER.—At Caldwell, N. J., suddenly, on Dec. 19, aged 26 years. Edna M., (nee Straus,) formerly of Hoboken, N. J., beloved wife of Louis W. Keller. Funeral from the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

KELLY.—Suddenly, Dec. 20, Agnes M., (nee McCarthy,) dearly beloved wife of James J. and loving daughter of James C. and the late Mary A. McCarthy, (nee Kerins.) Funeral from her late residence, 2,480 Tiebout Av., near Fordham Road, Monday, Dec. 23, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. John Chrysostom's Church, 167th St. and Hoe Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

KYDD.—On Dec

A Test

A truly remarkable record of stability is revealed in the earnings of the Public Service Co. of No. Illinois.

Even during the war years it has continued to pay full dividends and shows present earnings *over double interest charges* on its total funded debt.

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DIVIDENDS.

December 12, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the
ELMIRA WATER, LIGHT AND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Elmira, N. Y.,

has declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock of this Company, and a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Five Per Centum Cumulative Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable December 31, 1918, to stockholders of record December 16, 1918.

C. A. KOLSTAD,
Treasurer.

ELMIRA WATER, LIGHT AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company having declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on December 31, 1918, notice is hereby given that upon receipt of such dividend the Voting Trustees will pay to the respective holders of the stock trust certificates for such Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock an amount equal to the dividend of one and three-quarters per cent., such payment to be made on December 31, 1918, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on December 16, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., the agent of the Voting Trustees.

J. J. BODELL,
LOUIS C. JERRY,
FREDERICK BODELL,
Voting Trustees.

Providence, R. I., December 12, 1918.

270th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 17, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10%) per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1919, to stockholders of record of December 21, 1918.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION.

December 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, authorized the issue of $1,500,000 par value of the Common Capital Stock of the Corporation for the purpose of the payment of the 10% stock dividend declared on the Common Capital Stock of the Corporation on November 21st, 1918, payable on January 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record on January 2nd, 1919, the stock having been approved by the Capital Issues Committee and the increase of the Common Capital Stock from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 par value having been duly authorized by the stockholders of the Corporation. Certificates of stock and fractional stock warrants will be mailed.

WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

FOUNDED 1803

December 19, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this bank payable January 2, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1918.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

231st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE Citizens National Bank
OF NEW YORK

New York, December 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½%) and an extra dividend of one per cent., (1%), payable on and after January 2nd, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23rd, 1918.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Hendee Manufacturing Company,
Springfield, Mass.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 21.

December 18th, 1918.

A dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, January 2nd, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20th, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

FRANK J. WESCHLER, Treasurer.

Distillers Securities Corporation,
40 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) and an extra dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) for the fourth quarter of the year 1918, upon the outstanding capital stock, payable January 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1919.

The stock transfer books will not be closed.

THOS. L. CLARK, Treasurer.

Dated New York, N. Y., December 19, 1918.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Pressure Increases in Railroad and Copper Issues—Pennsylvania Bonds Go Well.

The moderate increase of trading which occurred in stocks yesterday brought with it additional pressure upon the railroad and copper issues, and the broad tendency of prices was downward through the greater part of the market session. Developments of a sort to influence speculative operations were rather unfavorable, the main items dealing with the outlook for stock market credit facilities and with the price of copper in the new year. In neither case, however, did anything actually new develop, but as the speculative fancy is moulded as much by conjecture and rumor as by facts, the result was practically the same as though there had been really fresh occurrences. The impression held for some time in banking quarters that the Treasury Department was anxious to conserve credit in all ways possible until after considerable new Government financing was completed was strengthened by renewed discussion of the subject. Definite announcement that the War Industries Board would give up all direction of copper prices on Dec. 31 bore out expectations previously held in most quarters, but was converted into bearish material by talk of a possible marking down of copper of substantial proportions under open market conditions. The subject was made more influential for trading on the downward side of stocks by information that workers at the mines were urging the continuation of wages on a high basis, irrespective of the trend of the metal product. All in all, it was a rather bearish day, as far as discussion went, and for this reason it was not surprising that numerous stocks receded more than a point. The general aspect of the price list at the close, however, was one of considerable irregularity and a fair improvement occurred in a number of quotations in the final dealings.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's $50,000,000 5 per cent. general mortgage bonds were disposed of in a short time on a basis to net the investor slightly more than 5 per cent. The ease with which this large issue of fifty years' maturity was absorbed showed more than has any other offering of corporation bonds that a vast well of investment funds stands ready to be drawn upon. The easing of time money rates to a level of 5½ per cent. for the longer maturity was reflective of the state of loanable funds and was probably something of a factor in permitting the quick sale of Pennsylvania's securities. Bankers of clear foresight in respect to money and investment conditions predict that rates for credit will go lower in the next few weeks, and it would seem that in this period, however long it may be, many corporations might seek additional capital for future requirements. It is expected that the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad will enter the market shortly for a moderate amount of funds on a long-term security, but this is only one among a number of transportation and industrial concerns which are contemplating new loans.

The Liberty bond market again moved into new low ground for the movement, the fourth 4½s getting down to 94.50. While the liquidation in these various issues has appeared severe in the last few days, still the 4½s have some distance to go before they touch a new low level for this class of Government security. The first 4½s sold below 94 last Summer. At that time the market had a very weak appearance, but when the turn came, presumably aided by Treasury support, the process was carried along steadily until 99 was reached.

Reserve Bank Declares Dividend.

The Federal Reserve Bank of the Second District declared yesterday the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., which will go to stockholders of record Dec. 31. The bank has outstanding at present $20,800,000 stock, owned by member banks.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 07½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 15 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	4	High	4½
Low	3½	Low	4
Renewals	3½	Renewals	4½
Last	3½	Last	4½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5	Sixty days	5
Ninety days	5½	Ninety days	5
Four months	5½	Four months	5
Five months	5½	Five months	5
Six months	5½	Six months	5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7580	$4.7580	$4.7580	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	....
France—				
Demand	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.44⅛	5.44⅛	5.44⅛	+ .00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
Exch.	$4.7580	$4.76¼
London	5.45⅛	5.44⅛
Paris		
China—		
Hongkong	80.00	80.25
Peking	130.00	130.25
Shanghai	123.00	123.25
Holland	42.375	42.625
Greece	19.35	19.45
India		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
Italy	6.36	6.35¾
Japan—		
Kobe	53.25	53.50
Yokohama	53.25	53.50
Spain	14	14¼
Philippine Islands—	19.07	20.05
Manila	49.875	50.00
Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	29.10	29.30
Copenhagen	26.80	27.00
Christiania	27.00	28.10
South America—		
Buenos Aires	45.15	45.25
Rio	27.00	27.20
Switzerland	4.87	4.84
Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	17.20	17.40
500 rubles	17.10	17.30

TIME BILLS ON LONDON,

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.71¾	$4.72½	$4.71

Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $731,037,760; balance, $68,265,063; United States Treasury debit balance, $2,553,447; Federal Reserve credit balance, $37,447,589.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.625 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 7-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$6,145,584	$72,915,259
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	54,421,672	657,978,686
Miscellaneous	76,159,385	547,920,150
Miscellaneous rev.	5,916,997	249,465,322
Total receipts	$122,643,641	$1,528,279,428
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	$353,437,562	$6,336,665,407
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	$54,002,846	$24,269,730
Expenditures	476,081,508	7,864,514,856

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	499,653	595,331	1,697,963
Year to date	138,282,909	179,975,237	231,778,028

Sales.		Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.
200	Adams Express	48¼	50
300	Advance Rumely	24	24½
100	Advance Rumely pf.	59	61
100	Ajax Rubber	66	68
700	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3⅞
1,000	Alaska Juneau	1⅛	1⅛
1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	50½	51
400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	101½	101⅞
100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	96⅛	96⅝
800	Am. Beet Sugar	63	63½
8,100	Am. Can	46¼	46⅝
800	Am. Car & Fdry	85¼	85¾
500	Am. H. & Leather	13½	14
1,800	Am. H. & L. pf	69½	70
200	Am. Ice	39	42
1,100	Am. International	55¼	55½
1,500	Am. Linseed	44¼	44⅝
300	Am. Linseed pf	87½	88½
600	Am. Locomotive	61	61½
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	100	100
800	Am. Maltine pf.	79	79½
16,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84½	85
1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	110¼	111
700	Am. Sugar Ref.	95⅜	96
2,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	98⅝	98½
2,100	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d.	96¾	96¾
300	Am. Tob. pf. new	92½	93
500	Am. Woolen	45	47
200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	63⅝	64
11,000	Anaconda Copper	17½	17⅝
800	Asso. Dry Goods	58	61⅝
100	Assoc. Dry Gds 1st pf.	67½	68
100	Associated Oil	100	100
5,750	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90¼	90⅝
100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	88½	90½
300	Atlantic Coast Line	103	105¾
1,900	At. Gulf & West I.	108¼	108¾
9,000	Baldwin Loco.	74	74½
1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	53
200	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	2
600	Bethlehem Steel	60¼	61¼
9,500	Beth. Steel, class B	61¾	61⅞
150	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	104	104½
8,600	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	29⅜	30¼
100	Burns Brothers	152	155
1,700	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6⅞	7
1,900	Butte & Superior	20	20½
200	Butterick Co.	17¾	17¾
700	California Packing	46¾	47½
400	California Petrol	20½	21½
100	Call. Pet. pf. cash	68	68
5,500	Canadian Pacific	156½	157½
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	91⅝	92½
100	Central Foundry pf.	36	36
4,800	Central Leather Co.	59⅜	59⅝
700	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	58	59
830	Chesapeake & Ohio	34¼	34⅝
100	Chi. & Alton pf.	56¼	56½
800	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	13⅝
300	Chi. Great West. pf.	25	25
3,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	42	42¼
2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	75	75½
800	Chi. & Northwestern	99	99
4,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	25¾	25¾
2,500	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	65¾	66
100	Chile Copper	18⅝	18⅝
2,300	Chino Copper	33¾	33¾
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	34½	34½
100	Col. & Southern	22	22
2,700	Consolidated Gas	98	98½
100	Con. Can pf. x d.	103¼	104¼
300	Continental Insur.	58	58
4,000	Corn Products Ref.	47⅛	47⅜
300	Crucible Steel	57½	57⅝
4,300	Crucible Steel pf.	87⅜	87⅝
200	Cuba Cane Sugar	30¼	30½
300	Del. & Hudson	102¾	103¼
200	Den. & Rio Grande	6¾	6⅞
300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7½	7⅝
4,500	Distillers' Secur.	50	50½
300	Dome Mines	12¼	12½
5,200	Erie	17¼	17½
1,700	Erie 1st pf.	29½	29⅝
200	Erie 2d pf.	22	22
200	Federal M. & S. pf.	38¾	39¼
400	Fisher Body	35½	36
200	Gaston, W. & W.	29¾	29¾
200	General Cigar	45¾	45¾
300	General Motors	127½	127¾
700	Goodrich Co.	56¼	56½
100	Goodrich pf. x d.	102¼	102½
1,000	Granby Consol.	80	81
5,100	Great Northern pf.	90¼	90½
1,700	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	32¾	32¾
600	Greene-Can. Cop.	46	46
400	Gulf States Steel	60	60
100	H'stake Min. x d.	93½	93½
4,400	Illinois Central	97¾	97¾
3,400	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45¾
1,200	Interboro Consol.	6	6
1,400	Interboro Con. pf.	23	25
25,100	Int. Mer. Marine	25¾	26
1,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	111¼	111¾
200	Int. Nickel	32½	32¾
400	Int. Nickel pf.	96½	96¾
300	Int. Paper	31	31
1,500	Kansas City South.	19	19
5,300	Kan. City South. pf.	54¼	54¾
	Kelly Spring Tire	70	74
	Kennecott Copper	67½	68
600	Lackawanna Steel	34¾	35
100	Lake Erie & W.	67½	68
200	Lee Rubber & Tire	20¾	21
3,100	Lehigh Valley	22¼	22¾
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	103¼	104
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	43	43
100	Louis. & N.	119	119
400	Manhattan Elev.	91	91
700	Maxwell Motors	20½	20¾
200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	53¼	53⅝
600	Max. Motors 2d pf.	20¾	21
26,400	Mex. Dept. Stores	61¼	61⅝
500	Mexican Petroleum	166¾	169
2,510	Miami Copper	23¾	23⅞
300	Midvale Steel	44¾	44¾
8,400	Minn. & St. L. new	13	13
700	Missouri Pacific	24⅝	25⅛
4,100	Missouri Pacific pf.	52⅞	53
300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	52⅝	52⅝
200	Nat. Enam. & St.	15¾	16
100	Nat. Lead	46	46¼
300	Nat. Lead pf.	64	64
	Nevada Con. Copper	105¼	105¼
	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	17⅞	17⅞
2,100	N. Y. Central	76	76
700	N. Y. Dock	32	32
300	N. Y. N. H. & H.	25¼	26¼
300	Norfolk Southern	32½	32½
300	Norfolk & Western	18⅝	18⅝
100	North American	106	106
2,600	Northern Pacific	52	52
1,100	Ohio Cities Gas	93	93½
400	Ontario Mining x d.	42¾	42¾
400	Owens Bot. M. x d.	7	7
100	Pacific Mail	48	48
1,400	Pan-Am. P. & T.	38⅞	38⅞
200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	65¾	65¾
2,900	Penn. R. R.	115	115
800	People's Gas, Chi.	51	51⅛
1,600	Pere Marquette	25	25¾
3,300	Philadelphia Co.	42	42
800	Pierce-Arrow	7½	7⅝
500	Pierce Oil	16	16¼
3,300	P., C., C. & St. L.	51	51¼
200	Pitts. & West Va.	35¾	35¾
400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	79	80
200	Pullman Co.	118¾	118¾
1,000	Railway Steel Sp.	73	73
100	Ray Con. Copper	20¾	20¾
11,800	Reading	82	82
900	Rep. Iron & Steel	74¾	75¼
100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	97½	97½
1,900	Royal Dutch t r	105	105
900	St. Louis-San Fran.	14½	14⅝
1,400	Saxon Motor	8¾	8¾
800	Seaboard Air Line	8½	8⅝
	Sears, Roeb. Co.	84	84
168	Shattuck-Arizona	168	168
15	Simms Oil Refin	15	15
1,700	Sinclair Oil Refin	33¾	33¾
500	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	49	49
47,500	Southern Pacific	99	99¼
9,100	Southern Railway	29¾	29¾
200	Southern Ry. pf.	69	69
7,400	Studebaker Co.	50¾	51
1,000	Stutz Motor	51¾	52¼
900	Tenn. C. & C.	50¾	51¼
600	Texas Co.	137¾	138
800	Texas Co. rights	13⅞	15¼
300	Texas & Pacific	14¾	14¾
200	Third Avenue	24¾	25
4,100	Tobacco Products	13½	14
	Tob. Prod. pf. x d.	79¾	80½
101	Twin City Rt. T.	101	101½
400	Union Bag & Paper	48¼	48¾
75	Union Pacific	125¾	126¼
500	Union Pacific pf.	72¼	72¾
500	United Alloy Steel	38⅝	38⅝
1,500	United Cigar Stores	105¾	106
85	United Drug	85	85
150	United Fruit x d.	150	150¼
100	United Ry. Invest.	9	9
2,300	U. S. Indus. Alco.	102½	103
5,000	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	97¾	97¾
400	U. S. Rubber	77½	77¾
73,000	U. S. Steel	46¾	47
800	U. S. Steel pf.	95¾	96¼
5,900	Utah Copper	112¾	112¾
	Utah Securities	73	73½
	Vulcan Detin. pf.	13¼	13¼
100	Wabash pf. A.	35	35
1,900	Wabash pf. B.	9¼	9¼
100	Western Maryland	35½	36
600	Western Pacific	21¾	21¾
500	Western Pacific pf.	21¾	22
300	West. Un. Tel. x d.	62	62¼
1,800	Westingh. E. & M.	86	86
300	Wheeling & L. E.	43	43
100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	9¼	9¼
400	White Motors	18¾	18¾
2,200	Wilson & Co.	18⅝	18⅝
3,700	Willys-Overland	45	44¾
400	Willys-Ov. pf. x d.	75¼	75¼
100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	25¾	25¾
100	W. Pump pf. B x d.	88	88
		120¼	120½
		66¼	66¼

EXPORTERS ELECT CLARKE.

President of Lackawanna Steel Co. Named Head of New Concern.

E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Lackawanna Steel Company, was elected yesterday to head the new export steel company which is in process of organization by the independent steel producers. The announcement simply confirmed unofficial predictions made during the last ten days that he would be chosen for the post. Mr. Clarke refused to comment on his election yesterday beyond saying that he would resign as head of the Lackawanna Steel Company at the end of the year and give his full time to the export concern.

The Organization Committee of the export company held a session that lasted throughout the afternoon, but aside from the announcement of Mr. Clark's election and the fact that a change from the name Independent Steel Products Corporation had been decided upon, gave out no information as to its deliberations. The new President of the export company said that he expected to have a statement to give out this morning.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	83.16	82.43	82.82	— .41
25 industrials	83.88	82.94	83.51	— .25
50 stocks	75.52	72.68	73.16	— .53

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Dec. 19	74.36	73.54	73.49	— .68
Dec. 18	74.77	74.06	74.17	— .47
Dec. 17	75.16	74.46	74.64	+ .11
Dec. 16	74.77	74.12	74.53	+ .20
Dec. 14	74.42	74.04	74.33	+ .12
Dec. 13	74.38	74.10	74.21	.85

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	78.34	Dec. 11	72.68 Dec. 20	73.16
1917	86.26	Dec. 31	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916	99.26	Dec. 4	83.88 Dec. 21	86.22
1915	91.60	Dec. 7	88.58 Dec. 2	91.50

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	86.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	71.16
†1917	90.45	Sep. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	50.66

Full Years.

1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	91.33
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change.	Year.
40 issues	79.98	—.31	—1.46	+3.54

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Dec. 19	80.38	—.25	Dec. 12	80.84	—.06
Dec. 18	80.58	—.12	Dec. 11	80.92	—.19
Dec. 17	80.74	+.02	Dec. 10	81.11	+.07
Dec. 16	80.72	—.11	Dec. 9	81.04	
Dec. 14	80.83	+.07	Dec. 7	81.04	—.12
Dec. 13	80.76	—.08	Dec. 6	81.16	+.02

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	79.96
†1917	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.42

Full Years.

1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.30
1916	89.48	Nov. 27	86.10	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	May 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.97

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Loans to be Kept Down.

The financial community has been pretty well persuaded that credit for stock market uses is to be restricted for an indefinite period. The Treasury Department has let the bankers know its opinion that conservation should be exercised until much of the Government's future requirements are met. Bankers who have discussed the situation with Treasury officials are impressed with the possibility that stock market loans may be held down to existing levels until the Fifth Liberty Loan next Spring is completely subscribed and financed. Whether the certainty that market loans are to be kept restricted is having any real effect on current trading is an open question. A month ago brokers as a whole would have said that the effect was positive; now many say that the public has become indifferent and that bring about much of a buying movement under present industrial conditions.

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Considering a New Field.

In some quarters the expectation is voiced that the next few months will present a changed phase in the business of many brokerage firms. For some time past there has been little profit in ordinary stock market operations because the turnover has been light. Brokers cannot increase their ordinary loans, but they have the right to expand borrowings when the purpose is the distribution of new notes and bonds. The rapid absorption of recent offerings has supplied a subject for thought. Bond houses participating in them have done well. Brokers see an opportunity for business which many of them hitherto have considered out of their field, and this is made all the more impressive by the softening and increased supply of money available for so-called essential use.

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Copper Price Fixing to End.

It was not unexpected that the War Industries Board should announce yesterday that there would be no price fixing for copper after the close of the year. This was foreshadowed in the action that was taken on steel. But there is interest now as to how the establishment of a free market will affect the price of copper. Will it follow the trend of steel to lower levels? There is no definite announcement to work upon. Under present producers are not speaking much about prices. They are apparently biding their time, as consumers seem to be doing. It may be there is a hope that the fixing of an export price for copper by the recently formed association of producers will act as an index for the price to home consumers. There has been recent talk of 19 cent bids for the red metal, but they were only bids, and there is little evidence that any substantial sales have been made below the Government level.

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The Government Ships.

In the shipping world the announcement by Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board, at Detroit, that he favors turning Government-built ships over to private owners has met with general approval. Shipowners have demanded repeatedly that they be given the chance to buy the vessels on time at current rates for ships of the same character in the London market. Mr. Colby's statement was even interpreted in some quarters as the forerunner of others which will be made before the Administration announces its plan for the distribution of the boats. The statement attracted additional attention in view of the fact that advices were received from Paris early in the day that the French Government was releasing 1,000,000 tons of shipping requisitioned for war purposes to enable French exporters to rebuild their trade with America.

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Called Abroad.

The report that Bernard Baruch and Vance McCormick had been called abroad by President Wilson was received without surprise in the financial district, as it had been known for some time that Mr. Baruch would be the first of the so-called business war cabinet to be summoned to Paris. In the case of Mr. McCormick there had been a difference of opinion. In some quarters this was taken to mean that the President might appoint him as Director General of Railroads—Washington gossip some days ago mentioned him for the post—while in other quarters this was not taken seriously, and the opinion was voiced that Mr. McCormick was going abroad simply to keep Mr. Wilson posted on matters which might come to his attention as head of the War Industries Board.

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Contracts and Advances.

The news that three more railroad contracts for compensation from the Government during the period of Federal control had been signed was taken in the financial district yesterday to mean that the plan of the roads to have all or, at least, a big majority, of the instruments executed before Mr. McAdoo steps out of office was being carried out. Railroad circles also paid attention to the announcement that the War Finance Corporation had granted applications for advances to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway amounting to $9,700,000, and the Southern Railway Company amounting to $6,-$00,000, both subject to the approval of the Director General of Railroads.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1919-'27	4	@4¼	5.50	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1919-'33	4½	@5	5.95	5.90
Canadian Pac.	1919-'28	4½		6.25	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½		6.10	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'28	4½		6.75	5.25
Chic., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½	@5	6.50	5.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5		5.90	5.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	6		7.75	7.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		6.90	6.00
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½	@5	6.25	5.50
Illinois Central	1919-'27	4½	@5	6.25	5.75
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	4½	@5	5.90	5.50
Michigan Central	1919-'30	5		5.75	5.50
Minn., & St. Louis	1919-'27	5		6.10	5.70
Mo., Kan. & T.	1919-'28	5		6.60	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'38	5		7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½	@5	7.00	6.00
N. Y. Central	1919-'32	4½	@5	6.00	5.90
Norf. & West.	1919-'24	4½	@5	6.00	5.83
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½		5.90	5.40
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1919-'23	4½	@6	6.50	6.00
Reading Co.	1919-'32	4	@4½	5.60	5.25
Seaboard A. L.	1919-'26	5		5.60	5.50
Sinclair Refining	1919-'31	6	@6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pac.	1919-'26	4½	

RAIL BONDS GO QUICKLY.

Pennsylvania $50,000,000 Issue Is Heavily Oversubscribed.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced early yesterday that subscriptions to the issue of $50,000,000 5 per cent. Pennsylvania Railroad Company general mortgage bonds were closed, the offering having been heavily oversubscribed. The bonds were offered at 99¼, to yield 5.06 per cent. and sold for a short time at a premium on the Curb on a "when as and if issued" basis, but eased back to the offering price again.

In the investment world this financing has been taken to mean that the bond market is ready for securities of this character and that the absorbing strength is sufficient for similar issues. In a letter to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. referring to the bonds, Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, said:

"The company's outstanding paid up capital stock is now $499,265,700, having a present market value of approximately $652,000,000. Dividends on this stock are now being paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and in no year since 1856 has the company failed to pay dividends on its outstanding stock.

"The amount of bonds secured by its general mortgage which will be outstanding after the issue of $50,000,000 will aggregate $175,000,000, of which $125,000,000 will be 4½ per cent. bonds and $50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds. The bonds reserved for the retirement of the prior liens amount to $164,014,638, and by the terms of the mortgage the prior liens cannot be renewed or extended, but must be retired or paid off at maturity.

"The present issue of bonds is being sold to reimburse the company for expenditures heretofore made for additions and betterments to its railroad, terminals and equipment and other facilities, and other capital requirements, as provided in the mortgage, and to provide funds for like expenditures in the future."

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per. riod.	Pay-able	Holders of Rec.
Am. Rolling Mill	.50c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do.	.25c	Stk	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Asbestos Corp.	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Bk. of Manhattan Co.	4	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Do.		Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Central Foundry pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do. 1st pf.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	1½	Q	Jan. 9	Dec. 31
City Investing pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Col.Spgs. L., H. & P.	1¼	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
D. C. Heath pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Elmira L. & R. R.				
7% pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Do. 5% pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Fid. Phenix Fire Ins.	15	SA	Jan. 8	Dec. 28
Fifth National Bank.	3	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Greenwich Bank	4	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do.		Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Hanover Natl. Bank.	8		Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Imp. & Tr. Natl. Bk.	12	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Int. Agricultural pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Library Bureau	1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Do. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
MacAndrews & F.	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do.	1½	Ex	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Mexican Telegraph	2½	Q	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Panama P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Tobacco Products	10	Stk	Jan. 17	Jan. 2
Triumph Oil & Ref.	1½	M	Jan. 3	Dec. 26
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	.6	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	5¾	6	Houghton	30	60
Bay S Gas	7	9	Homa Oil	30	31
Boston Ariz	18	20	Inter Blos	45	55
Boston Ely	92	95	*Iron Cap.	15½	16
Bos Mon	2	3	Jerome V.	47	50
Begole	50		La Rose	28	34
Blk Hawk	28	50	Majestic	25	50
Bohemia	75	80	Mex Metals	33	35
Butte Lon.	12	13	Moj Tung.	6	7
Cal Ariz.	1¾	1¾	New Baltic	1	1¾
Cal Jerome	45	55	Nat Z & L.	10	12
Calaveras	1¼	1¾	N Cornelia	16	16¼
Champ. old	8¼	4½	Nixon Nev.	42	44
Chief Cons.	8¼	8¾	Nev Doug.	35	40
Cons Cop.	6¾	6¾	Oneco	20	40
Cortez	15	20	Onondaga	10	20
Crown Res	20	25	Seven Mets	79	81
Denbigh	55	57	S W Miami,		
Earl-Eagle		1¼	full paid.	99	1¾
Eagle B B.	2¼	2¾	Un V Ext.	36	36½
Fortuna	2	5	Victoria M.	1	1
Bos Det	1¼	1¾	Yukon Gold	1	1¾
Gold Lake	2	5			

*Ex dividend.

Santa Will Visit Exchange.

The third Christmas celebration provided by the members of the Stock Exchange for their employes is scheduled to begin today at 3 o'clock and extend through the afternoon to 5 o'clock. Santa Claus will be on hand in all the glories of his red suit and white whiskers, and after he has distributed presents from his sack to the children he will call the employes of the Exchange and give them their gifts from the brokers.

As a special feature of the entertainment several Exchange workers who went into the service of Uncle Sam to help win the war will be on hand with stories of their experiences. It was learned yesterday that of the 540 odd employes of the Exchange, 63 went into the service. Three have been killed and a number have been wounded. The Stock Exchange Committee on Arrangements has kept in touch with the families of these men. In the majority of instances the members of the Exchange have seen to it that the men who entered the service received the difference between their pay as soldiers or sailors and their pay as civilians.

MINING STOCK UQOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Mexican	.02
Alta	.03	Occidental	.40
Andes	.04	Ophir	.01
Best & Belcher	.01	Overman	.01
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.03
Caledonia	.01	Sierra Nevada	.06
Challenge Con.	.03	Union Con.	.05
Confidence	.08	Utah	.01
Con Virginia	.06	Mexican dollars	.77½
Hale & Norcross	.01		
Jacket	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.50	Booth	.12
Cash Boy	.06	Florence	.15
Gold Zone	.10	Goldfield Cons.	.26
Halifax	.15	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.33	Great Bend	.04
Kesmarra	.04	Jumbo Extension	.13
Midway	.17	Kewanaa	.06
Mispah	.05	Lone Star	.06
Monarch Pitts	.05	Silver Pick	.06
Montana	.13	Spearhead	.10
North Star	.07	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.07	Manhattan Cons.	.04
Tonopah Divide	1.30	Nevada Hills	.03
Tonopah Exten.	1.85	Packard	.37
West End	1.22½	Rochester	.30
West Tonopah	.16	Round Mountain	.20
GOLDFIELD.		United Eastern	4.20
Atlanta	.05	White Caps	.09

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5¾	Isabella	6¼	7
Dr. Pkpot.	4¼	5	McKinney	7¾	10
Elkton	6	8	Portland	112	114
El Paso	14	20	Rose Nicol.	12	14
Golden Cy.	175¼	176	U Gold M.	14½	15
Granite	17	25	Vindicator	44	50

DIVIDENDS.

KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC CO., WICHITA, KANSAS.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 35. The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1918, payable January 2, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on December 23, 1918.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

D. C. HEATH & CO., BOSTON

Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record December 24, 1918. Checks will be mailed. WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, White Plains, N. Y., December 13, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on January 7, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1918.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

Central Aguirre Sugar Companies,

99 State St., Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1918. A dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Central Aguirre Sugar Companies, payable January 1st, 1919, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1918.

CHARLES G. BANCROFT, Asst. Secretary & Treasurer.

AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY

487 Fifth Ave., New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company on December 4th, 1918, the 43rd quarterly dividend of 1¾ % on the Preferred Stock was declared payable January 2nd, 1919, to Stockholders on record of December 24th, 1918. Transfer books closed December 24th, 1918, at 2:15 P. M., and reopened on January 3rd, 1919, at 10 A. M.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

55 Cedar St., New York, Dec. 20, 1918. The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 20, 1919, to stockholders of record, December 27th, 1918.

HENRY L. SERVOSS, Secretary.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May 15, '25	98⅝	98⅞	6.70
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug. 1919	98⅝	99¼	6.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98½	99½	6.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99½	101	5.70
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.00
Russian Govt.	5½	June, 1919	60	65	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15, '26	160	165	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	62	65	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	99⅝	5.25

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¼	100⅝	6.10
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.70
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	93	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	101¾	5.76
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101	101¼	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¾	102	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102	102¾	6.05
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102¾	103¾	6.20
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103¾	102⅞	6.30
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100⅛	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & P.	6	July, 1919	94	98	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅜	99⅝	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¼	100⅞	5.20
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	100¼	100⅝	6.55
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	100¼	100⅝	6.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	100⅜	100⅝	6.80
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	100⅜	101	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100⅜	100⅝	5.85
Gen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	92½	93½	..
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	97⅜	98½	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	96¾	97¾	7.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1919	99⅝	100¼	5.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.85
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99½	100¼	5.90
Cud'y P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	102	102½	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅝	99⅛	5.80
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97¼	98	6.70
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	95⅝	96¼	..
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	97¼	98½	5.80
Gen. Elec.	6	Dec., 1919	100⅝	100⅝	5.30
Gen. Elec.	6	July, 1920	100⅞	101¼	5.05
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	97	99	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98⅜	99⅛	5.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99	7.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	93	94	..
Met. C. C.	5	Feb. 1, '19	99	99¼	..
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	86	90	9.00
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	95	97¼	7.75
Met. Ed. 1st & ref.	5	Aug., 1922	90	93	..
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¼	99¼	5.65
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	99½	7.50
Ott. Ry. & Lt.	7	Dec., 1920	96	99	8.00
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	98	99	9.00
Pitts. & S. S. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¼	100¼	5.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101	101½	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101⅜	102¾	6.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¼	102½	6.10
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103½	103⅝	6.95
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
Rem. A. U. M. Ctge. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98½	99¼	6.50
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	92	98	7.00
Shawing, W. & Gen.	6	Dec. 15, '19	102	103	..
St. G. & E.	7	Sec.7 Sep., 1921	96	98½	8.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 2, '19	99¼	99⅝	7.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May., 1920	95	98	8.00
U. L. & Ry. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	94½	98¼	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100⅛	5.90
Wm. R. A.	7	Mar., 1919	99⅝	100	7.00

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71⅞	70⅞	71⅛	71¼	76⅞
January	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛	71⅞	..
February	71⅞	71	71⅛	70⅞	..
March	72	71⅜	71⅜	70⅞	75
May	72⅛	71⅜	71⅜	71⅛	73⅛

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 81¼@82c; No. 2 white, 81@82c; No. 3 white, 81@81½c; No. 4 white, 80½c; ordinary clipped, 81@82c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.20	24.00	24.20	23.70	24.45
May	24.47	23.90	24.45	24.02	24.65
Ribs—					
January	25.15	24.80	25.15	24.75	24.40
May	24.15	23.67	24.15	23.72	24.77
Pork—					
May	43.75	43.60	43.80	43.00	45.80

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
February	1.62¼	1.62	1.62¼

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 9,699 pkgs. Market steady for most grades of creamery, with fair trading and a reasonably good clearance in sight. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 70@70½c; extras, 92 score; 69½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 64@68½c; seconds, 82 to 87 score, 59@63½c; lower grades, 55@56c; unsalted, higher than extras, 72@72½c; extras, 71@71½c; firsts, 66@70c; seconds, 60@65c; State dairy tubs, good to prime, 63@66c; common to fair, 52@62c; renovated, extras, 58@54c; firsts, 50@52c; lower grades, 45@48c; imitation creamery, firsts, 47@48c; ladles, current make, firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 43c; lower grades, 41@42½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 42½@43c; No. 2, 41½c; lower grades, 36@40½c.

EGGS.—6,669 cases, not including 920 cases for export. Demand for fresh gathered eggs continues generally quiet and selective. Strictly fine to fancy qualities are generally ruling steady while average offerings are freely offered, and tone slightly in buyers' favor. The arrivals are showing only a gradual increase, and there is no large accumulation in the market of desirable qualities. Buyers are still, however, confining their purchases closely to immediate needs, and there are no more than can be readily supplied at unchanged prices, some weakness being shown on ordinary qualities. Storage eggs still wanted beyond the supply, and prices rule strong. Nearby white eggs dull and in buyers' favor. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 71@72c; extra firsts, 68@70c; firsts, 65½@67c; seconds, 62@65c; Fall gathered, poor to prime, 50@63c; dirties, No. 1, 56@57c; No. 2 and poorer, 44@55c; checks, good to choice, dry, 46@48c; undergrades, 40@45c; refrigerator, 43@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 90c; ordinary to prime, 75@88c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 75@88c; pullet whites, 70@75c; Pacific Coast, whites, extras, 90c; lower grades, 80@88c; pullets, 68@75c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 70@83c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 75@78c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 66@73c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	....	8.50	....	8.55
Antimony	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.75
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$118.00	....
Aluminium	*$3.00	....	*$3.00	....
Iron, No. 2 X silicon	....	39.50	....	39.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Thursday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	111	10 0	100	0 0
Copper, futures	95	0 0	80	0 0
Tin, spot	254	0 0	260	0 0
Tin, futures	248	0 0	257	0 0
Spelter	56	0 0	56	0 0
Lead	40	10 0	40	10 0

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Forecast: N. C, S. C., and Ga.—Rain Sat. and Sun. Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Rain Sat.; fair Sun. Tenn.—Rain Sat. & cloudy and colder Sun. Ky. and Ind.—Rain Sat. and Sun. Mich.—Rain Sat.; rain or snow and colder Sun. Ohio—Rain Sat. and Sun.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

GULF AND SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

As provided in Section Seven of Article Two of the Mortgage securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on January 7th, 1919, for the sale to it of such bonds for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest, to the amount of $77,950.75, conditioned upon the payment to the undersigned of that amount on or before January 2nd, 1919, as provided in the said Mortgage.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Formerly New York Security and Trust Company, Trustee.

By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.

December 7th, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION

December 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the International Agricultural Corporation has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock of the corporation, payable January 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1918. The transfer books will not be closed.

JOHN J. WATSON, JR., Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated December 16, 1918.

CHARLES H. SANFORD, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PAUL ÆBRAMS of the firm of Herman & Abrams, 48 West 26th St., announces that the copartnership has been this day dissolved by mutual consent and that he will continue business at the same address under the name of Paul Abrams.

COTTON RISE CONTINUES.

Good Trade Buying and Covering Strengthens the Market.

There was no halt to the forward movement of prices in the trading in the cotton market yesterday. Like the preceding days of the week, the activity was broad enough to cover the general list, and the demand caused prices to go to higher levels. The market opened irregular to barely steady, first prices being 5 points off to 22 points higher than Thursday's closing, but good trade buying and covering by Liverpool interests of their straddle operations of the last month or two, which were the principal factors in the morning session, soon strengthened the list. Around midday all options showed overnight advances ranging between 30 and 60 points, December at the third call selling at 29.85c, January, 28.45c; March, 27.24c; May, 26.15c, and July, 25.30c. A realizing movement, which caused a recession in prices of about 20 points, left the market in better technical position and the close was strong at the high prices of the day.

The market showed no disturbance over the report of the Census Bureau, issued yesterday, showing 10,252,402 bales ginned to Dec. 13, this year, compared with 10,131,594 bales last year, and in 1916 a total of 10,838,788 bales. It was estimated from this that there was ginned between Dec. 1 and 13, 686,783 bales, compared with 418,063 last year, and 486,788 two years ago. The report of the Census Bureau was not unlike that of the Department of Agriculture estimate on the 1918 crop, in that it was a trifle heavier than expected, but no importance was attached to this as a factor calculated to unsettle the market.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Dec.	29.70	30.00	29.60	29.95@30.00	29.46
Jan.	27.95	28.45	27.77	28.44@28.45	27.95
Feb.	....	....	....	27.30 bid	26.70
Mar.	26.50	27.74	26.89	27.18@27.24	26.53
Apr.	....	....	....	26.30 bid	25.70
May	25.52	26.15	25.35	26.00@26.15	25.52
July	24.60	25.30	24.45	25.22@25.30	24.65
Aug.	22.80	24.50	24.05	24.50	23.85
Sept.	....	....	....	23.37	23.00
Oct.	22.70	23.10	22.45	23.00@23.10	22.65

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 31c for middling upland, up 50 points; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31¼c; New Orleans, 29.88c; Savannah, 29¼c; Augusta, 28.63c; Memphis, 29½c; Houston, 31¼c; Little Rock, 29½c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	26,388	25,907	23,025
Exports	9,000	20,546	....
Exports, season	1,881,152	1,466,904	1,974,154
New York stocks	132,248	109,242	135,829
Port stocks	1,396,000	1,417,053	1,282,437
N. Y. arrivals	3,707	4,823	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, dull, at 20.40d for middling, 20.28d for good middling. Sales, 500 bales. American, 300. Imports, 10,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales. Futures opened quiet, 5 to 12 points up, and closed barely steady, 5 to 24 points off. December, 20.91d; January, 19.61d; February, 18.65d; March, 17.87d, and April, 16.80d. Manchester: Yarns irregular and cloths more inquiry.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A stockholders' meeting of the New York Title and Mortgage Company has been called for Dec. 26 to ratify the plan of the officers and Directors for the organization of the "American Trust Company" with a cash capital of $1,000,000 and a paid-in surplus of $200,000 to provide customers and connections with additional privileges they are entitled to.

The Dayton Power and Light Company reports gross earnings for November amounting to $260,472, compared with $187,665 in November, 1917, with total operating expenses increased from $121,590 to $160,402. Net income for the month increased from $39,325 in November, 1917, to $49,441.

James F. Hamilton, Vice President of the New York State Railways, was elected President yesterday to succeed the late Horace E. Andrews. The general offices of the company will be removed from New York to Rochester.

Walter N. Kernan, Vice President of the Mohawk Valley Company, was elected President at a Directors' meeting yesterday.

James F. Hutchins, Vice President of the Rochester Railway and Light Company, was elected President of the company at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in the Grand Central Terminal yesterday. He succeeds the late Horace E. Andrews.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	98½	99½	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	89	92
2s, coupon, '30	98½	99½	3s, Panama, '61, coup.	88	92
2s, Panama, '38, reg.	98½	99½	3s, Fed Land Bk, '38	103	104
2s, Panama, '38, coup.	98½	99½	4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	101
3s, registered, 1940	88	92	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	102¾	102⅞	4½s Nov., 1965	84	84
4½s June, 1965	102½	102⅝	Nov., 1964	84	85
4½s Mar., 1963	102½	102⅝	4½s May, 1954	84	85
4½s Nov., 1957	102½	102⅝	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s May, 1957	102¼	102⅜			
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97½	98	4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.35
4½s Mar., 1964	97½	98	4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25
4½s Apr., 1966	97½	98	4½s 1919-1920	4.50	4.25
4½s Mar., 1962	97½	98	4½s 1919-1923	4.50	4.30
4½s Sept., 1960	97½	98	4½s 1924-1932	4.50	4.30
4s May, 1959	93	93⅛	4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35
4s Nov., 1958	93	93⅛	4½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.35
4s May, 1957	93	93⅛	4½s 1922-1929	4.55	4.35
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	92⅞	4½s 1918-1921	4.55	4.35
4s May, 1955	92½	93⅛	4s 1940-1963	4.50	4.40
4s Nov., 1936	94½	96	4s 1926-1930	4.50	4.40
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	4s 1919-1925	4.50	4.40

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Atlantic Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾	5 Elkhorn	....	....	....
10 Balt. Tube	75	75	75	4 Pidel & Dep.	121	121	121
7 Bit. & Balt.	158	158	158	143 Hous Oil pf.	71½	70½	70½
31 Con Coal	81	80	81	115 Md. Casualty	85½	85½	85½
8 Com Credit	24½	24½	24½	*80 United Rys.	21¾	21¾	21¾
20 Cosden	7	7	7	150 Wayland	5¾	5¾	5¾
50 Do pf	4	4	4	100 W. B. & A.	30½	30	30
134 Dav. Chem.	31¼	31¼	31¼				

Bonds.

$3,000 Cos 6s, A	86½	86½	86½	$8,000 Fla So. 4s	84½	84½	84½
2,000 Do B	87	87	87	1,000 H Oil div 6s	99	99	99
1,000 Con Pow 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	1,000 Md Elec 5s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1,000 City 4s, '58	95¾	95¾	95¾	1,000 W. B & A 5s	84	84	84

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Ahmeek	71	70	71	50 Michigan	3⅜	....	3⅜
16 Alaska	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	60 Mohawk	53⅝	52½	53
77 Allouez	45	44½	45	20 New Idria	10	10	10
390 Anaconda	64⅜	63½	63½	235 Nipissing	9	8½	8⅝
50 Ariz Com'l	12½	12½	12½	50 North Butte	12⅝	12½	12⅝
620 Arnold	20	20	20	2 Old Dom	35	35	35
25 Butte & Sup.	20	20	20	25 Pond Creek	14	14	14
33 Cal & Ariz	64½	64½	64½	120 Quincy	63	62	63
12 Cal & Hecla	440	435	435	360 Seneca	14½	14½	14½
55 Cop Range	43½	43¾	43¾	30 Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼
525 Davis-Daly	5	5	5	200 Sup & Bos	8¾	8¾	8¾
100 Franklin	4	3¾	3¾	1,030 Trinity	3	2½	2½
25 Gr-Cananea	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	180 U S Smelt	47	46¾	46¾
140 Hancock	6¼	6¼	6¼	20 Do pf	46¼	46¼	46¼
15 Isle Royale	24½	24½	24½	250 Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15 Kerr Lake	5⅝	5½	5½	7,210 Utah Metal	1¼	1¼	1¼
20 Lake Cop	5¼	5¼	5¼	10 Utah Copper	73¾	73¾	73¾
70 Mayflower	3¼	3	3	1,306 Winona	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝

Railroads.

14 Bos & Alb	138½	138	138	185 Do pf	13	12¼	12¾
455 Bos Elev	70	69	69½	4 North & Wpf	100	100	100
30 Do pf	92½	92	92	40 New Haven	32½	31¾	31¾
4 Bos & Low	95	95	95	5 Old Colony	109	108	108
11 Conn River	118	118	118	30 Rutland pf	22½	22

TO RETRY SUIT OVER DETINNING SECRET

Sending of Spies by Vulcan Co. Into Republic Plant Not Improper, Court Rules.

OVER $700,000 INVOLVED

Plaintiff Alleges Its Process to Yield Tetrachloride of Tin Was Copied.

A decision which may result eventually in a judgment for the Vulcan Detinning Company against the Republic Chemical Company, Inc., and others for an accounting of sums aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars for wrongful appropriation of trade secrets was rendered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday in reversing a judgment of the lower court dismissing the Vulcan Detinning Company's complaint.

The Vulcan Company asked judgment for $700,000 and an injunction against the continued use of its secrets, but it was said last night by Benjamin F. Wollman of Wollman & Wollman, the Vulcan Company's counsel, that an accounting, if ordered on the second trial of the suit, may show that a sum much larger than the amount claimed when the complaint was filed in 1914 is due.

The record before the Appellate Division consisted chiefly of the plaintiff's case, since the defense set up that the plaintiff, having obtained its evidence through spies sent to the defendant's plant near Pittsburgh had been guilty of improper acts and could not seek equity.

At the trial the Republic Company won on the ruling of the trial Justice that the acts alleged against the plaintiff in its efforts to get evidence did not justify the intervention of a court of equity. The new trial is granted, to enable the defendant to furnish additional evidence in its own behalf, if it has any.

Named as defendants with the Republic Company were Adolph Kern, alleged to have instigated the improper acts; Frank A. Hasmann, Gustav Schmaal, George O. Seward, and others. It was alleged that Kern, who was formerly Vice President and General Manager of the Vulcan Company, induced that company to spend $250,000 to discover a detinning process which would yield a tetrachloride of tin useful in the manufacture of silks. It was alleged that Kern intended to leave the plaintiff and go to the Republic Company, taking the secret of the process with him, as soon as he had determined that it was a success.

The Vulcan Company alleges that Kern, who got $25,000 a year salary, conspired with the other defendants to carry his unlawful plan into effect, and that he took with him to the Republic Chemical Company drawings of the apparatus used in the tetrachloride process. Dorris Whipple, who was consulting chemist for the Vulcan Company, is also accused of revealing his knowledge of the secret to the defendant.

The evidence showed that George F. Eldridge, a Director of the Vulcan Company, gained entrance to the Republic plant and learned enough before he was discovered and ejected to justify the belief that the Vulcan process was being used. The Vulcan Company thereupon sent other agents to the defendant's plant who got jobs as workmen.

The reversal by the Appellate Division, which is based chiefly on the trial court's ruling that the plaintiff's methods were improper, upholds the plaintiff. The opinion of Justice Shearn on this point said:

"While the sending of a spy into the defendant company's works was entirely improper it must be remembered that the plaintiff had good reason to know that the Republic company had largely copied its installation from information divulged by the plaintiff's employe, Kern. It was necessary to establish this upon the trial and the sending of a spy into the works for this purpose, and not for the purpose of copying the Republic company's devices, was not such conduct as would warrant denying relief to the plaintiff."

The Vulcan Detinning Company in 1913 got a judgment for $617,000 against the American Can Company for using its process of recovering tin from tin scrap.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says that new business is reflected only in retail channels because of the approaching holidays and annual accountings. Total bank clearings for the week in the chief cities of the country amounted to $6,218,071, an increase of 8.8 per cent. over the same period last year. The Review says:

With the approaching holidays and annual accounting, new business reflects special activity only in retail channels. Yet economic changes are each week occurring which foreshadow an ultimate general expansion of domestic and foreign commerce, and the now yielding prices, if intensifying the present hesitation, cannot be viewed as other than constructive in their bearing on the future. The reaction from the extreme levels, inevitable with the war's ending, has already gone some distance in such important commodities as textiles and steel and iron, and that the readjustments will become, more widespread with the return of open markets and the full play of competitive factors is nearly everywhere regarded as certain. With this expectation in mind, buyers have not hastened to operate extensively at the first sign of price concessions, but are mainly purchasing only for imperative needs, and in not a few instances have requested the cancellation of orders placed at higher figures. Through this condition, and with the slackening or stoppage of Government work, the principal manufacturing industries are now running under reduced pressure, and complaint of labor shortage is no longer the dominant note in reports from leading centres.

In its comment Bradstreet's says:

Animation flowing from holiday buying sharply contrasts with the slow movements evidenced in wholesale lines, with the effects of cancellations, with downward revisions of some prices, and with uncertainty created either by the divergent views as to the future expressed by prominent personages or by concern over the fact that the Government has large supplies of unused materials to market. Inventorying is under way, traveling salesmen are in for the holidays, small-lot filling orders conveyed by mail are the rule, and in cases where unexpectedly large stocks have been revealed the policy is to clear decks. In fact, the general attitude as to manufactured goods is to reduce prices in order to hasten readjustments and make a market.

MORE DIVIDENDS VOTED.

Bank of Manhattan Declares Extra Payment of 1 Per Cent.

Further dividend and bonus announcements are being made by banks, trust companies, and industrial concerns. The Bank of Manhattan declared an extra 1 per cent. payment in addition to the regular quarterly 4 per cent. disbursement, while the United States Mortgage and Trust Company voted 20 per cent. additional compensation to officers and employes, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent.

Other declarations made yesterday were: Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company semi-annual 15 per cent., the former rate was 24 per cent. for the year; MacAndrews & Forbes Company, 2½ per cent. extra on the common, in addition to the regular quarterly payments on the preferred and common stock; Tobacco Products Corporation, authorized distribution of 10 per cent. dividend on common stock; Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., initial 1¼ per cent. quarterly on common stock, and a 25-cent stock dividend on common stock of the American Rolling Mill Company, in addition to regular quarterly payments.

COPPER PRICES EXPIRE JAN. 1

Industries Board Expects Heavy Foreign Demand for Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The War Industries Board announced today that price regulation of the copper industry by the Government would end on Jan. 1, when the board will go out of existence. The price has been fixed by agreement at 26 cents. The board expresses the opinion that the great demand for copper, including that needed for reconstruction work abroad, will create a demand equal at least to normal times.

After a meeting of the Price-Fixing Committee with the copper industry, held today, a statement was issued which read in part:

"The Chairman called attention to the fact that among the vital war needs of the Government copper ranked second only to steel, and wished to place on record the Government's appreciation of the patriotic spirit in which the copper producers had accepted maximum prices suggested by the Price-Fixing Committee and the industry's unceasing efforts to produce the abnormally large quantity of copper required to supply the war needs of ourselves and those associated with us in the war.

"The industry through its spokesman testified to the courtesy and consideration it has always received at the hands of the Price-Fixing Committee, and to the fact that the fixing of maximum prices by the Government had developed, at the numerous meetings, a vast amount of information which had been most helpful in stabilising and standardising the industry."

Fined for Breaking Elkins Law.

Three lumber companies pleading guilty in the Federal Court in Newark yesterday to violating the Elkins law by shipping lumber from embargoed territory and using fictitious names of army officers to get priority, were fined $11,500 by Judge Haight. The companies are the Boynton Lumber Company of Sewaren, fined $3,750; Perrine & Buckelew of Jamesburg, $5,250, and Southern Lumber Company and David Jacobson, manager, of Newark, $2,500. The Coastwise Lumber and Supply Company of New York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn and the Metropolitan Lumber Company of Newark are awaiting trial.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Twenty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $609,500, were chartered today. They include:

Chester Granite Quarries, Hudson, $125,000; W. A., W. S., and E. L. Harder, Philmont.

Liberty Milk Co., Buffalo, $30,000; L. Nowak, J. Bielick, J. Szczepanski, Buffalo.

Kinogram Publishing Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $100,000; F. R. Minrath, J. D. Mason, I. A. Levy, 22 William St.

American Harmonica and Accordion Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $6,000; J. G. Hines, F. H. Gerodette, F. C. Beattie, 215 West 23d St.

Associated Advertising Agencies, Manhattan, $5,000; J. Sullivan, S. B. Sack, C. E. Drucker, 568 West 191st St.

Hispanic-American Mercantile Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; I. Goldsmith, B. and N. Brown, 317 West 95th St.

Model Uniform Embroidery Co., Manhattan, $75,000; L. Miller, J. H. Moore, D. Geller, 141 Broadway.

Meller Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. and A. L. Meller, 1,606 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

Bonifacio Const. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Siebert, W. G. Federlein, A. Bonifacio, 141 West 36th St.

Leo Blume Model Importing Co., Manhattan, millinery, dressmaking, and millinery, $5,000; S. Wanglensky, H. Zuber, L. Blume, 140 Wadsworth Av.

Cooke Faucet Works, Queens, $10,000; G. W. and C. M. Cooke, C. C. Chevalier, 2,481 Crescent St., Long Island City.

Marlon Motor Car Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; F. D. Martens, G. M. and E. P. Donlon, 1,053 72d St., Brooklyn.

D. J. M. Holding Corp., Brooklyn, autos and auto trucks, $5,000; same as preceding.

Fred J. Shalek, Inc., Manhattan, brokers in goods, wares, and merchandise, and establish agencies in foreign markets, $50,000; G. M. Langdon, B. A. and F. J. Shalek, 103 Park Av.

Astor Trading Co., Manhattan, commission business and warehousing, $10,000; S. S. and M. E. Goldberg, M. M. Cohn, 360 Broadway.

Swiss-American Aniline Products, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Marks, S. A. Nattans, S. Albert, 112 Lenox Av.

Selden-Buffalo Corp., Buffalo, realty, $20,000; R. Reinhart, H. L. Jauch, R. F. Piper, Buffalo.

Utica Automotive Corp., Utica, autos and tractors, $10,000; N. C. Nelson, F. E. Odell, F. W. Doyle.

Friedheim Bookbinding Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Friedheim, D. Spero, Y. F. Liebowitz, 2,126 Vyse Av., Bronx.

Sentinel Mfg. Corp., Buffalo, engines and machinery, $50,000; R. Stratemeier, F. C. Bonnet, H. E. Witmer, Buffalo.

Arthur B. Reeve and John W. Grey, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; A. H. Small, J. W. Grey, A. B. Reeve, 116 West 39th St.

Horton Sweets Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; H. N. Horton, H. C. Peterson, F. Williams, 1,064 Franklin St., Brooklyn.

Hotel Clark, Inc., Fulton, Oswego County, $10,000; W. P. Morin, G. B. Palmer, J. W. Stevenson, Fulton.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

West Mercer Corp., Manhattan, $158,000 to $208,000.

A. R. Ordway, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000.

Globe Fruit Co., Manhattan, $12,000 to $15,000.

Financing Corp. of Buffalo, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Westchester Fish Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $95,000.

Selrod Dress Fabric Co., Watertown, $250,000 to $500,000.

Louis Amberg & Son, Port Chester, $50,000 to $100,000.

Fyramid Silk Corp., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Winslow-Day Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $40,000.

Columbian Auto and Motor Car Co., Richmond, $5,000 to $25,000.

Buffalo Bronze Die Cast Corp., stated capital to $131,000 and shares of preferred stock to 1,250 par value $100 each; 150 shares common stock, no par value.

CHANGE OF NAME.

German Hospital Nurses' Aid Society, Manhattan, to Lenox Hill Hospital Nurses' Aid Society, Inc.

S. Rosentretter & Co., Manhattan, to Rosentretter & Poresky, Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Diamond Paste Co., Albany.

A. Thompson & Sons Co., Bronx.

Rome American Hospital Aid Assn., Manhattan.

The C. L. Bonham Corp., Manhattan.

Marva Realty Corp., Manhattan.

J. F. Connolly, Inc., Manhattan.

Wilmac Building Co., Brooklyn.

Samuel B. Sisson Lumber Co., Syracuse.

Erros Realty Corp., Manhattan.

Owing to a typographical error the firm of Grace Hawthorne Producing Co., which filed a charter of incorporation at Albany on Tuesday, appeared in THE TIMES of the following morning as the Grace Hawthorne Producting Company.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 20.—Charters filed: Mokis Oil Co., $10,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. W. Drew of Wilmington.

The Cleveland Discount Co., real estate and securities of all kinds, $2,000,000; Charles D. Allee, L. B. Phillips of Dover.

Collensville Zinc Corp., $1,000,000; M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Farm Products Co., $500,000; L. B. Phillips, Charles D. Allee, M. H. Harbord of Dover.

Rowe Motor Co., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Dorr Woolen Co., $400,000; George A. Dorr, Newport, N. H.; Roy L. Dorr, Brooklyn; L. Cushing of Boston.

The Adwater Products, to sell milk and soda water fountain supplies, $150,000; David Newmann, Mount Greenwood; J. H. Gaylord, Norman M. Thomas, Darracto, Penn.

United States Spruce Lumber Co., $100,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowell of Wilmington.

Air Reduction Co. of Virginia, to produce and deal in and with oxygen, hydrogen, &c., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Standard Hardware Co., $50,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Iron and Steel Equipment Co., $50,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. McFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Dearborn Truck Co., Chicago, from $5,500,000 to $10,500,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 20.—William Curr & Co., Long Branch, plumbing business, $50,000; William Curr, Alexander Paul, and J. B. Curry, all of Long Branch.

Argonne Realty Co., Jersey City, $50,000; Anthony Michel, William Moore, and H. N. Sturrick, all of Jersey City.

Church Notices on Page 19.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Heavy velburs, serges, poplins, beaver, cheap lining; cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on better grade Spring coats and capes. Looking all week, mornings. 4th floor, 16 West 26th St.

COLTON SUITINGS Wanted.—Also navy cotton serges; open for big quantity. Rugby Mfg. Co., 520 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Good quality, about $1.40; Henna shade. Brenner Dress Co. Farragut 8879.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at taffeta, georgette and crepe meteor dresses of the better grade; placing stock orders on good models. Call all day, also Monday, 127 Madison Av., 7th floor. Mondle & Levy.

DRESSES Wanted.—Coats, suits; all kinds. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

GEORGETTES, CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Open for quantity in grey or finished; at a price. Wolf & Levlen, 36 East 28th.

GRO-GRAINS Wanted.—24-inch wide, all colors. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

LILACS Wanted.—Job lots artificial lilacs; quantity no object; submit samples. 621 Broadway, Room 628.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, Amer. 0936, also Lorraine 3666 Poiret. Harry Rosenberg & Co., 31 East 32d St.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 navy, for cash, at cheap price. Madison Square 377.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks of any description. Madison Square 376.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks of any description. Gramercy 6307.

SILVERTONES, Sheppard Checks, and Rookie Tricotine Wanted.—Madison Square 3240.

TRICOTINE Wanted. — Andrews navy, any quantity, for spot cash; state price. Address J. B., 777 Times Annex.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens or American, tan and gray. Gotlieb & Lalkind, 38 West 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—All shades; will sell individual pieces cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

BUNTING.—Cotton, fast colors, will sell reasonable prices. Telephone Stuyvesant 5784. Universal Flag Co., 101 5th Av.

CLOTHING RACKS and Hangers for sale, cheap. Levy, Finkelstein & Feristein, 906 Broadway.

COATEES.—Beaver and plush, from $8 up, immediate delivery; velour coats, fur collars, half lined, $9.90 up. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Special reduction for December sales; all-wool velour, half lined, with Venetian large kit coney collar, 48 inches long, $9.90. F. Gelfond & Co., 141 W. 28th.

COATS.—580 beautiful silvertones, shawl seal collars, silk lined; big sacrifice; velours, kerseys, fur trimmed; very cheap; unusually desirable. Emanuel, 48 West 37th.

COATS.—Large assortment of black cloth coats, plain and fur trimmed, $6.75 up. F. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Children's, juniors' and ladies' coats to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS AND COATEES.—Plush and beaver, fur-trimmed; velours; reasonable. Neumann, 15 West 20th St.

COATS.—Few velour coats, nutria shawl collars, to close. Mohawk, 41 Division Street, Orchard 7674.

COATS.—Infants', intermediates, children's, juniors', novelties, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Broadcloths, Thibets, mixtures, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Silvertones, $5 to $10, cheaper. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Best velours, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, Jullliard 23, 1904, 100 pieces, white, pink, blue, lavender, maize, Nile, 80c.; 7/10. Phone Gramercy 3781.

CREPE DE CHINE, Eagle 36, 772, about 75 pieces, white, pink, blue, Nile, $1.07½; 7/10. Phone Gramercy 3474.

CRYSTAL CORD.—Reasonable; Holden-Leonard, reindeer; also silvertone. Madison Square 1520.

DRESSES.—Most wonderful values, serges, jerseys satins, silks, taffetas, poplins; very cheap; Spring line ready. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Taffeta and satin, $5 up; wonderful values and styles; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 E. 23d.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk dresses, to close out, cheap. Wexler Bros., 16 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Serge; to close out. Bud Dress, 140 West 28th.

FLAGS.—American and Italian, all sizes, lowest cash prices; act quick. S. Asch, 227 Canal St., N. Y.

FURS.—Misses' and children's fur sets, holiday novelties, large stock, to be closed out at sacrifice prices. Oldman Bros., 48 East 16th, Stuyvesant 4622.

GABARDINES, Gens, 36 pieces, navy, style 9945, price $3 net. Phone Madison Square 1826.

IVORY BUTTONS.—300 gross, suitable for sweaters, ladies' coats or dresses. Smart Set Specialty Co., 130 Bleecker St. Spring 6686.

JERSEY SUITS, coats, skirts, sweaters, &c.; large stock to close out reasonable. Smart Set Specialty Co., 130 Bleecker St. 6686 Spring.

SERGES.—54289, $1.50; 09070, $2.27½; 0809, $1.67½; 6120, $1.27½; 11433, $1.90; 1464, $1.80; 4406, $1.45; S. B. G. L., 8024c; 519, $1.65; 3615, 3643. United States Textile Co., Gram. 6227.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES.—11433, 6120, 7120 W. F. X., Lorraines 3665 and Tartan plaids; price reasonable. Greeley 824. Ask for Joe.

SERGE.—104, 1464, 0809, 11433, 9056, 774, $1.80; 0660½, $1.45; 54289; velours, triocotines, poiret twill. Mad. Square 9837.

SERGE.—Navy, Botany 780; Juilliard's 54289, cheap. Chelsea 2832. M. Edwards.

SILVERTONE.—Holden-Leonard, Arthur Joel, all colors, reasonable. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna high-lustre poplins, $2; also fancy novelty silk skirts, $2.25 up; excellent values; newest Spring models; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, serges, silks, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

SUITS. — High-grade velveteens, velours, serges, and Oxfords to close out. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d St. Chelsea 7233.

SUITS.—Velvet, $25 values $10.50; other bargains, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield and Arthur Joel, tan, rookie, beaver; also Garfield tan poiret twill and Andrews's navy gabardines. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINES.—Navy; quantity; very good buy. Call Room 919, 1,133 Broadway.

TRICOTINES.—Serges, U. S. 235, 858, 1464, —0, 11433. Andon Mills, 239 4th Av.

WAISTS, WAISTS, WAISTS.—$7.50 a dozen up. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on high class tailored serge dresses; submit samples; stock orders given. Louis Bernstein, 19 West 24th.

Allied Industries.

CHEVRONS.—Silver, gold, scarlet, and blue, also spirals; immediate delivery. Nat. Bloom, 21 East 14th.

CHEVRONS, silver and gold leggings and overseas caps for immediate delivery. Pudlin & Perry, 125 Prince St.

CHEVRONS.—Buy your chevrons direct from manufacturer, gold, silver, &c. Edelman & Grosoff, 174 Wooster St.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Manufacturer will make any item you have orders for; equipped sewing machines, light, heavy work. W 143 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN calling hardware, department, household furnishing store trade New England, Eastern and Southern States desires reputable kindred line; experienced successful producer; references. X 302 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names.
Thursday.....6 per cent. for the best names.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Present Prices to Prevail.

Retailers who fail to place their orders early for upholstery hardware will possibly have to wait some time before receiving their goods. This is due to the fact that some of the firms are making up their lines close to the orders that are received and are carrying but very little stock on hand. The prevailing prices are expected to be maintained throughout the next season, being based to a great extent upon the labor situation. At present good sized orders are coming through, which shows the intention of buyers to contract for goods for Spring delivery.

Piano Scarfs More in Demand.

A short time ago it appeared as though piano scarfs would be off of the market entirely. But from the orders that are now being received by manufacturers from both the local and out-of-town stores the indications are that at present they are being used more than ever. One of the local firms has received so many orders that it has discontinued its other lines for the time being and is devoting all of its attention to these scarfs. The new lines show a great improvement over those previously offered, many new and attractive patterns having been added.

Coal Demand Is Decreasing.

"For several weeks past," Saward's Journal will say today, "the wholesale demand for domestic anthracite has been growing steadily less urgent and more selective as to sizes. This has reflected conditions in the retail trade arising from the heavy Summer distribution and the fact that the weather since Oct. 1 has been unseasonably warm, in direct contrast to the conditions of a year ago. Of late the approach of the holiday season has also been felt in retail offices, as the public is spending money freely for Christmas presents and has not been buying any more coal than necessary or urging further deliveries on partly filled orders."

Gray Goods Prices Stiffening.

Local gray goods prices stiffened again yesterday as a result of more active buying on the part of converters for deliveries during the remainder of this month and all of next. Some sellers are reported to be withdrawing from the market for the time being. Most of yesterday's business was done by first hands, and included in the sales were 39-inch 8-72s at 14½ cents, 38½-inch 64-60s at 12 cents, 38½-inch 64-56s at 11½ cents, and 38½-inch 80-48s at 10½ cents. Sales of Eastern 39-inch 80 squares were made at 18½ cents, while Southern goods of the same construction brought a cent a yard less. Among the limited sales of sheetings were 5.50s at 10½ cents.

Few Reorders for Negligees.

Manufacturers of negligees are not receiving many duplicate orders for their merchandise this year and those that are received are comparatively small. The reason for this is that during the early part of the season the retail stores placed large orders for these goods. During the influenza epidemic the sales fell off to such an extent that in most cases the retailers have had sufficient stock to carry them over the holiday season. In the higher-priced lines the prices have advanced from 25 to 40 per cent., while in the cheaper goods the advance has been in the neighborhood of 100 per cent.

Bathing Accessories Selling.

The amount of business obtained this year by manufacturers of bathing caps, slippers and shoes is greater in excess of that of last season. Salesmen have covered the Southern territory booked many large orders for these goods, especially in the vicinity of Palm Beach and other Winter resorts. In the local trade the business has shown many signs of improvement, and in a number of instances several large orders have already been taken. The bathing caps this year are shown mostly in solid colors, including green, blue, red, black, and white. Although bathing slippers are still much in demand, the 8-inch bathing shoes are being sold very extensively.

More Lace Curtains Going.

During the last two weeks the call for lace curtains has been much larger than for some months past. Out-of-town buyers have been in the market and have placed larger orders for curtains and yard goods in scrims, nets, and fancy nets. The local department stores have been doing a big business in them, and stocks have been reduced to such an extent that manufacturers are now receiving many orders for immediate delivery. Many large advance orders have also been received for Spring, which has caused manufacturers to feel very optimistic regarding next season's business.

Jewelry Demand Keeps Up.

The closeness of Christmas Day has, if anything, done more to augment the demand for rush shipments of jewelry from this market to various parts of the country than to lessen it. The result is that many factors in the trade are nearly at their wits' end in trying to meet the demands made on them. Most retailers were caught with short stocks at the end of the war, and, being loath at that time to renew them extensively in view of the ravages of the influenza epidemic in their neighborhoods, have got to rely on rush deliveries to help them out. Telegraph orders calling for hasty shipments are numerous, and heavy has the sale of fine diamond and platinum jewelry been—largely on memorandum—that stocks of these goods, which were not big because of the Government's recent need of platinum, are practically exhausted.

Exporters Again Getting Busy.

Exporters of cotton goods in this market are again getting busy, though the trade that is stirring at the moment is not large. Manufacturers of duck, whose plants had been tied up for some time on Government business, are now taking orders from Scandinavian and South American countries, with promise of more to follow when prices become more stabilized. Brown drills for export are also in some demand, one big exporter yesterday having received a cable order for 50,000 yards of these goods from an African market. In the opinion of this exporter it will be February before prices are "right" for big business of this kind, but it is confidently believed to be in prospect.

WOOLENS PRICES REDUCED.

Typical Ones from One Manufacturer's Spring Offering.

Prior to the Government's auction of wool and the offering by the American Woolen Company of about $2,000,000 worth of woolens at a preemptory sale, certain manufacturers of these goods announced reductions of about 20 per cent. in the prices of the goods they were offering for delivery in January, February, and March. Yesterday the revised prices of one of the leading concerns in the trade came to light. On 54-inch goods they run this way:

Style No.	Fabric.	First Price.	New Price.
3	All-wool storm serge	$2.00	$1.85
94	All-wool storm serge	1.90	1.52½
99	All-wool storm serge	2.35	2.15
774	All-wool poplin	2.50	2.00
104	All-wool French serge	2.50	2.00

On the 35-inch cloths the prices ran this way: No. 1209, cotton and wool storm serge, first price, 65 cents, new price, 60 cents; No. 1210, cotton and wool storm serge, first price, 70 cents, new price, 62½ cents, and No. 87, all-wool storm serge, first price, $1, new price, 85 cents.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Output Prior to Dec. 13 Totaled 10,252,402 Running Bales.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Cotton ginned prior to Dec. 13 was 10,252,402 running bales, including 139,074 round bales; 12,793 bales of American Egyptian, and 31,060 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau today reported.

Prior to Dec. 13 last year total ginnings were 10,131,594, including 179,966 round bales and 83,282 bales of Sea Island.

Ginnings by States are:

Alabama, 725,376 bales; Arizona, 23,011; Arkansas, 798,392; California, 39,000; Florida, 24,335; Georgia, 1,872,844; Louisiana, 493,853; Mississippi, 989,717; Missouri, 46,542; North Carolina, 715,648; Oklahoma, 516,793; South Carolina, 1,329,207; Tennessee, 254,620; Texas, 2,401,542; Virginia, 18,297; all other States, 3,717.

Sea Island—Florida, 11,948 bales; Georgia, 14,291; South Carolina, 4,821.

VITAL HUMAN DOCUMENTS.

The complete story of the surrender of Germany, Austria, and Turkey, with all the essential official documents, utterances, and records relating thereto; also twenty other big features, among them 60 pages of the last battles, Germany's stern terms in '71, Austria's ultimatum in 1914, and Serbia's reply, our navy's work, &c. 242 pages, 32 roto pages, 18 cartoon pages. News stands, 25 cents. December CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE.—Advt.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

A Weakening in the List Except as to Some Foodstuffs.

Save in some of the foodstuffs, there was a marked weakening in the wholesale value of various commodities this week. Of the 316 articles contained in Dun's list, only 49 showed change from last week, and of these all but 10 were declines. Last week 16 advances were shown in 47 changes. Some grades of butter established new record levels for the second week in succession, but the advances were slight.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.	$3.50	$3.00	$2.50
Beans, m., c., 100 lbs.	12.00	12.00	15.75
Butter, creamy, ex., lb.	.60½	.59	.50
Do, S. D. c. to f., lb.	.52	.52	.38
Cabbage, per bbl.	1.25	1.25	1.50
Cheese, w. m., spl., lb.	.36½	.37	.24½
Codfish, 2 grs, 100 lb.	11.00	11.00	9.25
Coffee, No. 7, Rio, lb.	..	..	.07½
Do, Santos, No. 4, lb.	..	..	.09½
Eggs, nearby, f., doz.	.90	.90	.70
Do, West. 1sts, doz.	.85	.86	.58
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	$10.75	$10.85	..
Onions, bag	1.75	1.75	2.00
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	9.50	9.50	11.25
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	2.85	2.85	2.55
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.08¼
Sugar, fine g., 100 lbs.	9.00	9.00	8.35
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.30	.33½	.27
Do, Japan, best, lb.	.29	.29	.40
Bacon, 14lbs down, lb.	.24½	.25	.24¾
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	9.25	9.00	7.25
Hams, big., in tcs., lb.	.33	.33	.27¼
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	17.35	17.50	15.90
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs.	25.00	26.40	24.00
Pork, mess, bbl.	49.00	47.00	50.50
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	7.75	8.00	9.00
Barley, mill., bu.	1.10	1.10	1.35
Corn, No. 3 yel., bu.	1.62½	1.64½	1.61
Hay, p. tim., 100 lbs.	1.85	1.85	1.90
Oats, No. 3, white, bu.	.81	.83	.01½
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.74¼	1.75	1.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.37½	*2.37½	*2.27
Aluminium, pig, lb.	.33	.33	.36
Copper, electro., lb.	.26	.26	.23½
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton.	39.15	39.15	34.75
Lead	.07	.07	.06
Spelter, lb.	.081	.086	.07¾
Steel billets, Bess., ton.	43.50	47.50	47.50
Tin, lb.	.72	.70	.85½
Brown sheet., std., yd.	.19	.19¼	.20
Cloths, pr., 54-60, yd.	.12	.13	.15
Hides, No. 1, lb.	.29	.29	.35
Do, cows, native, lb.	.27	.27	.33
Leath., h'lock, t.r., lb.	.40	.40	..
Do., un. bks, t.r., lb.	.72	.73	.83
Rubber, up-r., fine, lb.	.62½	.68	.61
Silk, China, st. fil. 1st, lb	7.65	7.65	6.65

†Government basis. *Government maximums.

A drop of 10 cents a barrel in the price of Spring 100 per cent. flour was one of the features of trading in the local wholesale markets. In the provisions at Chicago mess pork and live beef were higher, while live hogs, live sheep, and Middle Western lard declined. The quotation on short ribs was withdrawn. Bacon was quoted lower here, but no change in hams was shown.

In the dairy products limited advances were shown by the best and cheapest butter listed, establishing both at new high records. The medium grade did not change. The best cheese declined, with the under grades unchanged. The price of near-by fresh eggs was steady at last week's decline, but the best Westerns fell of a cent a dozen. They are now within 7 cents of the corresponding 1917 price, but the fancy eggs are still 20 cents a dozen above that mark.

For the first time in very many months there were no changes in the listed vegetables. The same was true of dried fruits, quotations on several of which have been withdrawn, but in the fresh fruits the approach of the holiday brought a firmer price tone to both common and fancy apples. Prices on Brazilian coffee were again unquoted, but there was a break of 2½ cents a pound in fair Formosa tea. The sugars were unchanged, while the spices showed a drop in Cochin ginger contrasted with a rise in white Singapore pepper. The grains were bare of advances, but showed declines in corn, oats, and rye.

Twelve of the items listed in the metals were quoted lower as a result of the recent conference. Leading factors in the iron and steel trades. Among the minor declines were antimony, spelter, lead, and tin plate. The other declines ranged all the way from Bessemer billets to galvanized sheets. For the second week in succession neither the high nor the low level showed quotable changes one way or the other.

Few changes were seen in the combined list of drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils. Of the nine revisions all but three were downward. Increases in refined camphor and menthol were among the changes shown. The oils list was again free of fluctuations. The further drop in resin and turpentine were the only changes in the naval stores. American and F. P. R. S. zinc paints were among the declines, and crude rubber and hemp also went down during the week.

Easy weakness in the cotton goods market was offset by an active buying movement toward the close, and at the finish prices on several constructions of gray cloths showed quite sharp advances from the recent low point. The burlaps market was inactive and unchanged for the most part, and the same was true of silks to considerable extent. In the woolens, however, lower prices are coming to light.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JACOB J. FURER, a delicatessen dealer of 2,176 Eighth Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,827 and assets of $1,200, consisting of stock, $800; fixtures, $500; accounts, $82, and cash in bank, $8.

JOHN F. DORNAN, a liquor dealer of Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,238 and no assets.

JOSEPH GOLDBERG, a shoe dealer at 207 Clinton St., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,918, and assets of $4,200, consisting of stock, $4,100, and fixtures, $100. The two last items were sold by the assignee and realized $2,335.

WILLIAM M. BUTLER of 454 Fort Washington Av. has been granted a discharge from bankruptcy by Judge Hand. He was editor of two trade magazines, The Casket and The Sunnyside, and was Vice President of C. H. Washburn, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y. His liabilities were $47,368. He filed a petition on June 30, 1917.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 139 business failures during the week in the United States, against 159 for the previous week, and 200, 285, 366, and 482 for the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 32, New England 17, Southern 31, Western 50, Northwestern 10, and Pacific States 14. Canada had 14, against 19 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the failures had less than $5

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
WEST 57TH ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH AVS.
REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
10:30—"THE BIRTH OF THE KING."
12:00—SUNDAY SCHOOL AND PASTOR'S BIBLE CLASS.
8—"WILL JESUS COME BACK AGAIN?"
Special Christmas music at morning and evening services. Everybody cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"What Does Christmas Mean to You?"
8—SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE.
SELECTIONS FROM THE MESSIAH.
The Pastor will speak on
"THE ART OF HANDEL."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.
Dr. Woelfkin, Leader, Men's Class, 9:40.
Mrs. Merrett, Leader, Women's Class, 10.
Evening, Soldiers and Sailors' Service.
Social hour, 5:30. Program, 6:15.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE GOD WHO MADE HIMSELF OF NO REPUTATION." (A CHRISTMAS SERMON.)

Was Jesus Christ born into this world to live a good man or to die as a sacrifice for sin? Are we to look to Him as a moral example or to worship Him as very God? Is modern Christianity bankrupting itself by the deception of ethics instead of saving itself by the truth of doctrine?

8 P. M.—"WHY I PREACH THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST SO MUCH!"

For thirty-five years from the same pulpit Dr. Haldeman has preached the SECOND COMING. He has written about it. Great numbers read his books. Greater congregations than ever come to hear him about it. He will tell the reasons why he so persistently preaches it.

Friday Night, Dec. 27, 8 o'clock—"What God Has to Say About the Jews."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
11 A. M.—A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, "PEACE AND GOOD WILL."
8 P. M.—A RECONSTRUCTED CHURCH FOR A RECONSTRUCTED CHURCH."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR (in Service)
will preach this Sunday.
11 A. M.—"WHAT THE WAR HAS NOT CHANGED."
8 P. M.—Lieut. S. J. KERSLEY of British Army, "DANTE'S INFERNO ON THE WESTERN FRONT."
LIEUT. KERSLEY FOUGHT THROUGH THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND HAS A GREAT STORY TO TELL.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5TH AV., BETWEEN 126TH & 127TH STS.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The World's Hope."
8 P. M.—Christmas Service.

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,
179th-180th Sts. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY.
11—"THE ANGELS' SONG."
8—"GOOD TIDINGS FROM BETHLEHEM."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CH.,
146th St. and Convent Av.
REV. DR. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—Christmas Sermon.
8 P. M.—Pageant, "Magi of Today."

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—260 W. 83d St. 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
11 A. M.—Dr. Jefferson preaches.
8 P. M.—Musical Service.
CHRISTMAS, DECEMBER 25TH.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Jefferson.

MANHATTAN CHURCH
Broadway, near 76th St
Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.
6-8 P. M., Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria.
Services, Sunday, 11 A. M.; speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject: "What Think Ye of Christ?"
ADULT BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST.
Sunday Morning, December 22, at 11 o'clock.
Subject: "PEACE ON EARTH."
A Christmas Festival for Old and Young.
Speaker: Dr. JOHN LOVEJOY ELLIOTT.

Interdenominational

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH.
44th St., 8th Av.
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.
Services, } 10:45 A. M.
} 7:45 P. M.
Rev. W. LEON TUCKER will preach.
Morning and Evening.
Morning Subject,
"ANCHORED UNTIL DAYBREAK."
Evening Subject,
"A HEIFER ON ITS HAUNCHES."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., of Amherst College. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE.
214 West 35th St.,
DON O. SHELTON, President.
4:15 P. M., "The Intercession of the Holy Spirit."

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH,
100 East 22d St.
A. B. CARRERO, Pastor.
Services Sunday, 3 P. M. Friday, 8 P. M.

CHURCH of the STRANGERS, 309 W. 57th.
Rev. PAUL MANSFIELD SPENCER, Pastor.
Christmas Services, 11 and 8. Special Music.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Cor. Broadway and 104th St.
11 and 8, Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45
JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK
WILL SPEAK ON
"JEWISH RIGHTS AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

FREE SYNAGOGUE FORUM
86 WEST 68TH ST.
SUNDAY AT 8:15 P. M.
FRANK DILNOT, ESQ.,
WILL SPEAK ON
"GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PEACE TERMS."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Alexander Lyons of Brooklyn on "Religion in Operation."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The American Jewish Congress—Its Ideals and Hopes."
DAILY NOON SERVICE, 12:30.
All are welcome.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV., AT 76TH STREET.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORING, (SERMON,) 10:15.
REV. DR. JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN,
"THE WAITING JEW."

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE,
Mount Morris Theatre, (110th St., Corner 5th Av.)—Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein on "What Every Jew Should Know."

Lutheran

OLDEST LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.
(Founded in Manhattan, 1664.)
CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW,
Convent Av. and West 145th St.
Rev. A. WIEMAR, Pastor.
Services tomorrow, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Christmas Day, 6 A. M. and 11 A. M.
At Chapel, 78 Grand St., at 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.
Broadway at 93d Street.
Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Morning Service.
8 P. M.—Cantata "Ruth" will be sung. Christmas Day Service, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
11.—Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., preaches.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

GRACE, W. 104th St., near Columbus Av.
11, Bishop L. B. Wilson; 7:30, Cantata, "The Star in the East," directed by the composer, Christian Kriens.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
DR. SOCKMAN 11 AND 8.
8—MUSIC—TRADITIONAL CAROLS.
8-8—Yule-Tide Social Hour.
Soldiers and sailors special guests.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av.
(The Big Church Around the Corner.)
Rev. J. W. CHASEY, B. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Christmas Music. Choir 50 Voices.
8 P. M.—Special XMAS Themes.

EDWARD M. SANDYS will preach in Hall, 325 East 20th St., Sabbath morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Culminating Crisis of the Coming Christ; or, The Judgment of Nations."

ST. ANDREW'S.
76th St., near Columbus Av.
11—CHRISTMAS MUSICAL SERVICE—Hawley's Cantata, "The Christ Child" rendered by celebrated soloist and augmented chorus. Dr. Wallace MacMullen.
4 P. M.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

ST. JAMES, MADISON AV. AND 126TH ST.
DR. MARSHALL at 11 and 8.
Special Xmas Music. 8, Xmas Pictures.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street.
Rev. JAMES DAY, Litt. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, will preach at both services.
11 A. M.—CHRISTMAS SERMON.
4:30 P. M.—"Great Britain and America."
10:15 A. M.—MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.
YOU will be welcome.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., West of Broadway.
Sunday School, 10 A. M.
Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK.
11 A.M.—"A New Way Through Old Country."
8 P.M.—"Christmas Surprises."
Extra Christmas Music.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday school, 10:15. Service, 11.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"THE REINCARNATION OF CHRIST."
Special Service Christmas Day, 11 A. M.
All in U. S. Service especially welcome.

New Thought

To-morrow at 4 P. M.
The explanation of Troward's prayer for INSTANTANEOUS HEALING
By MRS. GENEVIEVE BEHREND
(Only personal pupil of the the late Judge Troward)
FREE
AT COHAN THEATRE
Broadway and 43d Street.
(Doors open at 3:30 P. M.)

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Daily classes closed during Holidays. Will be resumed on Jan. 6, 1919.
Application for the beginners, advanced and teachers class commencing Jan. 6, 1919, should be made at once.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER,
28 West 72d St.—Sunday, 9:30 A. M., Sabbath School. 11:15 A. M., WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject, "Spirit of Christmas." 3:30 P. M., PAULA VERDU. No evening service. Tuesday, 3:15 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. Wednesday, 8 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. Meetings at 3 and 8:15 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
WALTER NEWELL WESTON, Advanced Lectures, Thursday, 3 and 8:15 P. M.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE.
222 WEST 72D STREET.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., EDITH A. MARTIN.
3:30 P. M.—Prosperity—Anna C. Nolle.
8:15 P. M.—CHRISTMAS HOME RALLY at THE LEAGUE HOME.
Short Addresses. Good Music.
Mon., 8:15 P. M., Healing, Edith A. Martin.
Thurs., 3 P. M., Healing, Edith A. Martin.
4 P. M., SOCIAL HOUR.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. MARDEN.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
Fellowship of the Life More Abundant,
Every Sunday, 11 A. M.
Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Subject, Dec. 22, "THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM." Music. All welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN.
Mehlin Piano Hall, 4 E. 43d., cor. 5th Av.
Sunday, 11 o'clock: "On Earth, Peace."
Christmas Music—Special Violinist.
Mme. De Bina and Mr. Le Brunn will sing.
All welcome. Interviews, classes. Monday Evening Class at 8, The Biltmore, R. 641.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP.
The Business Man and Master Workman in Science. Hotel McAlpin (Green Room) 11:15.
The Business Church of New York City.
"LIMITATION ITS CAUSE AND CURE."
If you want to be free come Sunday morning. Admission Free. Good Music.

EDITH RARICK, McALPIN HOTEL.
Inquire at elevator for room.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
All teaching in the light of the New Sixth Cycle Message, by A. K. MOZUMDAR.

MEMORIAL SERVICES, Dr. CHARLES OLIVER SAHLBERG, Sunday, Dec. 22, 1918, 3 P. M., HOTEL ASTOR. Addresses by prominent speakers. Musical program. All invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 163 West 57th St.
Sunday morning, 11:15 o'clock.
Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Presbyterian

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers, { William Pierson Merrill. Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
Christmas Music at both services.
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, and Organ.
BIBLE SCHOOL CHRISTMAS SERVICE at 10 o'clock.
A Pageant will be given—"The Magi of Today."
NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Dec. 25) at 12:30.
Army & Navy Christmas Service at 7:30 P. M.
Speaker: Lt.Commander HENRY VAN DYKE, Chaplain U. S. Navy.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor
10:00 A. M.—Men's Bible Class.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D.
4:30 P. M.—Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.
Special Christmas Music and Sermon.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. CHAS. R. BROWN, D. D.,
Dean of Yale School of Religion,
will preach at both services.
Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Founded 1716.
Old First, University Place, Madison Square Foundation,
FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET,
11 A. M.
REV. DR. HUGH BLACK.
Special Christmas Music.
8 P. M.,
REV. DR. CHARLES P. FAGNANI.
Oratorio of the Messiah.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
Rev. Daniel Hofman Martin, D. D., Pastor.
11—Christmas Service, with special Music; address by Dr. MARTIN.
7:45 P. M.—"WELCOME HOME SERVICE." Address by Dr. MARTIN, "WHAT OUR SOLDIERS HAVE DONE FOR US." Special Christmas Music.

Presbyterian

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work speaks at both services.
Christmas music morning and evening.
8 P. M.—Organ, choir, violin, 'cello.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. CHARLES T. SCHAEFFER will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D.,
Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:30—REV. PROF. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D.
Christmas Day Service 11 A. M.
ALL SEATS FREE.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 85th St.
REV. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, PASTOR,
Will preach at 11 and 8
and Christmas Morning at 10:30.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. PRESBYTERIAN, Corner 141st St.—Services 11 and 8.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Pastor.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
The Pastor, REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Special Service, Christmas Music.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam Av., corner 105th.
11, Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches Christmas Sermon. 8, Christmas Victory Concert.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 86th St.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. DR. EVANS will preach.
8 P. M. Special Christmas Service.
"THE MAGI OF TODAY."
Christmas Carols and Music by the Choir.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Chinese.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr.Geo.Wm.Douglas. Christmas Day Services—8 A. M., 11 A. M., (preacher, Dean Robbins;) 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A.M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector).11 A.M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. D. Thomas).. 4 P.M.
CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICES:
8—Holy Communion.
11—Holy Communion and Sermon, (Rector.)

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—" Jesus Our Hope of Peace." (Rector.)
4—Music: Handel, "Messiah."
8—Forum: "America's Christmas Present for the World," Dr. Grant.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
9—Holy Communion.
11—Carols and Sermon, Rector.
Pablo Casals, Spanish cellist, will play.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
80th Street near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rector:) 4, 8 P. M., (Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Ph. D.)
POPULAR VESPERS at 4, consisting mainly of vocal and instrumental music; violin, 'cello, harp, and organ.
CHRISTMAS SERVICES.
MIDNIGHT COMMUNION: Preliminary service beginning at 11:30 Christmas Eve. String quartette, with usual instruments. Moir's Communion Service in D. Pastoral Symphony from "The Messiah," HALLELUJAH CHORUS.
CHRISTMAS DAY, 11 A. M.: Foster's Communion Service in C, Hassenstein's Festival March, Fletcher's Anthem, "Sing This Blessed Morn." Sermon by Rector. String quartette, harp, &c. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services, 8, 10:15, and 11 A. M. 8 P. M., Mr. T. D. Heald from Russia and the East will speak.
Christmas Eve, 8:30, Carol Service.
CHRISTMAS DAY Services, 6:30, 8, 10, and 11 A. M.
No Communion Service at 12 M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.
The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, B.D., Rector.
Services 8:30 and 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Chaplain KNOX of Columbia Univ.
9 P. M.—Miss MADELEINE JAFFRAY, the First Woman injured in the War.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service.

GRACE CHURCH.
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Service and Sermon, (The Rector)..11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. H. B. Washburn)..8 P. M.
Christmas Day, 8, 11, (The Rector.)
Daily Noon-day Service at 12:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Av. above 45th St.
Rev HERBERT SHIPMAN, D. D., Rector.
Sunday Services, 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
11 A. M., Very Rev. H. E. W. Fosbrooke, D. D., Dean of the
General Theological Seminary.
CHRISTMAS EVE:
4 P. M.—Choir Carol Singing and Trumpet Quartet on Church Steps.
4:45 P. M.—Christmas Carols, Choir & Organ.
CHRISTMAS DAY:
7 and 8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, Sermon.
RIGHT REV. CHARLES H. BURCH, D. D., BISHOP SUFFRAGAN OF NEW YORK.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES,
9th Av. and 28th St.
Rev. LUCIUS A. EDELBLUTE, Pastor,
Sunday, 8, 11. 8 P. M., Dr. C. P. Tinker.
CHRISTMAS DAY—MIDNIGHT and 8, 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Av. and 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Speaker, Controller Connelly.

CHRISTMAS DAY.
7:30 A. M.—Carol Service.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Festival Service.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer. Sermon. (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Choral Evensong.
ADDRESS BY RECTOR.
SPECIAL MUSIC—VIOLIN AND ORGAN.
Prayers and intercession, with address, daily except Saturday, 12:20-to 12:40.
Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICE:
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion, Sermon, (Rector.) Soldiers and Sailors Cordially Invited.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 A. M.
Service and Address, (in Italian,) 4 P. M.
Evensong and Sermon at 8 P. M.
Sunday school every Sunday, 9:30 A. M.
Intercessions Friday evenings, 8 o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St. (W.208th.)
Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
Holy Communion at 8.
Sunday School at 10.
Special Christmas Music at 11.
Christmas Eve Midnight Service, 11:45 P. M.
Christmas Day Services at 8 and 11.

ST. ANN'S, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St.
Rev. HAROLD G. WILLIS, Rector.
CHRISTMAS DAY, 7:30, 9:45, 10:30 A. M., (Rector.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Park Av. and 51st St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.
3:00 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:30 P. M.—Annual Carol Service by the Choir.

CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICES.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion (Rector.)
11:00 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS ARE FREE.
Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
8, 11 (Rector) and 8.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
Monday, 8 P. M., Festival decoration of Church by the people. Carols by Choir. All invited to come and help.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
Services 7 and 10:30 A. M.
(Rector preaches at both services).

SAINT IGNATIUS CHURCH,
West End Av. and 87th St.
Rev. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, Rector.
Masses: 7, 8, 9:30, 11.
Vespers and Benediction, 4.
Christmas Day—Masses: 6, 7, 8, 9:30, 11.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (RECTOR:)
4 P. M., (Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.)
Christmas Eve, 5:30 P. M., Candle and Carol Service.
Christmas Day, 8 A.M., 11 A.M., (RECTOR.)

Protestant Episcopal

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector.
11 A. M.—" Christ in the New Era."
8 P. M.—" Mysticism and the Sacraments."
Christmas Eve: Carol Service, 11 P. M.
Midnight Celebration of the Holy Communion at 11:30 P. M. Christmas Day; Holy Communion 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion 10:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
SUNDAY.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by the Rector, "The Fanaticism of Jesus."
4 P. M.—Our Dead Soldiers Still Living, Elsa Barker and Hereward Carrington.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M.—Christmas Carols, by the Choir.
11:00 A. M.—Festal Service and Sermon. Subject: "The Real Birth of God."

CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low Masses 7:30, 8:15 and 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. H. S. Whitehead.) 4.
CHRISTMAS DAY, Low Masses, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon and Procession, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector, 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL
Broadway and Fulton Street
PREACHING SERVICE
8 P. M. Sundays
"The Incarnation and the Common Life"
REV. W. P. McCUNE
ORATORIO: "HYMN OF PRAISE"
OTHER SERVICES 8, 10:30 and 5
CHRISTMAS DAY, 6, 7, 8, 10:30 and 5

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway.
Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.
Christmas Day Services, 8 and 10:30 A. M.
Bishop Greer preaches at 10:30.
Special Music, Cornet, Violin Cello.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Cantata, Handel's "Messiah."
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion, with Choir.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
Services: 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 4 and 8 P. M.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
12 (Midnight,) 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.
10:30, Sermon and FARMER'S MASS.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY, EVERY DAY.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.
H. P. NICHOLS, D. D., Rector.
December 22, 11 A. M.—Consecration Service, 2-6 P. M., Every Name Campaign; 8 P. M., Reports of Campaign.
Christmas Day, 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion; 10:30 A. M., Festival Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, (Rector).
December 29, 8 P. M.—Community Christmas Tree, Pageant.

TRINITY CHURCH,
7, 8, 9, Holy Communion.
10:30, Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30, Evensong and Sermon.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
6, 7, 8, Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Holy Communion.
Preacher, Rev. Wm. T. Manning, D. D.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
7 A. M.—Holy Communion.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion, Choral.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion, Choral and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
8, 11 (Rev. F. Burgess); 8 (Rev. F. Burgess)
CHRISTMAS DAY.
8, 11, (Rev. F. Burgess.)

Reformed

HAMILTON GRANGE,
Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av.
Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister. 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Christmas Music, Quartet, Young People's Chorus of 60, Organ, Piano, Trumpets, and Chimes.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Service on Christmas Day at 10:30 A. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M., "The Child Who Troubled the King."
8 P. M., "Why These Christmas Songs?"
Special Christmas Music. Choir assisted by an orchestra of stringed instruments.
Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M. Dr. MacLeod will preach a Christmas Sermon.
8 P. M. Christmas Carols.
Short address by Dr. MacLeod.
Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. Irving H. Berg, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M., "The Christmas Spirit."
8 P. M., "An Enduring Peace."
Cantata, "The Christ Child," by C. B. Hawley, will be rendered by the Choir.
Sunday School at 9:55 A. M.
All Seats Free.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs. Brooklyn.

Spiritualist

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION,
(First Spiritual Society, Inc. 1852. Mother Church of Spiritualism of the World.)
Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St., near Broadway.
Services—Sundays, 8 P. M.; Fridays, 2 P. M.
Speaker, Sunday night, Dr. Teasdale Randolph Struble. Subject: "The Spiritual Body—The Divine Model for a League of Nations." Free. All invited.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH,
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av.
Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp.
LEARN THAT SPIRIT
COMMUNION IS TRUE.
Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspirational Speaker, Will Lecture. Messages Given.

Theosophy

AT 2,228 BROADWAY,
N. Y. LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, FOUNDED 1897.
Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Speaker:
DR. F. MILTON WILLIS.
"The Coming of the World Teacher."
FREE PUBLIC CLASSES.
Tuesday, 3 P. M. Thurs. and Fri., 8:30 P. M.
Lending Library. ALL ARE WELCOME.

AT CENTRAL LODGE
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, 67th St.
No meetings during Christmas week.
Beginning Dec. 29th, a series of nine lectures on Theosophy and Literature will be given by
MRS. MAUDE LAMBART-TAYLOR.

BROOKLYN LODGE THEOSOPHICAL,
95 Lafayette Av. (near So. Portland.)
Public Lecture, Sunday Evening, 8:15,
"HOW SHALL WE WORSHIP?"
by Mrs. Kate C. Stowe.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (Independent,)
25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sun. Eve., 8:15, "Two Men in One," B. S. Gattell.

Unitarian

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
Park Av. and 34th St.
11 A. M.—Christmas Service. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, "CHRIST AT THE PEACE TABLE." Special Music—choir, cello, organ.
8:15 P. M.—A. J. SACK, "RUSSIA: HER SACRIFICES, HER PRESENT, HER FUTURE."

ALL SOULS,
Fourth Avenue at 20th Street.
Dr. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, Minister.
11 A. M., Christmas Service with Christmas Music.
"Christmas of Our Wonderful Year" will be Dr. Sullivan's sermon topic.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at 11.
"THE ETERNAL GOSPEL."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.
Forum, 8 P. M. Norman M. Thomas, Editor, "The World of Tomorrow."
"CIVIL LIBERTY, A CONDITION OF A JUST PEACE."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,)
Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place., Brooklyn.
11 A. M., Christmas Service. Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

Universalist

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY
Central Park West and 76th St.
FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M.
"THE REAL JESUS;" Christmas Musical Recital, quartet and organist, 10:45 A. M.

Y. M. C. A.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS Y. M. C. A.,
531 West 155th St.
FRANK OAKES ROSE,
"Through London with Dickens,"
Sunday at 4:30 P. M.

"BEN HUR—The Christmas Story."
Illustrated Address by Mr. Graffiin.
Ladies invited. 4 P. M.
West Side Y.M.C.A., 318 W. 57 St., nr. 8 Av.

BR

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Five minutes Borough Hall, three minutes bridge; two rooms, bath; excellent service; sublet; $42.

Unfurnished—East Side.

81ST, 2 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment to let, three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Call between 10 and 1. Boiardi.

Unfurnished—West Side.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Parlor floor, specially arranged for physician; three rooms and bath; electricity; hardwood floors; open fires.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Studio apartment, skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building. Apply premises.

56TH ST., 327 WEST.—Two, four, five large light; remodeled; elevator; $720 up.

57TH ST., 29 WEST.—One and two room suites, with private bath, open fireplaces; also parlor floor, suitable for doctor.

74TH, 138 WEST.—Fine parlor floor suite; physician; also four-room apartment.

77TH ST., 66 WEST, (Facing Manhattan Square Park.)—Two and three rooms, bath and fully equipped kitchenette; new building; rent $780 and up.

98TH AND BROADWAY.—Three large rooms, unfurnished, modern elevator apartment; private bath; magnificent view; kitchen privileges. 26. G., 11 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (north 116th.)—Unusual opportunity; modern 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000; require best references. Hillenbrand, 1,050 Amsterdam Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—To sublet, elegant six-room, two baths.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined Japanese couple desire nicely furnished four-room apartment on west side, ready for housekeeping; can pay around $125; four months' lease preferable; quick possession desired. Apply to Room 432, Hotel Astor.

Married couple desire furnished 3 or 4 rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette, near Columbia University; $50 to $55; possession early January. Reply D, 834 Times Annex.

Southern visitors seek completely furnished four or five room apartment (two bedrooms) by the month; prefer above 72d St. W 204 Times.

Apartment of 2 rooms, nicely furnished, with bath, and between 66th and 80th, near Broadway, wanted; not over $75. G. B., Empire Hotel, New York.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS WANTING furnished apartments, 3-9 months rentals. Clark Realty, 347 Mad. Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St.

Wanted, immediately, 6-7 rooms, 2 baths, furnished, below 100th St., 6 months, $250 monthly. Phone Vanderbilt 1452.

Unfurnished.

Refined couple want high-class unfurnished floor, 2 or 3 rooms, nonhousekeeping, with private family preferred; any location; state price. A. T., 3,525 Broadway.

Modern 6-7 room; responsible party; west side, Central Park West, Riverside, $65-$75. W 167 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

318T, 112 EAST.—Large, attractive front room, twin beds; gentlemen; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (48th St.)—Beautiful large corner room; elevator apartment; all conveniences; telephone; gentlemen only. Paraga.

MADISON AV., 174.—Pleasant single rooms; permanent guests; refinement; $25-$60.

The Management of THE NEWEST ALLERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $10.50 to $15 per week. References.

West Side.

218T, 218 WEST.—Only roomer; all conveniences, elevator, $5. Apt. 17. Duffy.

70TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; bachelor; references.

74TH, 67 WEST.—Two large rooms with private bath; all modern conveniences.

75TH ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator service; moderate rental; aristocratic neighborhood.

75TH, 200 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private apartment, 7th floor.

76TH, 10 WEST.—Exclusive house; single and double rooms, bath; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

76TH, 40 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM PARLOR SUITE; TWIN BEDS; ELECTRICITY.

77ST, 305 WEST.—Large and small rooms for gentlemen only in elegantly furnished, private house; prices moderate.

77ST, 303 WEST.—Superior accommodation; single, double rooms; baths; electricity; breakfast; references.

77ST, 218 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, front room, all conveniences; refined home.

77D, 118 WEST.—2 rooms, bath; other rooms. Phone Columbus 8927.

77D, 272 WEST.—Large room, elegant; references; gentlemen only.

78TH, 327 WEST.—Bright, cheery room; between Drive and West End Av.; everything convenient.

78TH, 3 WEST.—Well furnished front parlor; excellent neighborhood; references. Schuyler 9864.

78TH, 116 WEST.—Small room; steam heat; running water; electricity; gentlemen.

78TH, 259 WEST.—Furnished suite, private bath; also rooms for gentlemen.

79TH ST., 171 WEST.—Suite, single, bath, same floor; continuous hot water; electricity; phone.

79TH, 119 WEST.—Very attractive, large front room; private bath.

79TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor; twin beds; private bath; spacious closet; electricity.

79TH, 112 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room, bath adjoining. Telephone Schuyler 2093.

77TH, 118 WEST.—High-class house; beautiful furnished large room, bath, electricity.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large and small rooms in exclusive house; gentlemen preferred.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful parlor bedroom, private bath; electricity; $12; phone; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant, sunny front room; southern exposure; porch overlooking parks; private bath; steam heat, electricity; breakfast; exceptional private house.

82D, 148 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; decorated, piano; private house; references.

84TH ST., 332 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private home; convenient transportation; gentlemen only; references.

85TH, 327 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished single room, private home. Mayo.

86TH ST., Broadway.—Behord; delightful room; bath. Schuyler 10406, Apt. C.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant sunny front parlor; lavatory; electricity; reference.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; plenty closets; electric lights; business couple, two gentlemen.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Beautiful large room, bath; parquet floor, electricity; gentlemen only.

89TH, 344 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; references.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house, second floor front parlor, bedroom, bath; new, modern, beautifully furnished; steam heat, electricity.

89TH, 61 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; parlor floor, suitable for doctor or studio.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room; high-class apartment; private family; 5-W.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny floor; modern American home; other desirable rooms.

145TH, 618 WEST.—Reliable gentlemen, 2 bedrooms, living room; breakfast. Uvago.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway subway; gentlemen; $3.50. Apartment 21.

155TH ST., (889 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, small attractive rooms; every convenience.

172D, 720 WEST.—Southern guest room; refined surroundings; Apt. 4 F. Audubon 8713.

177TH, 717 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private wash room; wardrobe; well furnished; private family; $6. Phone 2697 St. Nicholas. Apartment 63.

GREENWICH SECTION.—Lady would rent room or share her apartment with refined business woman; references exchanged. H 704 Times Downtown.

HOTEL BRADDOCK,
126TH ST. AND 8TH AV.,
one block from 6th and 9th Av. elevated station., catering to permanent guests; single or double rooms, with, or without bath, at popular prices.

ONE ROOM AND BATH,
34 WEST 56TH ST.

REFINED FAMILY will rent large, attractive room, overlooking Hudson, Riverside Drive. Phone Morningside 1359, between 4 and 7.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Nicely furnished outside room; southern exposure; conveniences. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (84th St.)—One large front room, adjoining bath. Schuyler 5690.

WEST END AV., 884.—Beautifully furnished, large, airy rooms; all improvements. Academy 2459.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants comfortable room with private family, located between West 42d and West 116th Sts.; state terms. H 607 Times Downtown.

VICINITY 50th St., with private family, for widower; state terms. X 303 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

167H, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single room, with board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table; convenient location.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Refined Christian family; high-class elevator apartment; rent one room; running water; also meals; to gentleman. Columbus 6270.

73D, 302 WEST.—One small room, southern exposure; home cooking; near subway.

79TH.—Large, sunny room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; block to subway or L; breakfasts and dinners optional. 5 West. 7280 Schuyler.

70TH.—Sitting room and bedroom; elevator apartment; breakfast, dinners optional; suitable two gentlemen or couple. Schuyler 7450.

79TH, 114-123 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Old established house; desirable rooms.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive room, excellent board, heat, bath, telephone; very convenient.

87TH, 188 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; southern exposure; private bath; excellent table.

102D, 305 WEST, (between West End, Riverside.)—Four southern windows; private bath; private Christian American family; references exchanged.

119TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; excellent board; all conveniences; steam heat.

130TH ST., 247 WEST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; kosher table board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th St.)—Every room bath and telephone; southern exposure; hotel service; elevator; refined Hebrew social surroundings; table the very best.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (CORNER 77TH ST.) THE GRAYMORE.—EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; EXCELLENT TABLE. TEL. SCHUYLER 4306.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard
20 Minutes Downtown. Rates $c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $14-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 663, (94th.)—Large front rooms; private baths; little automatic elevator; French spoken; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family; beautiful room, bath; table unexcelled; gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined Spanish gentleman desires room and board with refined private American family, where can have opportunity to practice English conversation. Write L. M., 3,525 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Brooklyn.

Home Sanitarium.—Patients, male and female, in physician's home; medical or surgical cases; best of personal care; rooms large, well heated. Particulars, Medical Superintendent, 1,864 East 27th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Westchester County.

THE PEPPERDAY,
Main and Echo Avs., New Rochelle, N. Y.—Family and transient hotel, open year round; steam heated; 35 minutes Grand Central Terminal. Phone New Rochelle 2064. A. McCarthy, Prop.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; capacity 150; special holiday rates; booklet. Phone 1165 White Plains.

Long Island.

INVALIDS CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM.
Nonsectarian; beautiful location; moderate rates. Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 3006W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; five years' office experience; can furnish best references. R 188 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and clerical work; 22; three years' experience. Freidin, 1,772 Bergen Av., Brooklyn. Phone East N. Y. 5481.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Want to place our lady bookkeeper, who has filled in while our regular bookkeeper was in U. S. A. service; a very competent girl; can take entire charge; familiar with suit, cloak and dress industry. Write, or telephone, George E. Woods, 105 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist.—Bright beginner; salary $12. Roisner, 49 Rutgers St., city.

CHAPERONE, companion, social secretary. Winter engagement desired by lady with highest Philadelphia credentials; fluent French; will travel or manage large house. X-290 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—A young Parisian French girl, speaking English, desires position as lady's companion in private family. W 214 Times.

GIRL.—Young, willing French girl, just arrived from France, wishes a position in a private family to take care of children. R 218 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references, Brook, 211 West 58th St. Riverside 2229.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, competent, well educated, trustworthy, refined. G 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; 2½ years' experience; can answer switchboard; A1 references. R 193 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Thoroughly experienced; busy board; references. R 382 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL desires position as switchboard operator; central office experience. Phone John 089.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, wants work from 8:30 to 1 only, as attendant to elderly lady, or would look after one or two children over 4 years, or do housework and waiting; wages $17 weekly. W 229 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 1449.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, $5 monthly upward; trial balances; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 150 Nassau St. Beekman 598.

ACCOUNTANT C. P. A., high-grade executive with record for achievement, seeks position controller or corporation executive. S 696 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers $2.50 weekly. Goldwater; 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax report; bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst, 21 Park Row. Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT, (21,) experienced, junior; desires good, permanent connection; discharged soldier. R 195 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; competent; university education; three years' experience; report typist. S 262 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, audits systems, part time bookkeeping, income tax. Strouch, 165 Ross St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER; experienced, reliable man, 12 years present position, connection good concern. Siegel, 81 New St., Room 48.

BOOKKEEPER, part time, afternoons, experienced; best references. A 353 Times.

BOY, (16,) graduate, wishes position in an architect's office. Joseph Reiss, 348 Troutman, St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUTLER, HOUSEMAN, OR VALET; JAPANESE; EXPERIENCED. R 182 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR.—Would like to place my private chauffeur in reliable position; can recommend him highly; eight years' experience; $30 weekly. Sol Katz, Hotel Ansonia.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, age 32, single; 10 years' experience; prompt, reliable. T. Brown, 101 West 52d. Tel. Circle 620.

CHAUFFEUR, (27,) first class references, wishes position on high priced car. G. Landi, 107 W. 64th St. Academy 1027.

CHAUFFEUR, (27,) refined, sober, careful, willing, and trustworthy; best reference. W 207 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 10 years' experience; salary $30. H. Smith, 3,072 Schuyler.

CHINESE COOK and butler desires position; best city references. Address Ping Sang, 515 Park Av., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CLERICAL. — Experienced general office work; best references. Richard Lentz, 1,002 Avenue C.

COLLEGE MAN, (20,) qualifications excellent, may interest you; office position. G 554 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS CONVERTER.
Young man, with excellent knowledge of converting, sales experience, wishes to connect with reliable concern. R 227 Times.

DENTIST, registered New York, has honorable discharge from Officers Training School of Army, good extractor, desires position. H 705 Times Downtown.

DRESS JOBBERS.
Resigned war work, energetic young man, (28,) 5 years' all-around, successful jobbing experience, wants inside work with reliable jobber; character excellent; highest credentials. E. C., 977 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDITOR, with trade and general experience, seeks opening. L 89 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Position in civil life desired by Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff; graduate West Point and U. of P. Law School; 16 years' experience executive work. B. M. B., Room 342, War Department, Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCED FARM SUPERINTENDENT.—Age 40; reference; present employer, W. S. Horner, Stamford, Conn., R. F. D. No. 20.

EXPERIENCED LAWYER.
Salaried position, permanent or temporary, in which expert knowledge of law is required. X 274 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN who has been connected with hotel for 13 years wishes position of confidence in a club; references furnished. Address R 198 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Japanese schoolboy (18) seeks position. Apply C. Sato, Y. M. C. A., 102 West 125d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Young Japanese desires position, attend school in spare time. R 180 Times.

LEGALLY TRAINED UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, AGE 30, EIGHT AND A HALF YEARS' GENERAL COMMERCIAL LAW EXPERIENCE DESIRES ASSOCIATION WITH LARGE CORPORATION AS ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE OR IN A BUSINESS CAPACITY WHERE EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND INITIATIVE MAY BE EXERCISED; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; SALARY $2,500 TO $3,000 PER ANNUM; JUST RELEASED ARMY OFFICER. ADDRESS D 837 TIMES ANNEX.

MAJOR and Captain regular army desire to communicate with well established firm or corporation offering position requiring ability and good judgment; particulars as to previous service, &c., upon request. X 264 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN, correspondent, bookkeeper, desires responsible position; six years' experience office manager; just discharged from army. Victor Simon, 404 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN calling hardware, department, household furnishing store trade New England, Eastern and Southern States desires reputable kindred line; experienced, successful producer; references. X 205 Times Annex.

SALES OR ADVERTISING.—What can you offer an ex-army Sergeant in the sales or advertising name? Something big for a big man. R 222 Times.

SECRETARY.—I am 37 years old, single, and have practiced law since 1905, but falling under Division A, Class I, of the Selective Service act, I was obliged to wind up my practice. Now I decided to try my hand at mercantile life to do secretarial or general office work. Salary as merited. R 580 Times Downtown.

SELLING AGENCY wanted for Pacific Coast States, commission basis, to represent reputable concern; repeat business preferred. X 273 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Man, (24,) wishes work evenings; beginner; salary very moderate. R 210 Times.

WAITER. — Japanese houseman willing to help in kitchen private family. R 181 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honorably discharged, seeks position with a real future; Commercial High School graduate; year in office of executive; best references. R 219 Times.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE.—Four years' experience as ad writer and sales correspondent; valuable export man; honorably discharged. H 673 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, CHRISTIAN, 23, ARMY DISCHARGE, COLLEGE (LEGAL) EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE, HARD WORKER, DESIRES POSITION WITH WELL-ESTABLISHED COMMERCIAL HOUSE; SALARY SECONDARY TO OPPORTUNITY. G 495 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) capable, honorably discharged, college trained, selling and bookkeeping experience, seeks position with prospects. R 576 Times Downtown.

YOUNG army officer, just discharged, responsible connection; sales, correspondence experience. H 470 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with construction company; junior draftsman; 3 years' college training; discharged from army. W 535 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position; 3 years' business experience; clerk, general office work; army discharge. P., 3,828 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; liberal pay. Call 146 East 28th St., today, at 4 P. M.

ATTENDANT NURSES. 196th St. and Grand Concourse.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for large coat house; double entry and trial balance; monthly; good salary. B 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST, experienced in controls and trial balances. Call 19 West 24th St., 12th floor.

BOOKKEEPER.—STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. G 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR on Underwood bookkeeping machine for permanent position in large office in city; salary commensurate with speed and accuracy; in reply state age, experience, salary desired, and telephone number (if any); applications confidential. R 826 Times Annex.

EXPERT TYPIST.—Experienced executive to take charge of department; must be experienced in tabulating work; liberal salary, with chance for advancement; in reply state experience, references, and salary desired. O 702 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Young girl wanted by a couple in a refined family; good home and good salary; state reference. Schuyler 6077.

GIRLS:—SAMPLE CARD WORKERS IN WHOLESALE SILK HOUSE. SPELGRAM & MEYER, 395 4TH AV.

GOVERNESS, French; good references. Apply 270 Park Av., Apart. H.

HOME WORKERS.—Ladies to do beading and paste leather buckles; also helper in workroom, part or full time; no experience necessary; cash pay. Call MARTINE, 78 Reade St.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; with reference; good salary to start. Mrs. B. Nechritz, 566 79 St., Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER or servant, by business woman, two children, over 5. X 317 Times Annex.

NURSES (graduate) wanted for ward duty in a large N. Y. hospital, centrally located; board, room, and washing and $35 per month. Write, giving reference, F 27 Times.

NURSE, experienced infants. Call mornings, bringing references, H. Roggen, 320 Central Park West, Apt. 6C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, $60; good references required; light household duties. Telephone Gramercy 1829.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with experience; must be accurate at figures and good at detail; only well matured girl wanted for calculations and statistical work; one who can operate typewriter preferred; state age, salary, and experience. "Ivory." 864 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN—STOCKGIRLS.
Experienced saleswomen for waists and dresses; also stock girls and wrappers; permanent position and good pay for those who qualify. Apply Mr. Catt, Superintendent, MARTIN'S, Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN possessing ability may secure steady remunerative positions in petticoat departments located in the best stores throughout the country. William Epstein & Bros., 1,359 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to executive director of large neighborhood house; give full particulars, salary desired, &c. G 538 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — REFINED, BRIGHT, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, WITH INITIATIVE; CAPABLE OF ANSWERING GENERAL MAIL WITHOUT DICTATION WHEN FAMILIAR; WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE; GOOD POSITION; OFFERING OPPORTUNITY OF ADVANCEMENT; WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND NATIONALITY. "R. C.," 1,858 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wanted; young lady; must be graduate of commercial high school or business college and have had at least one year's experience; export experience preferred; replying, state age, salary, experience, number of letters capable of writing daily. Address F. S., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, efficient, rapid, as assistant to busy man in manufacturing office; shirt house; close Saturdays; open all day Sunday; state age, references, experience, salary. O 709 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — French-English, taking dictation in both languages; rapid and accurate; references required; write full details in English and French; state salary wanted. E. D., 27 Madison Av., 12th floor.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER; experienced only need apply; one now in automobile line preferred. Apply fourth floor, 515 W. 57th St., before 4 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS.

We desire for our account department thoroughly experienced and competent stenographers; speed and accuracy are essential.

To those possessing such, permanent positions with liberal starting salary and advancement are assured.

Call or write to Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av. Dept. of Accounts, 6th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, competent and experienced, with knowledge of telephone switchboard; give full particulars in your reply. R 204 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND TYPIST, experienced, for small Monitor board; state salary expected. O 679 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE switchboard operator wanted, central experience desirable; hours from 1:30 A. M. to 9 A. M., 6 days a week, salary $16 a week; must be well recommended. X 280 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Experienced operator to supervise; excellent opportunity; give experience and references. O 701 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, copying work; permanent position. See Mrs. Tillinghast, 346 Broadway, second floor.

TYPIST at $2.50 a day. Room 716, 20 Broad St.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Social and educational directress of large neighborhood house about to be opened; young woman of personality, social vision and executive ability wanted; give full particulars. G 537 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN who will appreciate pleasant home life to act as attendant nurses; previous experience unnecessary. 196th St. and Grand Concourse.

Instruction.

FILING—INDEXING.
Positions open for our graduates after a month's intensive training.
Day and Evening Classes.
Visitors welcome any time.
Over three thousand graduates.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING.
Singer Building, New York.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted, two senior accountants; useless to apply unless you have had at least two years' practical experience as a senior with certified public accountants and capable of conducting audits of large corporations; permanent; salary commensurate with ability; excellent opportunity; give phone number and full particulars as to experience, education, age, religion, &c. Apply by letter only. Address Suite 723, 52 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Large Massachusetts manufacturing company offers exceptional opportunity to man, 28 to 35 years old, with several years' cost accounting experience, general knowledge of production work and office details; must be capable of assuming full responsibility; a real executive wanted; state age, experience in full, and salary wanted, in first letter. H 697 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, capable of assuming complete responsibility for accounting and auditing of national organization; Technical and general accounting and auditing experience essential; state complete details, including salary desired. B 192 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Fast growing manufacturer wants junior accountant who has thorough knowledge of accounts and has had ample business experience; adequate references required. Address the Woodlife Company, 262 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS familiar with cost accounting if supervisory capacity; salary $3,000 per annum. H 677 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior; bond investment experience essential. Room 1164, Woolworth Bldg., 3 P. M.

ADVERTISING MAN with successful record and catalogue experience wanted by a fast growing wholesale general merchandise concern located in Baltimore. X 292 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN wanted to solicit advertising on commission, leading financial medium. X 240 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT.

Young engineer, preferably graduate of recognized university, to act as an assistant to purchasing agent of large New York mining company. Several years of commercial experience in sales or purchase work desirable. Applicants must be able to plot curves, assist in checking bids, and be thoroughly familiar with modern office practice. Address in strict confidence, giving full particulars of personal history. Salary about $1,800. Box H 724 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in a hotel; excellent opportunity; experience not necessary, but applicant must come well recommended; apply, stating age, previous occupation, and salary expected. B 102 Times.

A MAN
TO BE
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF OIL JOBBING BUSINESS,
CAPABLE OF DOING ALL THE
BUYING AND BLENDING OF
GASOLINE AND OILS.
FIRST-CLASS POSITION
IN A GOING, HIGH-CLASS
BUSINESS
FOR A
HIGH-CLASS MAN.
PLEASE WRITE, WITH REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, AGE, NATIONALITY, FULL EXPERIENCE, MARRIED OR SINGLE.
X 281 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.
Bookkeeper to keep customers' accounts in a department store in small industrial city in Western Pennsylvania; young man who has had payroll experience preferred; permanent position with good opportunity for advancement. X 296 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, with thorough practical experience; must be good penman, neat and accurate. Answer in own handwriting, stating age and qualification. O 704 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, aged 35-45; reliable, permanent position; advancement; state salary. O 706 Times Downtown.

BOYS.

to do messenger work;
must be 16 years of age.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 113.

BOY wanted, intelligent, in New England department of large insurance company; excellent opportunities for advancement; salary $40 monthly. Address by letter North British Mercantile Insurance Co., 76 William St., New York.

BOY FOR CUSTOM HOUSE.
Broker's office; $8 to start; with prospects for good advancement. Apply F. H. Petry Company, 81 New St.

BOY, about 16 years, wanted in large downtown house, opportunity for advancement; salary $10 to $12, according to qualification; write, stating experience. W 193 Times.

BOY in law office; real opportunity to study law; steady position for right boy. Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, 37 Wall St.

BOY, errand, to deliver packages, wholesale house, $8; references. National Whalebone Co., 25 West 45th St.

CARPENTERS WANTED BY STERN BROTHERS. APPLY AT MALE HELP ENTRANCE, 6TH AV. AND 43D ST.
U. S. E. S. PERMIT 288.

CASHIER.
Wanted, by New York Stock Exchange house, young man as cashier; only one who has had experience in brokerage business or who has had high school education need apply. Address "F. R." P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

CLERK, experienced, for steamship office, with knowledge of handling bills of lading, &c.; must be quick and accurate at figures. Answer in own handwriting, stating age and qualification, O 705 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, credit man, correspondent, and factory systematizer for small growing concern; must have experience in lighting fixture business; others need not apply; mention salary and references. Address "Cost," 112 Times.

DESIGNER WANTED; EXPERIENCED DESIGNER AND MECHANIC FOR FURS FOR A PROMINENT WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN. APPLY B 196 TIMES.

DIRECTOR.—Social and educational director of large Neighborhood House about to be opened; young man of vision, personality, and executive ability wanted; write fully regarding salary desired, etc. G 539 Times Downtown.

DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT in a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $125 a month, board, and room; single man desired. Address A 286 Times.

DRAFTSMAN AND DESIGNER, mechanical, on small machinery; A1 man; give full details in first letter as to experience, age, and salary; all applications will positively be kept strictly confidential. R. K., 343 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, mechanical and electrical, wanted; familiar with electric crane design and manufacture. Cameron Engineering Company, East Orange, Penn.

FURRIER.
An excellent opportunity for a man experienced in high-class retail furs, capable of taking charge of shop, make patterns and fittings; salary according to ability. Apply, giving full particulars, also present and past employment, which will be kept confidential. B 198 Times.

GLAZIER wanted, one who can set plate glass windows and auto windshields; no steel sash glazing; must be competent and reliable, with best of references; state wages required. P. O. Box 845, Waterbury, Conn.

HARDWARE—MILL SUPPLIES.

Stenographer to take dictation, write orders, and assist in checking invoices in purchasing department of large New York mining company. Preference given to man having hardware or mill supply house experience. No man will jeopardize his present position by answering this advertisement. Salary $25-$28. Address, in long hand, Box H 720 Times Downtown.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN.
MILLION-DOLLAR CONCERN DEVELOPING THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL NEW BUSINESS IDEA, HAVING WONDERFUL NATION-WIDE POSSIBILITIES, WANTS FIVE EXPERT SPECIALTY SALESMEN FOR ESTABLISHING AGENCIES; LIBERAL COMMISSION WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; MUST SHOW A1 CREDENTIALS AND BE ABLE TO FURNISH BOND. B 31 TIMES.

MANAGER.—Experienced man knowing infant food business thoroughly wanted take charge selling office; state experience, salary expected. H 716 Times Downtown.

MECHANICS familiar with White and Kelly-Springfield trucks. Apply ready for work, U. S. Post Office Garage, 3d Av. and Union St., Brooklyn.

NIGHT FIREMAN. Apply Wm. R. Warner & Co., 113 West 18th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with credit and bookkeeping experience desired; splendid opportunity with a young organization for promotion and advancement; apply by letter, stating young age, amount of experience, salary desired. Address Post Office Box 165, Trenton, N. J.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man, high school graduate preferred, for large publishing concern; state salary, education, and age. X 320 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright office boy in downtown law office; $10 to start; chance in advance; American only. Room 1003, 27 William St.

ORDERLY for Lawrence Hospital, New London, Conn.; must be temperate in habits and reliable. Apply to Superintendent.

PATTERN MAKER AND MANAGER OF CUTTING ROOM ON FINE COSTUMES; MUST BE EXPERT. NEWPORT COSTUME, 105 MADISON AV.

PRINTING FOREMAN.

FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO KNOWS THOROUGHLY THE PRINTING BUSINESS IN EVERY DETAIL FROM PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; MUST BE AN ADEPT AT ALL COMPOSITION, KNOW GOOD PRINTING SO HE CAN PASS ON SAME FOR O. K.; IN ADDITION HE MUST BE AN A1 EXECUTIVE WHO CAN TAKE HOLD OF OLD-ESTABLISHED CONCERN AND TURN OUT HIGH QUALITY OF PRINTING MATTER; TO SUCH A MAN AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY WILL BE GIVEN TO MAKE GOOD AT A LIBERAL WAGE. R 191 TIMES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SALESMAN WISHING TO CONNECT WITH A GOOD PROPOSITION THAT PRACTICALLY SELLS ITSELF, A NECESSITY COMBINING LARGE PROFITS TO THE INVESTOR AS WELL AS LARGE RETURNS TO THE SALESMAN; THIS IS NOT A STOCK PROPOSITION, BUT THE SALE OF HOG UNITS; NONE BUT MEN THAT MUST MAKE OVER $50 PER WEEK NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION AND ADVANCEMENT TO THE RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION ONLY. B 28 TIMES.

RECEIVING AND PAYING TELLER

wanted for our Banking Department; must be thoroughly experienced; an active, wide awake young man; permanent position with liberal salary assured to one who can qualify. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., or by mail, to Main Office, 6th floor. Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

SALESMEN WANTED; THE VINDEX COMPANY WANTS TWO RESIDENT SALESMEN IN RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES OF NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK STATE TO SELL THEIR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR; ESTABLISHED TRADE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN LINE AND ACQUAINTED WITH THE TRADE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSIONS. APPLY TO OFFICE, 200 CHURCH ST.; ASK FOR MR. S. S. SHEPARD.

SALESMAN FOR UP-TO-DATE COAT HOUSE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH CITY AND OFFICE TRADE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER; STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES; COMMISSION BASIS. B 32 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted for city work on salary basis by large food manufacturer. Apply, giving age and experience, B 177 Times.

SALESMEN FOR MIDDLE WEST AND WEST ON HIGH-CLASS AND POPULAR LINE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC KID GLOVES, FABRIC AND SILK; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ALLOWANCE OR SALARY AND COMMISSION; ONLY GLOVE SALESMEN N

REPORT OIL IN PANAMA.

Discovery Has Caused Excitement at Bocas del Toro.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Dec. 20.—Bocas del Toro, the banana loading port of the republic, is greatly excited over the reported discovery of oil at the concession on Columbus Island, near by, operated by the Sinclair Oil Company. The oil is said to have been struck in paying quantities.

The company is installing $100,000 worth of machinery to develop the locality.

A strike has occurred among the plantation laborers of the United Fruit Company at Bocas. The men demand an increase of pay, which the company refuses.

BRYCE PRAISES ARMENIANS.

Hopes Opinion Here Will Support Their Claim to Independence.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, who for years has taken an active interest in the Armenian question, said to The Associated Press today:

"English friends of America trust that American public opinion, recognizing the sufferings long endured by the Armenian people, its fidelity to the Christian faith, and the splendid services rendered by its soldiers in the war, will heartily support Armenia's claim to complete deliverance from Turkish rule and its own national independence. By its industry, intelligence, and education, Armenia is well fitted for freedom and capable of restoring prosperity to its ancient home.

"We hope that American opinion will also favorably consider the suggestion that America should render temporary aid to the establishment of order in and the development of Armenia."

BIG DINNERS FOR SOLDIERS.

British Cheer at Christmas Provided for Americans.

LONDON, Dec. 20. — Two thousand American soldiers, sailors, and marines will be entertained at turkey dinners on Christmas Day in 1,000 British homes. The International Hospitality League of the Y. M. C. A. has provided for placing them as guests.

Turkeys are reasonably plentiful here, but plum pudding was in danger for a time because of a lack of currants and other ingredients. The Shipping Minister has now decreed that vessels may be spared to remove currants that lie in a distant port.

In addition, 1,500 other Americans in service will be invited out for afternoon tea and evening supper.

ARREST IN ASPIRIN CASE.

Manufacturer Charged with Making Pills Out of Talcum Powder.

Federal food and drug inspectors arrested yesterday Joseph M. G. Kukay, a manufacturing chemist and head of the Verandah Chemical Company, 28 Verandah Place, Brooklyn, and charged him with violating the Sanitary Code by manufacturing tablets claimed to be of aspirin, but in reality a composition of talcum powder, starch, sugar, and salicylic acid. At the same time they descended on the plant and took possession of 397,000 tablets that are believed to be the same as those sold as aspirin. The arrest is said to have been the result of the seizure of 25,000 so-called aspirin tablets in Joplin, Mo.

Kukay was arraigned before Magistrate Walsh in the Adams Street Court and held in $1,000 bail. The raid on the chemical plant was made by Inspectors W. P. Cummings and Cantillion of the Brooklyn branch of the Food and Drug Division under the direction of Chief Walter Drennan. An analysis will be made at once to find out the contents of the tablets seized.

MALADY SWEEPS ESKIMOS.

Nearly 1,000 Dead on Seward Peninsula from Influenza.

NOME, Alaska, Dec. 20.—Estimates compiled by the health authorities and relief workers of the Bureau of Education here place the mortality among the Eskimo population of Seward Peninsula, due to pneumonia resulting from Spanish influenza, at nearly 1,000.

In the outlying sections of the Peninsula the disease continues to take an appalling toll of life among the natives, the adult population of some half dozen villages in the Nome vicinity having been wiped out.

Cape Prince of Wales Village, the second largest in this district, reports about 25 adults and 100 children left of an Eskimo population formerly numbering approximately 300.

Although held in check immediately north of Nome by rigid quarantine regulations, the influenza epidemic is spreading rapidly along the entire northern coast.

LONDON STORES CROWDED.

Christmas Shopping This Year Passes All Previous Records.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Christmas shopping in London is exceeding all previous records. In some of the large commercial establishments admission has been regulated owing to the large crowds.

This "victory" Christmas will be a notable one because of the fact that the general holidays are to be on a more extensive scale than ever before. A large number of wartime restrictions have been removed and many of the food orders modified. All soldiers in England are to have twelve days' leave of absence.

Statistics have been compiled regarding the origin of the Christmas goods displayed before the war and this year. In 1913 German and Austrian goods aggregated 55 per cent., French goods 15 per cent., British 20 per cent., and goods of doubtful origin 10. This year British goods aggregate 70 per cent., French 20 per cent., American 5 per cent., and of doubtful origin 5 per cent. The doubtful goods this year include relics of old stocks of German and Austrian manufacture.

"BEEF AND" DOLAN'S SHUT.

Restaurant Long a Famous Downtown Meeting Place.

Dolan's restaurant of late years on Nassau Street, for more than fifty years widely known as the original "beef and" eating place, closed its doors last night, and in its place, shortly, will be a modern lunch room.

Peter J. Meehan, nephew of Patrick Dolan, founder of the restaurant, the last of the family to own and operate the restaurant, has sold his lease of the premises.

Dolan's for many years was a great meeting place for bankers and clerks, lawyers and bootblacks, newspaper editors and workers, newsboys and politicians, and years ago many men known to fame were wont to eat there.

Receives New German Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In spite of Secretary Lansing's admonition that communications must not be addressed to the United States alone, the German Government has sent another appeal here for modification of the armistice terms and for food. Receipt of the note was announced at the State Department today with the explanation that it would not be made public, because it did not differ from previous appeals and was in violation of the decision that communications must be addressed to all Governments associated with the United States in the war.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—F. L. Devereux and Warner C. Pyne of New York City and Dana B. Hellings of Buffalo were admitted to practice.

121—G. S. Fullinwider, aplt., v. the Southern Pac. Rd. Co. of California et al.—Submitted.

80—Southern Pac. Co. plain., v. F. R. Stewart.—Submitted.

117—Alaska Pacific Fisheries, plain., v. the Territory of Alaska.—Argument continued.

117—Same v. same.—Argued.

Adjourned until Mon., Dec. 22.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 401, P. O. Bldg.—Equity.—Ludington Cigarette Mach. Co<Anagyros.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. U.S<George Kurge.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

The Vulcan Detinning Co., aplt., v. Franz A. Assmann et al., respts.—Judgment as to defendants Fred M. Assmann, F. P. Assmann, George O. Seward, and the Tin Products Co. affirmed, with costs; as to other defendants, judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of the City of N. Y., re Pier Old No. 40, East River.—Order reversed, with separate bills of costs to the aplts. and report of Commissioners confirmed as made, except as to award to Muhlenberg Coal Co. for damages to its plant, as to which confirmation is denied. Opinions by Laughlin and Shear, JJ. (Shearn, J., dissenting in part.) Settle order on notice.

Florence F. Bauchle, respt., v. George Y. Bauchle, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Alex Cohn, respt., v. Barnett Levine et al., aplts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs and demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint on payment of costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Frederick Schlanger, aplt., v. Sigmund Heyman, respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

George W. Butta, aplt., v. Elizabeth A. Butta, impld., &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Ferdinand Blumenthal, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sophia Engel, as admx., &c., respt., v. Interborough Rapid transit Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Samuel Becker, an inft., aplt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George A. Ludewig, aplt., v. H. Marquardt & Co., Inc., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer and to reply on payment of costs in this court and at Special Term. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Joseph Robinson, respt., v. Crescent Talking Machine Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of evidence. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. William E. Davies, aplt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Senner & Kaplan Co., respt., v. Gera Mills, aplt.—Determination reversed, with costs, and judgment and order of City Court reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Merrell, J. Order filed.

Ray Kessler, aplt v. Joseph Edelstein et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Arakasa Amoolian, respt., v. Studebaker Corp. of America, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Esther Siegel, aplt. v. Comet Amusement Corp., et al., respts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event, upon the ground of inadequacy. Order filed.

Jack Goldfarb, respt., v. Rudolph Saenger Co. aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Claude W. Carlstrom, respt., v. Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Peter F. Campbell, respt., v. Nelson H. Tunnicliff, aplt.—Motion, respt. v. same aplt.—Judgments modified, affirmed without costs. Opinions per Curiam. (Dissenting opinion by Page, J.) Settle orders on notice.

Kalman Kalstein, respt. v. Chester A. Braman, impld. &c., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Isaac Bodenstein, aplt., v. Morris Oppenheim, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J. dissenting.) Order filed.

Franz Schuetz, respt., v. Bertha Dohm, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event, on the ground that the defendant is not shown to be guilty of negligence. Order filed.

Marie Schuetz, respt. v. same, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event, on the ground that the defendant is not shown to be guilty of negligence. Order filed.

Samuel Solomovitz, an infant, &c., respt., v. George C. Taylor, as Prest., &c., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Gorsky, as admr., &c., respt., v. North Side Storage Warehouse Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Henrietta Fisher, respt., v. The City of N. Y., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph S. Acker, respt., v. Samuel V. Blackstone, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Christian Wilkening, aplt., v. Mt. Hope Building Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event, on the ground that there was a question of fact for the jury. Order filed.

Thomas M. Hodgens, respt., v. Columbia Trust Co., deft., impld. with Fidelity Title and Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Richard H. Sears, respt., v. Arthur B. Leach et al., aplts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Merrell, J. Order filed.

Madrid O. Matzke, aplt., v. Oscar Matzke, respt.; same, aplt., v. same; respt.—Order denying motion to punish for contempt modified and affirmed, without costs. Order resettling judgment, in so far as it changed alimony, reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant, and motion for reduction of alimony denied, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to renew motion as indicated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

William A. Titus, respt., v. Jacob Schneck, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Re the assignment of Thomas J. Reilly to Michael Harrison, &c.—Order so far as appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and matter remitted to the Special Term for appointment of a proper substituted assignee. Opinion by Merrell, J. Settle order on notice.

Fannie Selig v. Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Jacob Manheim et al., aplts., v. Jacques Loewe, impld., &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Dowling and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Marshall O. Terry, respt., v. Walter J. Green, et al., aplts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Paul G. Gravenhorst, as executor, &c., aplt., v. the Texas Company, respt.—Judgment reversed to the extent stated in opinion and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff as therein indicated, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Hyman & Oppenheimer<Bellas, Hess & Co.—Joseph V. Tuttle.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Walker<Lustgarten & Co.—Chas. Putzel. Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Bartholomew's Church<Broome-Clinton Co. —Frank J. Coyle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Henry T. Malter<Wecaw & Co., Inc., et al.—Louis H. Kucher. Wm. F. Moore<Simon Kornblum et al.—Henry Brady.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

R. M. Cox, aplt., v. C. H. Young and others, respts.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

N. B. De Forest, respt., v. L. De Forest, aplt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

H. Epstein, respt., v. J. Connor and others, aplts.—Motion denied, without costs.

M. S. Ginsburg, aplt., v. F. W. Woolworth Co., respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court or Appeals or for reargument denied, without costs.

M. M. Greenwood, respt., v. E. G. Schroeder, aplt.—Motion denied, without costs.

G. Heinlein, Jr., an infant, &c., respt., v. H. A. Bevers, aplt.—Motion denied, without costs.

In re application of J. M. Block, Jr., for payment of awards, &c., Malbone Street, &c.; J. W. Block, Jr., aplt.; F. W. Hottenroth, respt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In re application of C. N. Y. to acquire titles, &c., public park, East River Park, &c., Queens, Actions 1 and 2.—Motion denied, without costs.

In re H. Cook, an attorney.—Motion granted.

B. Johnson, respt., v. R. Gaebrecht, aplt.—Motion denied, without costs.

H. Josiss, respt., v. Sugar Products Co., aplt.—Motion for stay granted, without costs.

G. Moskowits, aplt., v. H. Davidson, aplt.—Motion granted and stay continued.

B. Silver, aplt., and Silver's Bathing Pavilion, Inc., plff., v. R. E. Woodhury, &c., and another, aplts., and others, defts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals as renewed denied, without costs.

E. J. Ahrens, respt., v. M. Lefstein, deft., and Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed.

Baker-Crowell, Inc., aplt., J. T. Lippincott, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Beck, respt., v. Witteman Bros., aplts. Acts 1 and 2—Order of the County Court of Kings County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. Bernstein, respt., v. J. M. Washburne, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, unless plff. stipulate to reduce verdict and modify judgment, in which event the judgment and order are affirmed, without costs.

The Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club, respt., v. M. A. Burns, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Collins, as admx., &c., of P. Collins, decd., respt., v. C. N. Y.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

C. H. Crowell, aplt., v. L. E. Crowell, respt.—Order modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

C. W. Edgar, respt., v. G. O. Ellison, aplt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Orange County reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

A. M. Gallagher, aplt., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., respt.—Judgment dismissing the first cause of action affirmed, with costs.

A. H. Hart, respt., v. W. S. M. Noad et. al., aplts., et al., defts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, except as to the allegation of damage in Paragraph 10.

A. I. Heydeman, respt., v. Rothstein, Rosenberg & Salny, Inc., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. Hinspeter, respt., v. Westchester Electric R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

In re appraisal under the Transfer Tax Acts of the property of F. M. Delbeer, decd. —Order of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re application of J. and C. Geba, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re application of Ramapo Mountains Water, Power and Service Co., Inc., to acquire lands in the town of Ramapo, Rockland Co., N. Y., petit.-aplt., v. J. F. Siedler et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

D. Jensen, as admx., &c., of F. J. Jensen, decd., respt., v. South Brooklyn R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. P. Kohler, respt., v. J. E. McMahon, deft., and Penn. R. R. aplt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Long Beach Trucking Co., Inc., aplt., v. S. Woodrow, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. G. Mitchell, aplt., v. C. N. Y. and others, respts., (Act. 1.) The negative findings as to the absence of proof of damage are sustained by the evidence.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. S. Morrow, aplt., v. R. S. Newcombe as exec. and Trustee, &c., of T. J. Morrow, decd., and another respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

F. Nordone, respt., v. F. C. Austin Drainage Excavator Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed on reargument and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. J. O'Connor, respt., v. M. Lanigan, aplt. —Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

G. T. Peterson, respt., v. N. Y. Con. R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. A. Pullen, aplt., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., respt.—Judgment in so far as appealed from affirmed, with costs.

The People, &c., ex rel M. M. Curtis, rel.-apit v. H. Hogeboom et al as Municipal Civil Service Com. of the City of N. Vernon, respts.—Order affirmed, without costs.

The People, &c., ex rel G. Iselin, respt., v. G. W. Sutton, &c., of the City of New Rochelle and others, apits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The People, &c., ex rel J. J. Post, relator, v. A. Woods, &c., respt.—Writ annulled, determination confirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

E. H. Rogers, respt., v. Henry C. and Harry A. Duffield, apits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

S. A. Ryan, aplt., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., respt.—Judgment in so far as appealed from affirmed, with costs.

G. H. Schwab, respt., v. F. S. Hyatt, aplt. —Judgment and order affirmed, without costs.

M. H. Schwab, respt., v. same applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

W. E. T. Smith et al, respts., v. J. Bartlett, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

E. Ugovitch, respt., v. Ohio Farmers' Ins. Co. of Le Roy, Ohio, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

H. N. Voris, respt., v. G. C. Schmaling, aplt.—Order reversed and motion denied, with $10 costs and disbursements.

D. J. Wagner, as recr., plff., v. Volkian Realty Corp. defts.—Proceedings dismissed, without costs and without prejudice.

H. Windsor, Sr., and Henry Windsor, Jr., apits., v. Molloy & Murray Contracting Co., respts., and others, defts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Voitichenko< Loos, et al.—Enos S. Booth.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following eligible list for inspector of carpentry and masonry is announced: Edward Doyle, 91.80; Algernon B. Comins, 91; Adam Schlachter, 90.20; Adolph Guthell, 90; James Fleming, 89.80; Thomas Greene, 88.80; John Kennerig, 88.80; Thomas Lynch, 86.40; Walter Kelly, 86; James Pettit, 85; Thomas Gleason, 85; Fred Weiss, 84.80; Albin Larson, 84.40; Adolph Balschum, 84.40; John Kennedy, 84.20; Frederick Wilson, 84.20; Joseph Hannon, 84; John Daly, 83.60; James Treacy, 83.20; William Hanlon, 83; John O'Connor, 82.60; George La Pasta, 82.60; Patrick O'Rourke, 82.40; Daniel Toland, 82.20; Abraham Simberg, 82; Frederick Lane, 81.80; James Earley, 81.80; Charles Van Tine, 81.20; Samuel Eccles, 81.20; Eugene Chrystal, 81; William Gordon, 80.80; John Hogan, 80.60; Jefferson Hammer, 80.40; Edward Gilhooley, 70.

State.

The following examinations are announced for Jan. 25:

Assistant in educational extension, Education Department, $2,500. College graduation with normal training and three years' teaching experience required.

Architectural tracer, $900. Minimum age, 18 years.

Watchman, State Education Department, $900.

Bookkeeper. Open to men and women. Salaries above $720.

Page boys only, 14 to 18 years of age. Usual salaries, $30 to $40 per month.

Map draftsmen, Queens County Clerk's office, $1,200.

Bookbinder, Bronx County service, $1,200. Open only to male residents of Bronx County.

Matron, (cottage,) State Reformatory Institutions for Females, $480 to $600 and maintenance.

Assistant physician, regular or homeopathic, State Hospital service, $1,200 to $1,500 and maintenance. Unmarried men preferred.

Matron, (reception house,) State Reformatory Institutions for Females, $720 and maintenance.

Storekeeper, State Hospitals and institutions. Men and women, $420 to $600 and maintenance.

Vocal instructor, School for the Blind, Batavia, $60 a month and maintenance for ten months.

Watchman, Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, $900. Men only; residents of the Seventh Judicial District.

Secretary and bookkeeper, State School of Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., $1,500. Women only.

Guard, State Agricultural School, Industry, Monroe County, N. Y., $600 and maintenance.

Pathologist, Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y., $2,500 and maintenance.

Head farmer, Craig Colony, Sonyea, N. Y. $900 and maintenance. Open only to residents of the Seventh Judicial District.

Orderly (male nurse,) Erie County Hospital, Buffalo, $600 and maintenance.

Baker, Clinton Prison, Dannemora, $900.

Applications must be filed on or before Jan. 15, 1919.

United States.

The thousands of civilian war workers in the Government service who will soon be dismissed because their services are no longer needed will be assisted in finding reemployment through plans now being arranged by the commission. On the recommendation of the commission the President issued on Nov. 26 an executive order which provides that the names of persons in the competitive classified civil service with unrestricted status who were appointed either permanently or probationally prior to the date of the order, who have served less than three years, who are separated from the service because of a reduction of force, and who are recommended for further employment by the Government because of demonstrated efficiency in the office from which they are separated will, upon request, be entered by the commission upon appropriate eligible registers for reappointment, eligibility thereon to continue for one year from the date of separation. The reemployment registers thus established will be used so far as is practicable for filling positions in the Government service.

It is expected, however, that there will be a surplus of eligibles on these reemployment registers, and in order that those who cannot be replaced in the Government service may find positions in private employ, the commission has arranged for co-operation of the Department of Labor in the work of finding suitable employment in private establishments for dismissed war workers who cannot be further employed by the Government.

Education Notes.

The names of the following have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible list of men holding License No. 1:

Placement as of Sept. 1—Jay Cohen, 81.05; Leonard Friedman, 80.325; Gustave Shor, 79.64; M. A. Abelson, 79.39; Maxwell Karshan, 77.77; Louis Horwitz, 74.28; B. N. Brody, 73.97.

Placement as of Dec. 2—W. O. Van Velson, 98.653.

The names of the following have been placed, as of the dates indicated, upon the eligible list of women holding License No. 1:

Placement as of Sept. 1—Claribel Henderson, 92.80; F. E. Myers, 90.4; Mildred Van Deren, 87.25; C. A. Devereux, 86.08; F. E. Wyckoff, 86.03; Mary Doyle, 83.586; G. M. Smith, 83.06; Mildred McCarthy, 82.26; M. V. Golding, 81.79; S. S. Boice, 81.35; Ella O'Shea, 81.21; H. C. Lowe, 80.85; M. F. Devereux, 80.66; Mary Caffrey, 80.37; Marguerite Curran, 80; Laura Bodenstein, 79.83; Dolores Colgan, 79.09; M. K. Smith, 78.42; Mildred Spears, 78.26; Rachel Slutzky, 77.86; Mrs. R. Lopez, 77.583; M. G. Murray, 77.68; L. J. Putnam, 77.50; P. F. Loughman, 77.08; M. I. Read, 76.87; R. L. Jacobs, 75.53; J. R. Rogers, 74.94; S. A. McNamee, 74.85; A. R. McGuinness, 74.5; H. C. McCay, 74.41; J. F. Carney, 73.35; J. E. Bradley, 73.3; M. M. Foster, 72.61; Anna Wiener, 71.84; Florence Williams, 71.41; L. M. McCabe, 70.395; A. M. Farrell, 68.46; J. E. Walsh, 67.27; F. S. Pike, 68.35.

Placement as of Dec. 2—M. L. Parks, 98; M. T. Brown, 92.8; A. G. Turnbull, 91.766; E. H. McLaury, 87; A. L. Howard, 86; M. Hurley, 85.53; M. M. Egan, 84.016; M. S. Kenny, 82.5; L. H. Corbett, 80.633; E. D. Dorian, 79.5; E. H. Bluhm, 79.35; H. L. Fair, 78.5; M. E. Brown, 76.75; E. L. Allen, 76.5; J. S. Kirby, 76; M. T. Tubbs, 76; K. B. Florance, 72.5; M. G. Alexander, 72.383; L. G. Bruckheimer, 72; M. K. Selfridge, 72; M. L. Stuart, 71.5; A. C. McCann, 69.65; E. H. Carnduff, M. McC. Hanifin, M. J. Monfort, M. C. Proctor, H. L. Sampter.

Shortly after Jan. 1 the Polytechnic Institue of Brooklyn will offer, in its evening department, three new courses. While planned especially for men who have had some technical training, they are open to others who have preparation of a character which will enable them to benefit by the work. A course in marine engineering will concern itself primarily with the steam power plant of a modern ship and the calculations involved in its design, construction, testing, and operation. A study of the subject of resistance and propulsion will also be included and consideration given to the use of the internal combustion engine. The methods of lecture, recitation, reference study, and drafting will be used as most appropriate in the course of the work. Another course is in theory of aeronautical engineering, to be followed later by a course in aeronautical engineering.

The Board of Education will give part students on the west side an opportunity to cover three years of upper-grade work in two years.

Men and women Principals in the public schools have decided to have a permanent organization of all the Principals in the city. A temporary organization has been formed for that object, with Miss Olive M. Jones as Temporary President.

INSTRUCTION.

New York University

COURSES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS RELEASED FROM SERVICE.

3. *College Courses, Preparation for Medicine.*

On December 30, the College of Arts and Pure Science of New York University will open courses in all college subjects, including those required for preparation for medicine.

These courses will continue until June 21, 1919. Men released from the service of the army or navy will be admitted to them, and will, upon their completion, receive credit for one full academic year. Civilians may also be admitted to these courses.

On February 3, the College will open the regular February-September freshman year. This is organized to permit students graduating from High School in January to begin at once their college work, and by continuing through the summer, complete the freshman year by September, 1919.

For further information regarding these courses apply to Dean Archibald L. Bouton, New York University, University Heights, New York City, Telephone Fordham 3600.

New York University will also provide a special program of courses in commerce, law, and arts and sciences. For further announcements, see tomorrow's Times.

The Polytechnic Institute

Resumes its Regular Technical Courses in Engineering and Chemistry

Qualified Students May Be Admitted At Once

New Term Begins December 30th; Last Date of Registration January 2d.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 WEST 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

NewYorkPreparatory SCHOOL 30th YEAR

(DAY DEPT., DWIGHT SCHOOL)

New York—72 Park Av., bet. 38-39th Sts. Brooklyn—Cor. Franklin and Jefferson Aves.

PREPARES ESPECIALLY FOR

REGENTS and COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS also WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS

NEW TERM BEGINS JANUARY 27.

Send for Catalog & "Success in Regents' Exams."

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING. Mathematics, Algebra and Geometery, taught evenings by Chief Draughtsman of well known Engineering Corp. X 284 Times Annex.

ITALIAN, with or without teacher. Columbus Italo-American Magazine, 182 Nassau St.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Motorcycle Sergt. James Fitzgerald, 113th, assigned to patrol duty, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 21; Patrol. Patrick Murphy, 46th to 28th, for 20 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 21.

Sick leave: Patrol. William Allen, 33d, for 90 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 20.

Fire Department.

Detail to attend funeral of Capt. J. S. Fitzgerald of Eng. 207, from his late residence, 817 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M., Monday, Dec. 23. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. A battalion of three companies of ten men each, commanded by Capt. Michael Shanahan, Eng. 205. The companies will be commanded, respectively, by Lieut. Albert Muerdter, Eng. 214; Lieut. Thomas Sullivan, Eng. 265; Lieut. J. P. McWilliams, Eng. 228. The pallbearers will be Capts. James Flynn, Eng. 276; Daniel Rogers, Eng. 225; Edwin Lawley, Eng. 240; J. R. Ormond, Eng. 255. The Chiefs of the 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 44th, 48th, and 49th Battalions will detail three men each as funeral escort, who, with the above detail, will report, in full uniform, at 9 A. M., at the quarters of Eng. 280, 469 St. John's Place, proceed to the above residence, thence to St. Teresa's Church, Classon Avenue and Sterling Place, and, after services, will accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when they will be dismissed and return to quarters. The members of Eng. 207 will follow the hearse as mourners. The Chief of the 31st Battalion will detail an officer, an engineer of steamer, and two competent chauffeurs, and the Chiefs of the 32d, 33d, and 34th Battalions two men each, to report at the quarters of Engine Company 207, at 8:30 A. M., for duty during the absence of that company. Members of the Department Band will report to Fireman A. J. Muir, at the quarters of Eng. 280, at 9 A. M., who, in turn, will report to the officer in command of the funeral detail for instructions. It is earnestly requested that as many members of the department who are on leave of absence on this date be present at the funeral as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Detail to attend funeral of Fireman First Grade C. G. Paulding, Jr., Eng. 273, from 12,102 Hillside Avenue, Queens, at 10 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 21. Interment at Maple Grove Cemetery. Members of Eng. 273 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers (eight additional men to be detailed by the Deputy Chief of the 13th Division). They will report, in full uniform, at the quarters of Engine Company 273, 1,102 Spruce Street, Richmond Hill, at 9:30 A. M., proceed to above residence, and, after services, will accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters. The Chief of the 52d Battalion will detail an officer, a competent chauffeur, and two men, to report at the quarters of Engine Company 273, at 8:30 A. M., for duty during the absence of that company.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Tractors.—Have a number of tractors ready for export shipment; made by one of the largest manufacturers; attractive prices. For full particulars address Box B 174 Times.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company seeks connections with man of proven knowledge and ability, who has ideas or inventions around which permanent business can be built; small mechanical specialties preferred; communicate with full experience and with definite statement of facts with G. M. Co., X 226 Times Annex.

Lady will sell one-half interest in two elegantly furnished apartments for $1,600, share profit $150 month; 57th St., 5th Av.; room free in home apartment; immediate; security. Phone Apt. 82, 3,521 Riverside, or call 353 Central Park West, Apt. 82.

Business man going to England and France Feb. 1, would consider representing high-class manufacturer with view of establishing selling agency; would prefer men's underwear or high-grade shoe line; highest grade references furnished. W 240 Times.

Commission merchants desire connection immediately with reliable man anticipating trip abroad to sell on commission basis lines of manufactured textiles. The Drukker Co., 350 Broadway, New York. Telephone Worth 5649.

A WOMAN of executive abilities, has six years' experience as export manager, principally with Spanish countries, desires new connections with progressive house; speaks Spanish and French; highest references. W 198 Times.

Member of importing firm going to Europe on business; will be glad to represent anyone desirous of personal representation; calling on the 28th instant. X 312 Times Annex.

Active partner with capital in established profitable manufacturing business; living account allowed right man; reference required; give phone number. W 176 Times.

OPPORTUNITY FOR HONORABLE PROMOTER.—Proposed industrial corporation; no money required. A. J. Shirk, Bell 2, 233 West 43d St.

Partner with $2,500 wanted; established business; money secured; profitable. J. B., 46 Times.

Meat, fruit, vegetable and fish market; established 31 years; best residential section city; want to retire. W 158 Times.

Open to purchase small mail order or retail dent buying business. A 916 Times Harlem.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Pressure is rising rapidly in the extreme Northwest, but has generally fallen elsewhere, the interior portion of the southwestern disturbance of Thursday night being central tonight over Western Kansas.

It is snowing in Eastern Colorado, Western Nebraska, and Western South Dakota, and there were general rains to the eastward and southeastward through the Gulf and South Atlantic States, the great Central Valleys and the upper lake region.

Along the Middle Gulf Coast the rainfall was heavy, attended by high winds. Rains and snows have also continued in the northern and central districts west of the Rocky Mountains, and the rains extended into Southern California.

It is considerably colder in Western Wyoming and the Canadian Northwest, while east of the Rocky Mountains it is generally warmer, with high temperatures continuing over interior districts.

There will be no temperature changes of consequence except in the lower Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, where it will be colder Sunday.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Saturday and Sunday will be moderate south, with fair weather Saturday and Sunday unsettled; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast, increasing cloudiness Saturday; Sunday, rain; South Atlantic coast, fresh and moderately strong northeast, except moderate east off the Coast of Florida, rain.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Saturday, followed by rain at night; Sunday, rain.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer Saturday; Sunday, rain.

Western New York—Cloudy Saturday, followed by rain by night; Sunday, rain.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, slightly warmer in the interior; Sunday, cloudy, probably rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	34	35	4 P. M.	37	48
6 A. M.	34	34	6 P. M.	39	45
9 A. M.	33	34	9

CALLS ON CARLTON TO GIVE UP ONE JOB

C. H. Mackay Declares Cable Director Can Pry Into Rival's Secrets.

SAYS LOAN ISN'T NEEDED

Commercial Co.'s President Is Opposed to Government Advancing Money to Cable Organizations.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cables, issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

"At last Mr. Burleson is seeing the light. He says he never intended to have the Government purchase the cable lines. Why, then, may I ask, did he seize our 10,000-mile cable in the Pacific and our cable from New York to Cuba, and the cable from New York to Hayti, and the cables of the Central and South American Cable Company from New York through the Isthmus of Panama down the west coast of South America and across the mountains to the Argentine Republic? It is very clear that Mr. Burleson has a change of heart due to public sentiment.

"We are informed by Mr. Burleson via Mr. Carlton, that he will return the cables with a benediction. The first benediction should be to undo the unspeakable outrage of turning our lines over to our competitor, the Western Union.

"Mr. Carlton says Mr. Burleson intends to 'exercise a paternalistic attitude' toward the cables by making loans to the cable companies. The Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable System is not seeking the financial assistance of the United States Government in conducting its business or in making extensions, and it is opposed to the Government going into the loaning business to cable companies. It has been our aim to make extensions before the actual necessities of the territories called for them, realizing that it is always good business to first develop the trade and the trade will naturally follow the development. Already we have a cable system extending from Havre, France, to Shanghai, China, two-thirds of the way around the world. If we are left alone we will do more for American trade than Mr. Burleson ever has done or ever would or could do.

"Now that Mr. Carlton has appeared as the spokesman of Mr. Burleson, it seems to us that before he assumed a position with the United States Government under Mr. Burleson he should have resigned his position in the Western Union Telegraph Company. Every minute that he continues in his dual capacity as an employe of the Postmaster General and as President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with the right to control and pry into the business policies of his competitor, makes his acts antagonistic to the decent instincts of the American people. This applies with equal force to Mr. Vail, the President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company."

Mr. Carlton's only comment when told of Mr. Mackay's statement was: "It is another of Mr. Cook's amusing statements."

Mr. Cook is the attorney for Mr. Mackay. Speaking on the necessity for lifting the ban on commercial codes, Mr. Carlton said that full-paid commercial messages before the war averaged eight and a half words. Now the average is twenty-five words. Two-thirds of the words are unnecessary, he said, if a code was used. Taking the whole traffic, Government and commercial, the average prior to the war was fifteen words and now the average is thirty-four. At present on the Atlantic 40 per cent. of messages is full rate commercial and on the Pacific the rate is higher."

If the Government sees its way clear to abolishing the censorship and allowing the code system, he said, it would almost immediately relieve traffic and do away with delay. The delay in eastbound messages is about fourteen and a half hours and west bound ten hours. He thought the process of getting back to pre-war conditions would be gradual.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Knitted draw bag in red, gray, and blue, studded with steel cut beads; lost Saturday, Dec. 14, about 3 o'clock between West 39th St. and Hotel Majestic; liberal reward to the finder for the return of the bag. Mrs. Cummings, Hotel Majestic.

LOST—$100 reward return black ribbon neck band, mounted with diamond, onyx platinum circle, small diamond clasp; lost between Hotel Plaza and Grand Central Station, via 58th St. and Madison Av. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

LOST—Pearl full dress stud, Wednesday evening, between Alameda Apartments, 255 West 84th St., corner Broadway, or Hotel Biltmore, Vanderbilt Av. entrance. Liberal reward for return of same to Joseph Ullmann, Jr., 20 West 20th St.

LOST—Certificate No. F53664 for 1 share common stock, Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., in name of Rebecca B. White; transfer stopped. Please notify Mr. Ernest Faesch, Swiss Legation, Washington, D. C.

LOST—On 4th Av. subway, Wednesday, Dec. 11, between 28th St. and Worth St. stations, one drawer file index with cards, divided into States. Finder please address R 187 Times.

LOST—Wednesday evening, fraternity pin, marked R. J. Peacock. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. R. J. Peacock, 515 West 111th St.

LOST.—Diamond and onyx bar pin, 12 diamonds; liberal reward; lost Wednesday evening, Dec. 18. Miss Cunniff, Hotel Wolcott.

LOST—Thursday night, flat skunk muff. School of Journalism, Columbia University. Liberal reward. 431 Riverside Drive. Phone Morningside 3300.

LOST—Diamond and ruby dagger bar pin, Thursday afternoon, between 81st St. and Broadway and 6th Av. and 59th St., or Ritz or in taxi; reward. Circle 5334.

LOST—Gray suede handbag on driveway in Central Park, containing small sum of money and Verdun medal. Reward if returned to Q. B., Room 404, 366 Broadway.

LOST—Thursday, on West End Av., between 100th and 83d Sts., package containing baby's cap and opera glasses. Please return to Lewis, 262 West 83d St.

LOST — Pocketbook, either at Altman's or Maillard's, Friday, containing money, gloves, and cards; reward. Return to Mrs. E. F. de Selding, 43 West 58th St.

LOST—Mole muff, either in taxi or Healy's, 96th St. Reward. Return to Room 607, Monterey Hotel, 94th St. and Broadway.

LOST—Reward for return wallet containing 15 English pounds, personal documents; useless to finder. W. Barda, Imperial Hotel.

LOST—Watch fob, initials "H. J. K.," 32d St. and vicinity; reward. Return Sohmer & Co., 315 5th Av.

LOST—Sable muff, Dec. 18, in taxicab from Cafe Beaux Arts to Penn. Station; reward. Phone Murray Hill 2458.

LOST — Last Saturday, wallet, containing cards, &c. Return Room 212, Metropolitan Building.

LOST—Blue enameled watch. Telephone Rector 8790. Reward.

LOST—Seal muff, 30 Church St., Post Office. Return to Morgan, New York Globe.

$1,000.00 REWARD
FOR RETURN OF LARGE SQUARE SAPPHIRE LOST THANKSGIVING EVE BETWEEN 50TH STREET AND PARK AVENUE, AND 40TH STREET AND 5TH AVENUE. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. ROOM 2804, 55 LIBERTY STREET.

$150 REWARD.
Return fancy diamond and platinum bar pin, about 40 diamonds; lost Dec. 17, between 80th St. and Broadway and West 72d St., via Broadway car; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD,
no questions asked, return of trunk taken by mistake. 163 Lexington Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Airedale dog, black curly back, neck, yellow head and legs; $10 reward; lost near White Plains. R 206 Times.

14 Brand New Automobiles

LEFT OVER FROM EXPORT LOT OF 200 CARS, WHICH REMAINED UNSHIPPED, WILL BE SOLD BELOW EXPORT PRICES.

4 MARMON Limousines at.....$4,050
6 SINGER 7-PASS. Touring Cars at.....$2,950
4 CHALMERS 5-Pass. Touring Cars at.....$1,090

CARS CAN BE INSPECTED AT OUR SHOWROOMS,
2178 BROADWAY.
Telephone Schuyler 6675.
IZNOSKOFF & CO.

PALATABLE FOOD

is economical Tasteless cooking is wa eful.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

adds real enjoyment to hundreds of dishes that might otherwise be thrown away. Try it.

WANT EXTRA PHONE RATE.

Hotel Men Collect Data to Show That It Is Justified.

Data compiled by the Hotel Men's Association showing the heavy cost of maintaining telephone service in hotels were submitted yesterday to the Public Service Commission of the Second District in order to prove that an extra charge of telephone service in hotels and apartment houses was justified. Commissioner Cheney will take the data to Albany where a hearing will be had before all the Commissioners.

The action was in reply to complaints filed with the commission by many citizens of alleged overcharges. Under an order by Postmaster General Burleson the hotels and apartment houses are now charging only the usual rates but under protest. If they get a favorable decision from the commission it is expected that it will help their cause when they make protest to Mr. Burleson against the low rates.

GOVERNMENT TO BE REPAID.

Advances for Cable Improvements May Be Taken from Receipts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Plans for reimbursing the Government for money paid out in improving the cable lines are now being discussed by the Cables Committee of the Post Office Department. No decision has yet been reached. The telegraph and telephone lines are improved and repaired out of the usual receipts which, it is explained, the Government handles in the same manner as the companies did before the Government took over the lines.

But the cables are regarded as being in a different situation, for they are not wholly within this country. The companies still control the foreign terminals, and some arrangements will evidently have to be made between the Government and the companies upon the subject of repairs. Government experts here say that the Government will be entitled to use certain portions of the receipts with which to repay the advances made for improvements and repairs.

CENSORING OF CABLES TO FAR EAST TO END

Negotiations Under Way for Unrestricted Messages to All Allies and Neutrals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Following conferences with Secretary Daniels, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary Redfield, and representatives of the State Department, Mark O. Prentiss of New York, manager of the Council of Foreign Relations, said tonight that he had received assurances that the use of private cable codes would immediately be permitted on cables to China and Japan, and that as soon as facilities could be provided an order would be issued to permit the same uncensored service to all South America.

Negotiations were also under way for the abrogation of all cable censorship, except communications to enemy countries, he said, and a representative of the Navy Department had been dispatched to Paris to present this matter directly instead of undertaking to handle it by long-distance negotiations.

"All the cables for the entire world have been manufactured by Great Britain," said Mr. Prentiss, "and, when it is considered that in peace time these factories are taxed to their normal capacity, and under ordinary conditions would have taken considerable time to make cables for us, our embarrassment in cable development becomes apparent. Under present conditions, as I am officially informed, there are now booked with these British cable manufacturers orders for approximately 120,000 miles of deep sea cables.

"The Postmaster General, I found, has taken all these petinent facts under consideration, and in a few days will officially announce his decision, which, I trust—without any attempt to anticipate or quote the Postmaster General—will be the recommendation that one of our enormous war plants be converted immediately into a factory for the making of deep-sea cables and that at one of our shipyards there will be built the finest cable-laying ship in the world; also, as soon as it is humanly possible, an entirely new cable be laid across the Pacific, touching at Guam, the Philippines, China, and Japan, and immediately thereafter another line be laid down the east coast of South America."

Runaway Mules Kill Surgeon.

CAMP MILLS, L. I., Dec. 20.—First Lieutenant Clarence Macomber, a surgeon attached to the base hospital at Aviation Field 4, Garden City, was instantly killed in the main street of the camp when a team of runaway mules crashed into an ambulance today. The wagon pole struck Lieutenant Macomber squarely on the chin smashing his jaw and breaking his neck. Lieutenant Macomber was to have been promoted within a few days. He was 40 years old, and came from New Charon, Me., where he leaves a wife and two children.

GRAND JURY INDICTS SIX FOR B.R.T. WRECK

Accuses President Williams, Vice President Dempsey, and Others of Manslaughter.

MAY SEEK CHANGE OF VENUE

Hint That Lawyers, If They Fail to Upset Indictments, May Urge Trial Outside of Brooklyn.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday returned indictments charging manslaughter against six officials and employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its subsidiaries, following an investigation of the fatal train wreck in the Malbone Street tunnel of the Brighton Beach line on Nov. 1. The men indicted are those held for manslaughter in the second degree on Dec. 11 by Mayor Hylan, who sat as a Committing Magistrate in a John Doe proceeding to fix responsibility for the disaster. They are:

Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
John J. Dempsey, Vice President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Superintendent of Transportation.
William S. Menden, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.
John H. Hallock, President of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, which operates the Brighton line.
Thomas F. Hewitt, Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.
Edward Luciano, a train dispatcher, who acted as motorman of the wrecked train.

Two indictments, the first charging manslaughter in the first degree and the second alleging manslaughter in the second degree, were found against each of the men. In the first indictment they are charged specifically with the killing of Edward Erskine Porter, and in the second with causing the death of Thomas F. Gilfeather, two of the victims of the wreck. Arraigned before Judge Marcus B. Campbell in the County Court, the defendants were each held in $10,000 bail, bonds being furnished by a surety company. At the request of District Attorney Lewis the trial was set for Jan. 6.

In court the accused men were represented by an array of counsel, and it was made evident that separate trials would be asked for each of the defendants. All of the accused entered pleas of not guilty, and Stephen C. Baldwin, representing Dempsey, asked for ten days in which to demur to the indictments. After some argument, counsel for the defense obtained seven days in which to file demurrers.

The lawyers for the railroad men are believed to be preparing to seek a change of venue in the event that they fail to upset the indictments. An indication of this is seen in the activities of a private detective agency which for some days has been sounding public opinion and gathering adverse criticism of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as expressed by Brooklynites. These adverse expressions, it was said yesterday, would be used in support of a contention that because of hostile sentiment in the community the defendants could not hope for a fair trial in Brooklyn.

The indictments say that the accused officials should have appointed trained, fit, and competent agents and employes, and exercised care, diligence, and prudence in the operation and management of the road; that, each aiding and abetting the other, wilfully and wrongfully committed an act which seriously disturbed and endangered the public health, and that they omitted to perform duties which endangered and rendered insecure in life a considerable number of persons. They are charged with employing an unfit motorman to run a train and with managing the lines in an improper, reckless, and negligent manner. It is alleged that the officials knew, or should have known, that the motorman was not competent, and that he should not have been permitted to run a loaded train over a road which they knew was not constructed, equipped or so maintained as to properly and reasonably safeguard passengers, at a dangerous rate of speed, with the result that the train was wrecked.

84,284 Found Jobs in a Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In its first report on the part it is playing in restoring war workers and discharged soldiers to peace-time industry, the United States Employment Service announced today that in the week ended Dec. 7 jobs were found for 84,284 applicants who registered. Women registrants numbered 17,350, and of these 13,054 were placed.

FAIL IN CHICAGO FLIGHT.

Engine Trouble Balks Third Attempt of Mail Carriers.

The third attempt, made yesterday, to establish an air mail service between New York and Chicago proved to be even less successful than the previous efforts. Two airplanes, loaded with mail bags, started from the flying station at Belmont Park, L. I., but got no farther than a point above New York Harbor when engine trouble developed and they returned to the starting point. The mail was then hurried to the city on trucks and forwarded to Chicago by the old-fashioned train route.

R. O. Bissel and D. I. Lamb were the air pilots. Both have seen service over the French fighting lines, Lamb being an "ace." They got away from the Belmont station at 8:10 A. M. with 400 pounds of mail, and headed for Bellefonte, Penn., where they planned to turn their cargo over to other aviators to be carried on to Cleveland, the second relay point. Scarcely had they reached New York Harbor when the motors of both machines became overheated and the aviators returned to the park, Lamb's machine being slightly damaged when it landed. They had been in the air just two hours. It was explained in official quarters that the failure was due to the fact that the motors used in the airplanes had not measured up to expectations.

It was explained at the Belmont Park flying field that the motors in all the machines used on the flights so far were turned over to the Post Office Department by the War Department, for which they had been manufactured as a "rush order" for transportation overseas. These motors, it was explained, have never been tested sufficiently to guarantee extended use. It was announced that the mail assembled at Bellefonte for transportation to Cleveland and Chicago would be carried by airplane at once, as the aviators at Bellefonte would not have to await the arrival of mail from New York.

CAPT. ROOSEVELT AS SANTA

He Takes Father's Place at Oyster Bay School Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 20.—Captain Archibald Roosevelt was Santa Claus this afternoon at Cove School, which he and the other Roosevelt children first attended. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt always played the part before but this year he is in the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, recovering from an attack of sciatica. The Colonel furnished the tree and the presents for the forty children.

Miss Ella Stewart, Principal of the school, greeted "Captain Archie," who was accompanied by his wife. His left arm, which is partly paralyzed, is still in a brace. As he reached the platform the children saluted then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Captain Roosevelt said that last year he spent the Christmas holidays in a barn behind the lines in France, with several companions. He also told of his school life, pointing out his desk, which he had used and told of the pranks which he participated in. In concluding, he said:

"If, when you grow up to manhood, there is a great war raging, get into it, for when it is over you will be the happiest man imaginable, for you will have served your country."

PLAN ARMENIAN RELIEF.

American Committee to Leave Soon for Near East.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The American Committee for Relief in the Near East, headed by Dr. James L. Barton of Boston, will sail from New York on Dec. 31 for Europe. The committee will go to London and Paris to enlist the aid of the British and French Governments before proceeding to Saloniki and Constantinople.

Members of the committe in addition to Dr. Barton are Dr. William W. Peet, Washington; Arthur Curtiss James, New York; Professor Edward C. Moore, Cambridge, Mass.; J. H. T. Main, Grinnell, Iowa, and Harold H. Hatch, New York.

Airplanes of the allied military forces in the Near East will be used by the expedition to ascertain the portions of the Armenian and Syrian territory where the need is greatest.

Dutch Buy Up Chilean Nitrate.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 20.—The Chilean Government has completed negotiations with Holland whereby the latter will purchase almost the entire 1919 output of nitrate in Chile. This information is contained in a dispatch received here today from Santiago.

CLOTHING MEN PUT CASE BEFORE SCHIFF

Manufacturers Tell Him of Matters to be Settled by the Arbitration Board.

HOPE TO END ALL STRIKES

"We Demand the Elimination of Conditions Which Prevent Efficiency," Arbitrator Is Told.

Max H. Friedman, President of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, yesterday sent a letter on behalf of the association to Jacob H. Schiff, who has offered to act as mediator in the strike of 55,000 workers, in which Mr. Friedman outlined the various subjects which should be considered by a board of arbitration with a view to settling for all time the future of the clothing industry in New York. The members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, now on strike, are asking for a forty-four-hour week and an increase of 20 per cent. in wages. The employers, while willing to have these demands on the part of the workers come before disinterested arbitrators, insist that the latter act upon a number of other questions.

These are the cessation of shop strikes called because of the discharge of employes who do unsatisfactory work, for improper conduct during working hours, and the hiring of union men before a union official is consulted. The cessation of visits of business agents to cutting departments and contractor shops during working hours, because such visits interfere with production and discipline, is another issue.

Other subjects which the manufacturers' association desires the arbitrators to take under consideration include establishment of standards of wages and of output, working out an apprentice system, determination of overtime rates, recognition of temporary working force, regulations for change of systems in tailor shops, introduction of new machinery, division of work, heights of lays in cutting departments, and rules and regulations for the conduct of work in cutting rooms and contractors' shops.

"Specifically, we demand the elimination of conditions and practices which prevent efficiency in manufacturing processes, which restrict and reduce production, and tend to destroy discipline in the shop," the letter to Mr. Schiff said. It also was set forth that the general purpose of the clothing manufacturers is "to bring about a system of collective bargaining based on mutual respect and mutual responsibility, which shall be fair to both sides, with the establishment of machinery necessary to carry out and enforce its terms."

The strike of workers has now been in progress for eight weeks, and is causing heavy losses to manufacturers and employes alike.

SHOOT AND ROB PAYMASTER

Six Men In Automobile Get $12,000 in Everett, Mass.

EVERETT, Mass., Dec. 20.—Six men in an automobile held up Frank Brown of Lynn, paymaster of the steel foundry of the General Electric Company, here today, shot and seriously wounded him and escaped with the week's payroll, reported to amount to $12,000.

Brown, Joseph Shackley, chauffeur, and Everett Kibby, a night watchman at the plant, were in an automobile passing through Tileston Street, near Everett Square, on their way from a bank to the foundry, when the holdup men jumped from a limousine and stopped them. When Brown showed signs of resisting one of the men fired and the paymaster was wounded twice in the chest, probably fatally. The thieves grabbed the bag containg the money, disabled Brown's car and made off in their own.

Brown was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Lewis to Join Local Law Firm.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Attorney General Merton E. Lewis announced tonight that upon his retirement from office Dec. 31 he would enter the law firm of Morris, Plante & Saxe in New York City.

NEW CREDIT TO BRITAIN IN NATURE OF EXCHANGE

Advances for War Purposes as Previously Handled Said to be Nearing End.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Treasury Department announced today that a new credit of $250,000,000 had been extended to Great Britain, and in that connection made this statement:

"This credit is established upon the agreement of the British Government to furnish the Treasury Department with an equivalent amount of sterling to meet requirements of the American expeditionary forces."

The credit is, therefore, in the nature of an exchange, and, it was learned from a Treasury official, is an indication that the extension of credits for war purposes, as these were previously handled, is nearing an end. With this credit the total advanced to Great Britain is $4,195,000,000 and to the Allies $8,464,547,702.

TO DREDGE EAST RIVER.

$4,000,000 for Work Provided in New Rivers and Harbors Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—More than forty new improvement projects are included in the 1920 Rivers and Harbors bill, which was completed tonight by the House Committee. The measure carries appropriations totalling $26,935,000.

For the new work, which is scattered along the Atlantic and Gulf, and Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes, the committee recommended an expenditure of $8,768,000, while the cost of further improvements on existing projects amounts to $15,224,000. Maintenance cost on other work totals $2,943,000.

Purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal and its deepening to twelve feet is the principal new project. For this a preliminary appropriation of $3,000,000 is proposed. The measure provides that the Government purchase the canal at an appraised price of $2,514,000.

Among the appropriations for continuing existing projects is one of $4,000,000 for dredging the East River, New York.

Appropriations for new projects on the Atlantic Coast are: Stamford Harbor, Conn., $783,000; Newtown Creek, a tributary of the East River, New York, $205,000; Raritan River, N. J., $250,000, and Newark Bay, $105,000.

COLBY WOULD SELL SHIPS.

Approves Operation of Merchant Fleet by the Government.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board in an address here last night advocated placing the millions of tons of shipping built by the Government as a war emergency measure into the hands of private concerns for operation, either through lease or purchase. The Government, he said, should absorb the initial cost of re-establishing America's merchant marine, and this would be justified by the large benefits flowing to the nation's trade.

"My personal view," Mr. Colby said, "is against public operation. A public administrative body could hardly undertake the business of ship management on the unprecedented scale necessary for our large and growing national marine. The business requires individual initiative and individual enterprise.

"By the end of the present year we will have a total of about 3,500,000 tons of shipping with more than 12,000,000 more tons either on the ways or under contract.

"I do no urge that the United States enter into a scramble for marts; there is enough trade for every nation, but America should not be content to continue in the ignominious position she occupied before the war, when her ships only carried 8 2-3 per cent. of the world's commerce."

WILL AID BLIND SOLDIERS.

Sir C. Arthur Pearson Coming to America in Their Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir C. Arthur Pearson, head of the British National Institute, which is devoted principally to men who lost their sight in the war, and himself blind, sailed today for a visit to the United States and Canada.

The main object of his journey is to confer with those responsible for the care of American soldiers blinded in the war and with the Canadian authorities regarding the future welfare of Canadian soldiers trained at St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors in Regent's Park, London.

Church Notices on Page 19.

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